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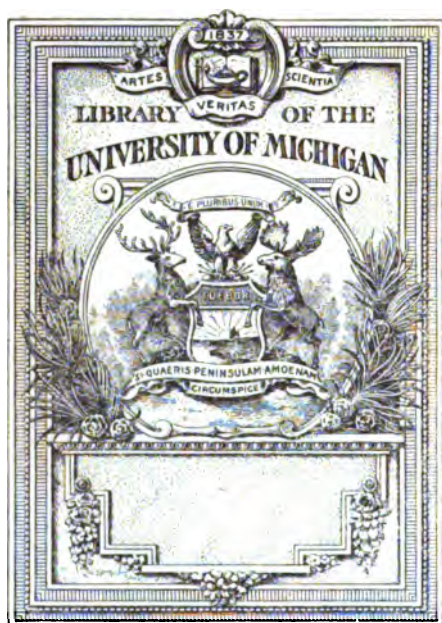
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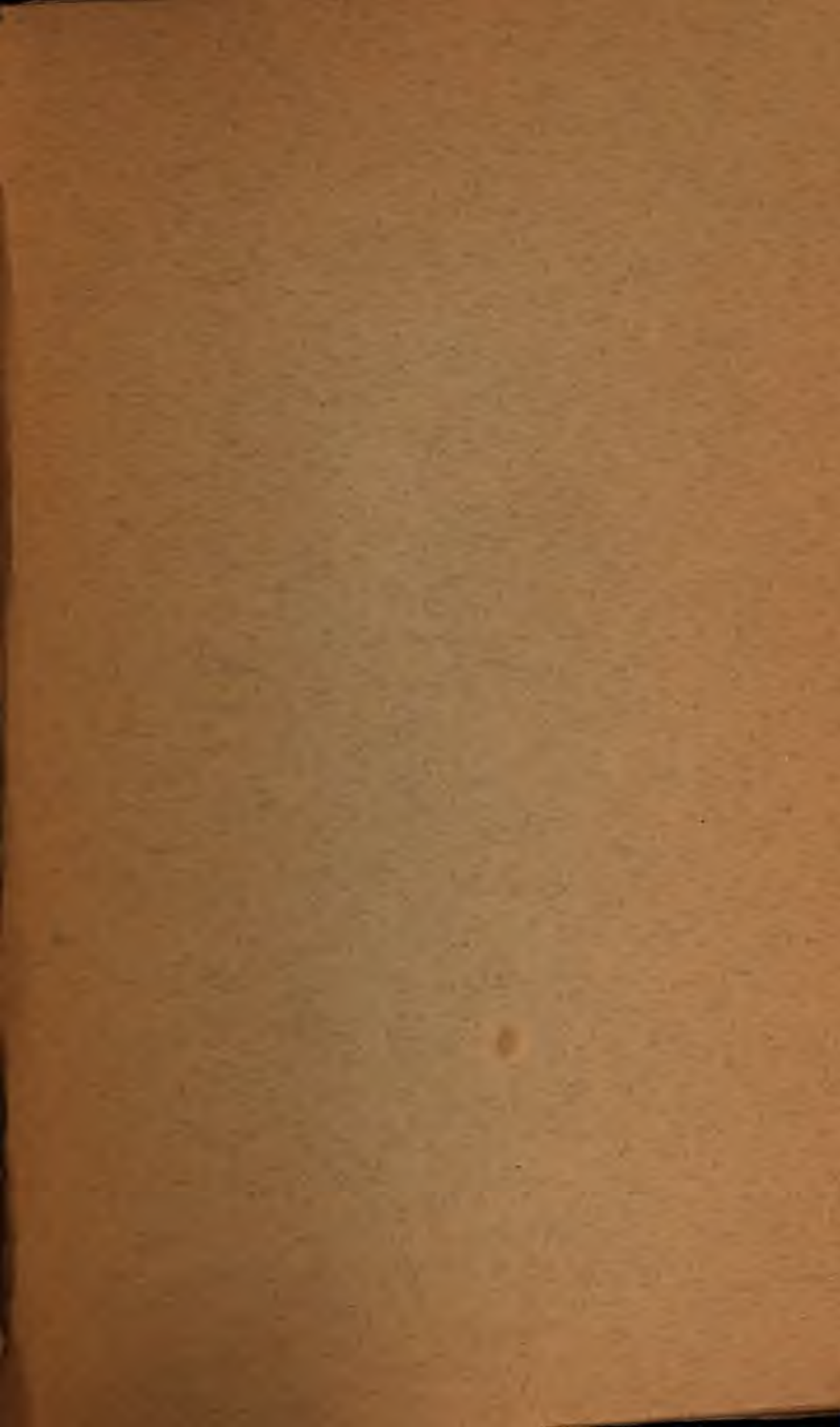
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Gentleman's Magazine,

AND

Historical Chronicle.

VOLUME LIV.

For the YEAR MDCCLXXXIV.

PART THE FIRST.

PRODESSE & DELECTARE

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

L O N D O N :

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of *St. John's Gate*;
and sold by E. NEWBERY, the Corner of *St. Paul's Church-Yard*,
Ludgate-Street. 1784.

To MR. URBAN, on completing his LIVth Volume.

URBAN, thy skill matur'd by mellowing Time,
Thy pleasing toil, thy well-conducted page,
Through Britain's realms, and many a foreign clime,
Have charm'd the last, and charm the present age.

Unnumber'd rivals, urg'd by thy renown,
To match thy useful labours oft have tried ;
In vain they tried ; unnoticed and unknown,
In cold oblivion's shade they sunk and died.

Cheer'd by the fostering beams of public praise,
Continue still " to profit and delight * r "

Whilst Learning all her ample store displays,
Her " varying " charms at thy command " unite † . "

Hence future HAWKESWORTHS, WARTONS, GRAYS, may sing,
Where virtuous JOHNSON ‡ plum'd his eagle wing §. J. N.

* Prodesse et delectare.

† R pluribus unum.

‡ To whom the writer of these lines had the pleasure of shewing them in the last interview with which he was honoured by this illustrious pattern of true piety. " Take care of " your eternal salvation," and, " Remember to observe the Sabbath ; let it never be a " day of business, nor wholly a day of dissipation ; were parts of his last solemn farewell. " Let my words have their due weight," he added ; " they are those of a dying man."

§ To the far greater part of our readers the following elegant verses by Dr. Johnson will have the charms of novelty. To the few who recollect having seen them in our VIIIth volume, p. 136, the repetition, we are sure, cannot be disagreeable.

URBAN, nullis fesse laboribus,

Intende nervos fortis, inanibus

URBAN, nullis victæ calumniis,

Risurus olim nisibus Emuli ;

Cui fronte sertum in erudita

Intende jam nervos, habebis

Perpetuo viret et virebit ;

Participes operæ Camenæ.

Quid molitur gens imitantium,

Non ulla Musis pagina gratior,

Quid et minetur, sollicitus parum,

Quam quæ severis ludicra jungere

Vacare solis perge Musis,

Novit, fatigatamque nugis

Juxta animo studiisque felix.

Utilibus recreare mentem.

Lingus procacis plumbea spicula,

Tenente Nymphis sarta Lycoride,

Fidens, superbo frange silentio ;

Rosæ ruborem sic viola adjuvat

Victrix per obstantes catervas

Immixta, sic Iris refulget

Sedulitas animosa tendet.

Æthercis variata fucis.

S. J.

IN quest of fame, whilst to the skies
Our Blanchards and Lunardis rise,
Indulging their ambitious whim
By hazarding both life and limb,
URBAN, by easier ways you gain
What those advent'urers seek in vain :
No hair-breadth 'scapes, no dangers try'd,
But, musing by your own fire-side,
You here secure a nobler name,
More lasting praise, and better fame.

For there the profitable page
You form, instructing youth and age ;
Mankind's improvement all your care,
Securely in your elbow-chair
You sit, still growing, as you write,
Immortal, in your own despite.

W. J. Dec. 31.

P R E F A C E.

IT is no small satisfaction to the Editors of the Gentleman's Magazine to learn from every quarter, that their endeavours "to give the world pleasing and profitable communications" meet with general approbation; that they no sooner adopt one mode of improvement, than another is offered to their consideration; and that there seems an emulation among men of letters to unite their collective learning to bring to perfection one periodical publication, which has been long held forth as a pattern to the rest.

That the Gentleman's Magazine is not yet arrived to that degree of utility of which a work on so extensive a plan is capable, every day's experience evinces. To the numerous Correspondents, of whose assistance the Editors may justly boast; others, who still find something wanting, are continually adding their contributions to supply the defects.

A most ingenious and learned Antiquary, marking the progress of our pursuits, and approving them, has favoured us, and, by our means, the Public, with an extensive plan of improvement*, which he thinks would raise our Magazine to be one of the most useful Repositories of that species of knowledge which he recommends "that is any where to be met with." And as he is desirous that we should announce to the Public how far it may be agreeable to connect his plan with our own, we think it incumbent upon us thankfully to acknowledge our obligation, and to declare our readiness to give free admission to such facts, and observations upon facts, respecting the History and Antiquities of our Country, as the gentleman himself or his friends shall be pleased to communicate; and that precedents and explanations of our constitution; matters yet undescribed, and points not yet sufficiently explained; with useful discoveries of every kind which gentlemen of learning may transiently make; are among the materials which the Editors will rejoice to lay before the Public.

But it is not to the Antiquary alone, however respectable, that the Editors ought to devote their attention. The Philosopher, the Historian, the Physician, the Critic, the Poet, the Divine, and above all the PUBLIC, have an undoubted claim to the utmost exertion of their abilities.

Those, who in general approve of our account of Books, have expressed their wishes to have that part of our Magazine more amply extended. With them we are ready to join issue, and for the future mean to increase our Catalogue without enlarging the limits. The method we have chosen to adopt we shall still follow, namely, to decide briefly on the general merits of works of genius:—not to erect a court of inquisition to examine closely for faults to condemn authors, but rather "to encourage modest merit, and to create excellence by exciting emulation." Among such a variety of books as are continually issuing from the press, by far the greater number must just be named, the contents of others barely recited, some epitomised, and but few extracted. In short, as we have no desire to encroach upon the province of others, we would rather wish to have this part of our work considered as *Annals of Literature*, than as a *Critical Review of Books*.

It would be an idle affectation not to acknowledge, that, notwithstanding the multitude of testimonials we can produce in our favour, we have experienced the impossibility of an exact coincidence with varying taste. We have been told, that a due regard has not been shewn to our Fair Readers, a numerous class of literary judges, who are charmed with fine writing; that there is little or none of that fine sprightly kind of composition calculated to kill time, and furnish fashionable conversation; none of those select novels, love-stories—those brilliant sallies of wit and humour, that captivate the young and delight the gay. And perhaps (though we can boast of some of the first female names in Europe among our regular correspondents) this complaint is not wholly groundless.

* See our September Magazine, p. 655.

We must observe, however, that persons of a certain gay way of thinking have Magazines professedly adapted to their taste; and those whom we are ambitious to please, know where to apply for more refined entertainment.

Some of our classical Correspondents have expressed their dislike at seeing stale debates take up so much room in our useful repository; and have intimated their wishes, to have the periodical business of parliament, if not totally excluded, correspond with the periodical publication of the Magazine. It must indeed be owned, that the Debates in Parliament, since they have been retailed genuine day after day in the newspapers, have become much less interesting than when formerly fabricated "by Dr. Johnson in his garret." Yet though they may be thought stale for the present, they every year become more and more important, as a register to be consulted on future occasions.

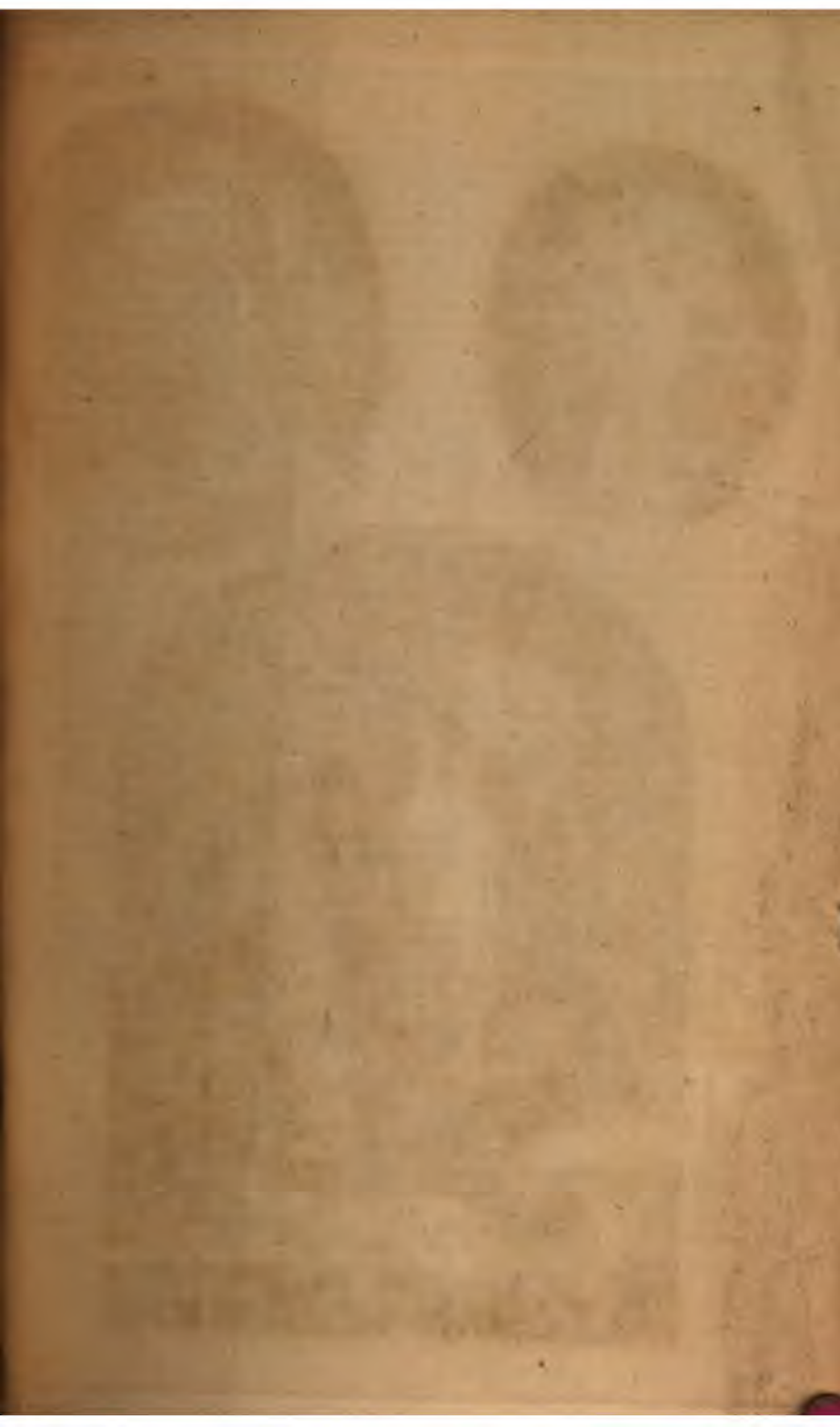
The Poetical department of our Magazine, though professedly a collection of fugitive pieces, has lately been so plentifully supplied with original compositions of real merit, that very little room has been left for selection. As Poetry is the feast provided for our fair readers, we would wish it chiefly to consist of delicacies; and therefore earnestly request the assistance of rising genius to contribute to their entertainment.

But the part which is interesting to all, and it may be presumed is read by all, is, that respecting the transactions of the times. This part of the Magazine, though it does not require genius, taste, an acquaintance with books, or much knowledge of the world, is yet not the least difficult part to compile, so as to give general satisfaction. Where facts are numerous and various, method in arranging them seems indispensable in order to their being readily referred to; but while facts remain undetermined, and are every day differing in their circumstances, arrangement is impossible to be preserved. Our courts of law and equity are every term furnishing curious and useful cases, the recital and registry of which must be useful in an eminent degree to the community at large; but the great difficulty is, to procure such precise accounts of facts as to warrant the authenticity of our reports. The trials too of notorious criminals have ever been thought of consequence enough to be registered among the memorable events of the times; but notorious criminals now multiply so fast, that the bare recital of their crimes in detail would more than fill our Magazine. Some however we shall record. There are other difficulties which it would be tedious to enumerate; but something will be attempted to improve even this subordinate though essential part of our Magazine.

As to the rest, the Lists, the Tables, &c. and particularly the OBITUARY,—they seem to meet with general approbation: so that little remains to be added, but our grateful acknowledgements to our literary benefactors, by whose labours we profit, and by whose generous contributions we are enabled to maintain the rank we hold in the republic of letters. We can with much truth affirm, that the greatest difficulty we experience is the being under a necessity of frequently postponing, and not seldom of wholly omitting, productions that are delayed by us with singular regret; and whatever excellence the friendly partiality of the Public may perceive in the *THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* must be attributed to the actual situation which enables us to collect the scattered rays of genius, and to form from them a garland of profit and delight.

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The Gentleman's Magazine;

ST. JOHN'S Gate.

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Gazetteer
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Morning Post
Public Ledger
Daily Courant
Gener. Advertiser
St. James's Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
London Chron.
Lloyd's Evening
English Chron.
Oxford
Cambridge
Bristol 3 papers
Bath 2
Birmingham 2
Derby
Coventry 2
Hereford 1
Chester 1
Manchester 2
Canterbury 2



Edinburgh 5
Dublin 3
Newcastle 3
York 2
Leeds 2
Norwich 2
Nottingham 2
Exeter 2
Liverpool 2
Gloucester 2
Bury St. Edmund's
Lewes
Sheffield
Shrewsbury
Winchester
Ipswich
Salisbury
Leicester
Worcester
Stamford
Chelmsford
Southampton
Northampton
Reading
Whitehaven
Dumfries
Aberdeen
Glasgow

For JANUARY, 1784.

CONTAINING

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

Meteorological Diary for January 1783	1	Query to the Quakers—Epitaph, &c.	27
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Origin of Painting and the fine Arts	10	No II.—Verses to Dr. Housley To a Lady—	
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Embellished with Three unknown Original Portraits; and a Plate of Miscellaneous Antiquities, containing the Seal of the Abbey of St. Edmund's Bury; Two Stone Celts; a Stone Candlestick dug up in Colchester Castle; and an Inscription on an ancient Dish.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by J. NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of ST. JOHN'S GATE.

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The Gentleman's Magazine;

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Gazetteer
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Morning Post
Public Ledger
Daily Courant
Gener. Advertiser
St. James's Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
London Chron.
Lloyd's Evening
English Chron.
Oxford
Cambridge
Bristol 3 papers
Bath 2
Birmingham 2
Derby
Coventry 2
Hereford 2
Chester 2
Manchester 2
Canterbury 2

ST. JOHN'S Gate.



Edinburgh 5
Dublin 3
Newcastle 3
York 2
Leeds 2
Norwich 2
Nottingham 2
Exeter 2
Liverpool 2
Gloucester 2
Bury St. Edmund's
Lewes
Sheffield
Shrewsbury
Winchester
Ipswich
Salisbury
Leicester
Worcester
Stamford
Chelmsford
Southampton
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Reading
Whitehaven
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| Average Prices of Corn and Grain | ib. | Complete Alphabetical List of Swamps | 2 |
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ANUS URBAN, Gent.

HOLS, for D. HENRY, late of St. John's Gat

Janua. Days.	Thermom.	Barometer. Inch. 10ths	Wind.	Rain. 100ths of inch.	Weather.
1	26	30 6	W		bright and still.
2	19	30 8	W		ditto.
3	26	30 2	E		o.ercast.
4	36	30	SE	.16	mist, still rain. ¹
5	48	29 17	SW	.22	mist, rain. ²
6	45	29 14	W		overcast. ³
7	44	29 16	W		fair. ⁴
8	43	29 15	SW		cloudy and windy.
9	44	29 14	SW		fair, wind.
10	42	29 13	SW		fair and still.
11	43	29 14	W	.22	fair, rain.
12	49	29 10	SW	.7	misty, rain, stormy. ⁵
13	38	29 6	SW		fair, wind.
14	33	29 8	S	.5	small rain.
15	40	29 2	SW		fair.
16	38	29 4	W		clouds.
17	36	29 10	N		fair.
18	34	29 8	W		slight shower. ⁶
19	24	29 8	S		fair.
20	22	29 12	S		mist, still.
21	33	29 9	E	.21	snow, overcast, and still. ⁷
22	32	29 6	E		mist.
23	32	29 8	W		fair. ⁸
24	39	29 10	S	.13	overcast-rain.
25	46	29 10	SW		clouds and wind.
26	40	29 10	SW		fair, rain.
27	44	29 3		.28	stormy, rain.
28	43	29 2	W	.6	clouds, wind and rain.
29	45	29 10	W		clouds and wind, sun.
30	45	29 12	SW		clouds and wind.
31	46	29 10	SW	.11	overcast, rain.

OBSERVATIONS: ¹ A gentle thaw. — ² Slugs and worms, this mild weather, destroy lettuce and other winter crops. — ³ Sparrows eat the blossom-buds of gooseberries and currants. — ⁴ Skylark sings. — ⁵ Winter Aconite begins to open its bloom. — ⁶ Groundsell has perfect seeds this mild weather. — ⁷ Several flights of snow and rain since the 14th. — ⁸ Filberts in full bloom.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from Jan. 12, to Jan. 17, 1784.

Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans										COUNTIES upon the COAST.											
s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.																					
London	5	10	3	1	3	11	2	4	3	6	Effex	5	6	0	0	4	0	2	5	3	9
COUNTIES INLAND.										Suffolk	5	5	3	1	3	8	2	3	3	2	0
Middlesex	5	10	0	0	3	10	2	7	3	0	Norfolk	5	7	3	7	3	2	4	0	0	0
Surry	6	2	4	0	4	0	2	6	4	4	Lincoln	5	9	3	1	3	2	2	2	2	11
Hertford	5	11	0	0	3	11	2	4	4	1	York	5	8	4	0	3	6	2	2	4	5
Bedford	5	9	4	0	3	10	2	2	3	7	Durham	5	3	4	2	3	4	2	0	3	3
Cambridge	5	6	3	6	3	8	2	1	3	6	Northumberland	5	0	3	6	3	0	2	1	3	7
Huntingdon	5	6	0	0	3	8	2	1	3	5	Cumberland	6	1	3	1	3	2	2	1	4	4
Northampton	6	5	4	2	3	0	2	10	3	6	Westmorland	6	1	4	3	3	5	2	3	4	5
Rutland	6	4	0	0	4	1	2	2	3	6	Lancashire	6	6	4	7	3	9	2	7	4	7
Leicester	6	6	4	8	4	1	2	2	4	1	Cheshire	6	9	4	1	4	4	2	6	0	0
Nottingham	6	0	4	4	1	2	4	4	0		Monmouth	-6	9	0	0	4	0	1	8	4	5
Derby	6	9	0	0	4	2	2	4	4	5	Somerset	5	9	0	0	3	6	2	3	3	11
Stafford	7	0	5	1	4	5	2	4	4	11	Devon	5	9	0	0	3	2	1	8	0	0
Salop	6	8	4	1	4	5	2	0	4	6	Cornwall	6	2	0	0	3	0	1	8	0	0
Hereford	6	3	0	0	4	5	1	9	3	0	Dorset	5	8	0	0	3	6	2	4	3	3
Worcester	6	8	0	0	4	7	2	2	4	2	Hampshire	5	6	0	0	3	6	2	4	3	11
Warwick	6	5	0	0	4	5	2	1	4	0	Suffex	5	5	0	0	3	3	2	1	3	1
Gloucester	6	0	0	0	3	3	2	0	4	3	Kent	5	10	0	0	3	8	2	4	3	4
Wilts.	5	4	0	0	3	6	2	4	4	5	WALES, Jan. 5, to Jan. 10, 1784.										
Berks	5	11	0	0	3	4	2	4	3	11	North Wales	6	8	5	4	3	1	1	1	4	0
Oxford	6	5	0	0	3	7	2	5	3	9	South Wales	6	8	4	1	1	3	9	1	7	10
Bucks	6	7	0	0	3	9	2	3	3	9											

* * * Complete Indexes to Vol. LIII. are given in this Number.

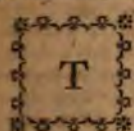
T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For J A N U A R Y, 1784.

BEING THE FIRST NUMBER OF VOL. LIV.

MR. URBAN,



THE plan which you have adopted in the lately improved state of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, of making enquiries after curious and interesting events, is certainly the best method of rescuing them from the ravages of time, as every person who has the opportunity of gratifying the curious will think it his duty to do it. In this light I consider it; and, as long as my correspondence shall be deserving the attention of your readers, I doubt not but you will permit me to add my mole-hill to your mountain of antiquities.

S. AYSCOUGH.

In your *Magazine* for December last, p. 1029, you make enquiry after the periodical publications during the time of the great civil war. These publications will be found nearly, if not quite, complete in a Collection made at the time, and now preserved in the most proper place for public utility, as all persons properly recommended, and who, conform to the rules established by the Curators, have a right to consult them: I mean, the British Museum.

This Collection was purchased by his present Majesty, and by him deposited in that immense treasure of books, manuscripts, and curiosities, which was established by the munificence of Parliament, and continues to be supported, in the same manner, to the honour of the nation, and the great advantage of literature. This Collection consists of all the political tracts and periodical publications, with

some of the religious, which were printed from November 1640 to the coronation of Charles II. Their number is about 30,000, bound up in 2000 volumes, besides about 100 small political treatises in MS. bound up with them. They appear to have been preserved nearly entire, as only 15 volumes were wanting when they were brought to the Museum, part of which have been since discovered, bound up with other volumes to which only one number had been retained. The order in which these books are arranged is periodical, a method (if you can learn when a book was published, or any particular event happened) certainly the most convenient; but if you know only that it was in the course of such and such years, renders an enquiry troublesome.

I shall give one specimen of the utility of the Museum in general, and of this Collection in particular, by collecting some account of President Bradshaw, according to your request.

Harl. MS. 3912^o, is a very curious volume of Inquisitions relating to Grays Inn, with lists of persons admitted, &c. &c. in which I find the name of John Bradshaw to occur very frequently.

ELECTED,

- No 365. John Bradshaw, 1605.
 771. John Bradshaw, 1620.
 795. John Bradshaw, 1622.
 932. John Bradshaw, 1 Nov. 1637,
 Holborn, Middlesex.
 955. John Bradshaw, 4 Feb. 1638,
 Hope, Lancashire.

* If there is not a copy of this MS. in the Library at Grays Inn, it is well worth the attention of the Benchers to have it copied.

N^o 1140. John Bradshaw, 28 Nov. 1657,
West Chester.

ANCIENTS.

John Bradshaw, 23 June, 1645.

John Bradshaw, 14 May, 1638.

BARRISTERS.

John Bradshaw, 23 April, 1627.

John Bradshaw, 24 May, 1645.

BENCHERS.

John Bradshaw, 19 May, 1647.

PAID FINE FOR CHAMBERS.

John Bradshaw, 5l. os. od. 1647.

Harl. MS. 1437, the visitation of Lancashire, by St. George, Norroy.—P. 153, in the pedigree of Bradshaw of Haghe, his eldest son, James, was 17 years of age in 1613. He had six other sons (none of the name of John) and four daughters.—At p. 155 are some other notes of the Bradshaws, and the following pedigree of the Bradshaws of Bradshaw, which appears rather more likely to be the family.

Alexander Bradshaw, =da. of Orrell,
of Bradshaw. of Turton.

John Bradshaw, =daughter of
of Bradshaw. Grenelalgh.

John Bradshaw, =Isabel, dau. of
of Bradshaw, 1613. Peter Ashton,
of Chaderton.

John Bradshaw, =Alice, dau. of
of Bradshaw, 1613. Sir G. Leicester,
aged 27 years. of Toft, Knt.
Signed J. Bradshaw.

From Collection of Pamphlets, N^o 805, small 4to.—“On Monday last (Oct. 31, 1659,) it pleased GOD to “put a period to the life of Lord Bradshaw, after a year’s lingering under a “fierce and most tedious quartan ague. “Upon his death-bed he desired that “GOD would be pleased to unite the “hearts of his people in all christian “practices, both spiritual and temp- “oral; and that such as profess holi- “ness, and walk according to the rules “of the Holy Scriptures, might not be “restrained from their professions, but “that a gospel ministry might be set- “tled, and an equal hand in distrib- “uting justice to all persons duly ad- “ministered.”—Vide ‘The Loyal Scout,’ day, Oct. 28, to Friday, Nov. p. 213.

N^o 129, large 4to. of the same Col- lection.—“Whitehall, O^ct. 31. This “day it pleased GOD to put a period to “the life of Lord Bradshaw, after a “year’s lingering under a fierce and “most tedious quartan ague, which, in “all probability, could not have taken “him away yet, awhile had he not, by “his indefatigable affection toward the “public affairs and safety, in a time of “danger, wasted himself with extraor- “dinary labours from day to day. For “the common-wealth he always lived, “and for the sake of the common- “wealth he died so soon.

“To do right to the dead, whom it “is now no time to flatter, and that “I may propound a noble pattern to “our nation, give me leave to say “what, after ten years observation, I “know most true. He was a man of “most exemplary piety, with no noise “or outward ostentation; one that tru- “ly feared GOD, and made it the busi- “ness of his family to serve him, so “that more constant devotion and tem- “perance had not been seen in any “other; a great patron of ministers, “in his own house and abroad, that “were ministers indeed; and a true “lover of learned men, yet of none “that were either vicious or seditious, “so that over those whom he once “owned, he ever held a strict and cu- “rious eye; and it is hard to say whe- “ther bounty towards them, or abun- “dant charity towards the godly poor, “were most conspicuous in his christian “practice. For a sound heart in things “religious, a rare acute judgement in “the state of things civil, a wise con- “duct in the administration of state af- “fairs, an eloquent tongue to inform a “friend, or convince an adversary, a “most equal heart and hand in distri- “buting justice to both, a care of con- “science in resolving, and courage to “execute a resolution, this nation (I “am persuaded) hath seldom seen the “like; and it concerneth us that re- “main behind, to be earnest followers “of his great example, who died the “same man that he lived, always con- “stant to himself, greater than envy, “and well assured of immortality.

“One thing I must needs mention to “his particular honour, that in a time “when the world is misled with a blind “superstition towards the name of King, “he was the man that distinguished be- “twixt the office and the crime, durst “judge the King to a death he most “justly

fully deserved; after which, notwithstanding all the threats and attempts of adversaries, it pleased God to lengthen out his life many years in honour, and, in fulness of honour to bring him to the grave in peace.—I cannot but sprinkle a few tears upon the corpse of my noblest friend, and leave the common-wealth to put on mourning for so great a loss." See 'Mercurius Politicus,' No 592, from Thursday, Oct. 27, to Thursday, Nov. 3, 1629, fol. 842, and 'The Publick Intelligencer,' from Oct. 31 to Nov. 5, fol. 833.

In No 15 of single sheets in folio, is the Arraignment of the Devil, for stealing away President Bradshaw, to the tune of "Well-a-day, Well-a-day;" and a Guildhall Elegie upon the Funeral of that infernal Saint, John Bradshaw, President of the High Court of Justice. At the bottom, "Sic hilariter legit. O. P."

MR. URBAN,

TO the account of Bradshaw, in December Magazine, you may add the following extract from a scarce pamphlet intitled "The Mystery of the Good Old Cause, briefly unfolded in a Catalogue of such Members of the late Long Parliament that held Offices, Civil and Military, contrary to the self-denying Ordinance," Sec. timo. 1660, p. 2. "John Bradshaw, Sergeant of the Law, Lord President of the High Court of Injustice, and President of the Council of State:—There was given him, besides, the Earl of St. Albans manor of Summers Hill, in Kent, worth 1500l. per annum; the Lord Cottington's estate, called Fante Hill, in Wiltshire, his manor of Hanworth, near Hounslow in Middlesex, and the Dean's house at the College at Westminster. He was one of the Judges of the Sheriffs Court in Guildhall, London, and Justice of the County Palatine of Chester. After the most notorious villainies that ever were committed for the keeping a tail of a Parliament in perpetual power, he saw it interrupted by almost six years together, and at length died during the last interruption of it by Lambert." C. D.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 20.

PASSING through Oxford last summer, I made the following extract from a register in the Burial of Trinity

College, fol. 258. "Ego GULIELMUS: PITT, filius Roberti Pitt, Armigeri, de Old Sarum, natus Londini, in parochia Sancti Jacobi, annorum circiter 18, admissus sum communis primus ordinis, sub tutamine magistrum Stockwell, Jan. die 10, 1726." This is the late Earl of Chatham. The entry is in his own hand-writing. Mr. Jos. Stockwell, the tutor, one of the fellows of the College, published two or three ingenious Sermons, and died rector of Solihull in Warwickshire.—The register aforesaid is intitled *Registrum Admissionum Convictorum ab Anno 1648.* T. L.

MR. URBAN, Farnham, Jan. 25.

IF any of your ingenious correspondents would be so good as to communicate observations of the different degrees of cold in the winter of 1739-40, the evening of the 26th of January, 1776, and the morning of the 31st of December, 1783, in your useful and entertaining Magazine, they will greatly oblige very many of your constant readers, one of whom is, your humble servant, T. B.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 2.

IT may contribute, in some degree, to the embellishment of your PICTURE GALLERY, if the portraits I now send you are entrusted to your engraver.—They are personages of some eminence, but whom I know not. Perhaps you may develop them, and some particulars of their history. Yours, M. G.

MR. URBAN,

Suffolk Street.

SCOTISH Biography boasts a Douglas Lord of Liddisdale. He was surnamed The Flower of Chivalry, and no historical memoirs have been given of him. If any of your correspondents are possessed of any manuscripts or documents relating to his lineage, and the principal occurrences of his life, and would be so kind as to communicate them, it would much oblige S. C.

His epitaph exists in these words:

"Gulielmus Douglassius Liddalianus, 1333, cæsus.

"Omnia quando habes, quæ Mars dedit

"omnibus, uous,

"Ut Mars Marte feroc fulminet alta ruo;

"Hoc patere ut patiæ parem: tibi desuit

"vnum hoc.

"Quin æge, posce hostem: cætera solus

"habet."

(A Translation is requested)

Both

Both the Gentlemen who have patronised the East India Bills proposed to Parliament having expressed a Wish that the Bills might be compared with each other, to gratify the Curiosity of such of our Readers who may not have had an Opportunity of seeing the printed Bills, the following Minutes have been impartially extracted from each.

Mr. FOX'S BILL, DECEMBER, 1783.

1. All powers heretofore granted to the Directors and Proprietors, for the ordering and maintaining the possessions, revenues, and commerce of the East India Company, to be discontinued.
2. New Directors (seven in number) to have the same power and authority as the former Directors.
3. New Directors to take possession of all lands, books, papers, and every thing belonging to the Company, in trust for the benefit of the Proprietors.
4. All the lands, books, &c. to remain the property of the Company, who are to have the exclusive trade and commerce, and all benefit arising from the territorial acquisitions and revenues, in the same manner, and for the same term, as were before secured to them.
5. Assistant Directors (nine appointed) to act under the seven first.
6. Vacancies in the office of Directors to be filled up by his Majesty.
7. Assistant Directors to be filled up by the Proprietors.
8. New mode of voting, to subscribe names instead of balloting.
9. Five Directors may displace an assistant Director.
10. Chairman and Deputy fixed. They are to appoint meetings, and to propose the business to be considered, and the Chairman to have a casting vote.
11. No person serving the Company with shipping and stores to be a Director or Assistant.
12. No person to be chosen a Director or Assistant who has had any charge of speculation against him for two years before nomination.
13. No servant of the Company from abroad to be a Director till two years after his arrival.
14. Accounts to be laid before the Proprietors, by the Directors, every six months.
15. General Courts to be every three months, on being summoned by the Directors, on the demand of nine Proprietors, having each 500*l.* stock.
16. State of the revenues of the Company to be laid before the Commissioners of the Treasury in twenty days after the meeting of each session.
17. Directors to remove or suspend officers.

Mr. PITT'S BILL, JANUARY, 1784.

1. His Majesty to appoint, by commission, any number of persons (being of the privy council, the principal Secretary of State for the Home Department and the Chancellor of the Exchequer being two) Commissioners for India affairs, for the better government and security of the territorial possessions of *this kingdom* for the East Indies.
2. That any number not less than to form a Board.
3. That the Chancellor, or Secretary of State, or in the absence of both, then the senior Commissioner to be President.
4. The President of the above Board to have a casting vote.
5. The King to revoke and alter the above Commissioners as he may judge proper.
6. A Commissioner not to be deemed a new office.
7. The above Board to be fully empowered to control all operations which may in any wise relate to the civil, military, revenues, and possessions of the said Company.
8. The Secretary of State to nominate the Secretary to the said Board, subject to dismission by the said Board. His salary to be under the sign manual of his Majesty.
9. The above Board to have the inspection of all the Company's papers, and have extracts as they shall require. The Court of Directors to remain as before; but their appointments subject to the controul of the above board.
10. Directors ordered to deliver all minutes of Special Courts, and of the Court of Directors; also, copies of all dispatches from India; and shall be governed and bound by such orders as they shall receive from that Board, for all civil and military revenues of territories, &c.
11. No orders whatever are to be sent to India until laid before the above Board.
12. In case the above Board shall send any orders which the Directors think are not connected with the civil, military, and revenues of the said territories in India, it shall then be lawful for them to apply, by petition, to his Majesty in Council, who are to decide this

MR. FOX'S BILL CONTINUED.

12. That whenever any charge of corruption, peculancy, &c. shall be transmitted to the Directors or Deputies hereby appointed, against any of the Governors, Presidents, or Council, or any office, civil or military, in the Company's service, or shall be made by any of the native princes, under the protection of the Company, against any such persons, the said Directors shall, within twenty days after the same shall be received, enter into an examination of the charge, &c.

13. Directors, before they permit any of the Company's servants, against whom any such charge shall have been made, to return to India, shall examine into their conduct relative to such charge, and shall enter in their journals the reasons for permitting such persons to return.

14. Directors to return an answer, within three months, to the requisition of any President and Council on any matters of dispute between or among them.

15. Directors, how to proceed on complaint of a breach of treaty, or injury to an Indian Prince, shall begin their examination by reading treaties and papers, and shall do full and complete justice on every material head of the charge.

16. Directors may inflict penalties and punishments for the breach of by-laws, proportioning the profit arising by the joint stock in trade, and the government of the trade to the East Indies, &c.

17. Directors have not authority to inflict any punishment by imprisonment or fine, unless by a majority of the Proprietors of 1000*l.* stock.

18. Directors, three to make a Board.

19. Directors. Their correspondence abroad to be signed by the Secretary.

20. All accounts to be signed by three Directors.

21. Directors, and Assistant Directors, not to hold any other place from the Crown.

22. Directors may be removed on address of either House of Parliament.

23. Directors may sit in the House of Commons.—Assistant Directors to have each 500*l.* per annum.

24. Assistant Directors not allowed to sit in the House of Commons.

25. In case of being elected a member of the House of Commons and voting, to forfeit 500*l.* each day.

MR. PITT'S BILL CONTINUED.

this matter; which decision is to be final.

13. As soon as the office of any one of the Counsellors of the Presidency of Fort William shall be vacant by death, removal, or resignation, the vacancy shall not be supplied by the said Court of Directors, but the said Supreme Government shall, from thenceforth, consist of a Governor General and Supreme Council only; and that the Commander in Chief of that presidency shall have voice and precedence in council next after the Governor General.

14. That the government of the several settlements of Fort St. George and Bombay, after the commencement of this act, shall consist of a Governor and President, and Counsellors only, the Commander in Chief to be one, having the precedence, as at Fort Saint William.

15. That from and after the nomination and appointment of the several Commanders in Chief in the presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, shall be, and are hereby invested in his Majesty, his heirs and successors.

16. That his Majesty, &c. may nominate any person or persons to succeed to the said office of Commander in Chief in the said settlements on a vacancy.

17. That his Majesty and his heirs and successors may, by an instrument under his sign manual, countersigned by the Secretaries of State, remove or recall the present or any future Governor General, or any Member of the Council of Bengal, or any of the Governors, Presidents, or Councils of Bombay and Fort St. George, or any other British settlement, for the time being, and to vacate all appointments, whether absolute or provisional, of any persons or places aforesaid; and that their powers and authorities shall cease at such time or times as in the said writing shall be directed, provided that a duplicate of such writing be delivered to the Chairman or Deputy, that the Court of Directors may be apprized thereof.

18. Whenever any vacancy happens of Governor General or President, or any Member of Council, except Commander in Chief, in any of the settlements aforesaid, either by death, resignation, or recall, (then) the Court of Directors shall nominate a fit person to supply such vacancy, subject to the approbation of his Majesty, by the Chairman or Deputy Chairman; and in case

MR. FOX'S BILL CONTINUED.

32. This act to continue for four years.

This bill passed the House of Commons by a large majority, but was rejected by the House of Lords by a majority of 16.

nominate some other person, subject to his Majesty's pleasure as above, and so on till a fit person be appointed.

20. When, on a vacancy, the person appointed by the Court of Directors not being approved of by his Majesty, and the Court do not nominate some other person in the space of _____, then his Majesty may fill the vacancy with whom he may think proper, and to be deemed the same as if he had been appointed by the Court of Directors.

21. That no resignation made by the Governor General, or Governor of any settlements, or Commander in Chief, or Members of the Councils of any of the presidencies in India, shall be deemed legal, unless it be by instrument in writing under the hand and seal of the person resigning the same.

22. That no resolution of a General Court of the Proprietors of the Company shall rescind any act done by the Court of Directors, after his Majesty's pleasure has been signified thereupon.

23. Such parts of an act, made in the twenty-first year of his Majesty's reign, ordering certain papers to be delivered to his Majesty's Secretary of State, &c. are to be hereby discontinued.

24. This act shall commence in Great Britain immediately after _____, and shall commence in the Presidencies abroad from the _____, and shall remain in force for the space of _____ years.

Jan. 23. This bill was rejected in the House of Commons by a majority of 8.

MR. URBAN, *Reading, Dec. 22.*

THE following anecdote accidentally falling into my hands, it induced me to have recourse to an act passed by the Rump Parliament in 1653, where I found that the saints of those days, who were in the Commission of the Peace, were empowered to perform the holy office of matrimony; that, previous to the marriage of the parties, the banns were to be published three times, either in the church or chapel on Sundays, after morning exercise, or on the market-days in some neighbouring town; that the justices, in case of dumb persons, might dispense with pronouncing the words of the form prescribed, and *with joining hands in case of persons that had not hands.*—The warrant by which his worship committed the parties prisoners for life was in form following:

"SOUTHTON. Forasmuch as Leonard Stacey, of Stratfield Saye, in this County, Husbandman, and Joane Grantham, of the same, Spinster, have, this present day, to me come before mee, and made it appear, that there hath byn due publication made in the parish-church of Stratfield Saye aforesaid, three several Lord's-days, of an intended marriage betweene the said Leonard Stacey and Joane Grantham, there appearing no objection then,

MR. PITT'S BILL CONTINUED.

his Majesty shall approve of the said person, he shall then be appointed, and continue until he shall resign, or be recalled by his Majesty, &c.; but if he should not be approved by his Majesty, the Court of Directors shall then nomi-

nate some other person, subject to his Majesty's pleasure as above, and so on till a fit person be appointed.

20. When, on a vacancy, the person appointed by the Court of Directors not being approved of by his Majesty, and the Court do not nominate some other person in the space of _____, then his Majesty may fill the vacancy with whom he may think proper, and to be deemed the same as if he had been appointed by the Court of Directors.

21. That no resignation made by the Governor General, or Governor of any settlements, or Commander in Chief, or Members of the Councils of any of the presidencies in India, shall be deemed legal, unless it be by instrument in writing under the hand and seal of the person resigning the same.

22. That no resolution of a General Court of the Proprietors of the Company shall rescind any act done by the Court of Directors, after his Majesty's pleasure has been signified thereupon.

23. Such parts of an act, made in the twenty-first year of his Majesty's reign, ordering certain papers to be delivered to his Majesty's Secretary of State, &c. are to be hereby discontinued.

24. This act shall commence in Great Britain immediately after _____, and shall commence in the Presidencies abroad from the _____, and shall remain in force for the space of _____ years.

"nor since against the same; and where-
"as the said Leonard Stacey and Joane
"Grantham have now, in the presence
"of GOD, before mee, and these wit-
"nesses, hereunto subscribed, mutually
"and solemnly engaged to perform each
"to other the particular obligations of
"marriage, as directed by the late Act
"of Parliament concerning marriages,
"&c.; These, therefore, do certify all
"persons, whom it may concern, that,
"by virtue and authority by the said act
"unto mee given, one of the Justices of
"Peace within this county, I do hereby
"declare and pronounce the said Leo-
"nard Stacey and Joane Grantham to
"be husband and wife, from this tyme
"forward: In testimony whereof I have
"hereunto putt my hand and seale, this
"second day of October, in the yeare of
"our Lord 1654. FRA. TILNEY.

"Witnesses hereunto, Oliv. St. John,
"Wm. Thayer, Edw. Payne, John
"Abory."

Many objections having been started, and carried into prosecution after the King's restoration, against the validity of such eccentric marriages, an act passed, 12 Charles II. to entitle people, thus married, to such legal advantages of dower, thirds, &c. as attended marriages duly solemnized, according to the Church of England Rites. CRITO.

A circumstantial Account of the projecting, constructing, and equipping, the Floating Batteries employed in the late memorable Attack of Gibraltar; with the curious Contrivance of the Projector to extinguish the red-hot Bullets, the Inattention to which, by those entrusted with the Execution, seems to have been the principal Cause of the Miscalriage of the whole Enterprise.

THE astonishing preparations made by Spain to recover the little fortress of GIBRALTAR, which had been attempted in vain twice before in 1705 and 1727, were, by the concurring operations of many experienced generals, to be carried on in the late siege of 1782 by sea by the sacrifice of 10 or 20 ships of war. An able engineer from France opposed this as a wild design, which could end in nothing less than the total destruction of all those ships in two hours after they appeared before the place. He proposed the mode of floating batteries, that could neither be sunk nor fired. The first of these properties was to be acquired by the great thickness of timber, contained in the keels of these vessels; the other, by contriving a supply of water, that should keep all the parts exposed to the red-hot balls constantly wet. This project was presently accepted by the ministry, and the king of Spain not only made himself master of it, but even improved upon it. As the inventor was perfectly passive in the whole affair, he desired only a general cheerful concurrence, and a confidence arising from conviction; little suspecting the share he fell into from the envy and ambition of others, who wanted to make him responsible for the ill success, and to take all the glory to themselves if they succeeded.

After much delay, the plan was finally adopted in February, but (for what reasons never known) was not set about till May. The preparations must be immense; and as the time of execution was to be September, all the activity, dispatch, and expence, could not accomplish the degree of perfection required. Thus the months of June, July, and August, passed in an activity not easily to be described, in transforming 10 merchant ships into floating batteries, which required 200,000 cubic feet of timber to be employed. The confidence in the success inspired an eagerness and a degree of enthusiasm, which animated the actors who were to conduct and execute this design in the face

of the enemy. Matters were in this state when the arrival of the C. d'Artois in the night between the 15th and 16th of Aug. added fresh vigour to such favourable preparations. It was announced by the complete explosion of a new kind of mine, at once expressing the whole design of this attack; which perfectly succeeded, but was concealed from the enemy by the rapidity of its execution. The floating batteries already gave good hopes of success; but, being more complete in external substance than in internal arrangements, people gave themselves up to an eagerness, which they justified by the real or pretended circumstances of political necessity, and began to talk of going before the place by the 7th of Sept. when there was nothing ready, and three of the largest batteries would have been left behind, not to mention that the other seven were still unfinished. Yet the cry was, 'We need only appear before Gibraltar, and it will be taken in 24 hours; for we have enough already to take four Gibaltars.' The floating batteries were scarce finished when they put on board the powder and ammunition, and set up the rigging; and in this moment of hurry they worked the pumps to throw the water into the principal reservoir, which was to furnish a gentle circulation of water to extinguish the red-hot balls. It was proposed that this supply should, like the blood in the veins of animals, follow every bullet however deep it entered, by means of a spongy medium placed in the intervals between the side-planks. The success of this invention had been insured by experiments made to confirm it.

It was not till then that they discovered that the calkage that was to keep the water in circulation had been miserably neglected. The commanders of the vessels, finding the water get in the inside, were apprehensive the powder might be damped, so the pumps were forbidden to be worked. Difficulties were started concerning the place of attack. The report of the arrival of the enemy's fleet sometimes seemed to be nearer, sometimes further off; and the ignorance of the destination and position of the combined fleets contributed to a variety of circumstances, and made what was a prudential measure one day, an absolute absurdity the next.

Other motives (at that time a secret) made the author of the plan request that

that the attack should be made on the old mole. The imperfection of the floating batteries in the most essential article, that of protecting them against the red-hot balls, made it necessary to keep it in our power to draw them off on the first alarm of inconvenience; which the anchorage behind the old mole rendered easy, whereas those of the new mole, by a depth of 30 or 100 fathoms or upwards, rendered it impossible. It is easy to conceive the consequences of such differences at the moment of action. To obtain these dispositions in the critical instant, the author had opposite elements to reconcile. Such was the contradiction and jealousy which subsisted to the last, that the author wrote to court, Aug. 25, "a plan must be well founded indeed to resist such violent shocks." Yet the execution was so hurried, that a day was fixed for the attack: the supposed distress of the besieged, the alarms of a relieving fleet, certain inclinations whose motives we are afraid to pry into, and the advanced season of the year, made it of too much importance to the honour of the proposer to defer it any longer. In this situation, without being allowed a single previous trial of his batteries by red-hot balls, the author was obliged to stop (*masquer*) the internal circulation of the water, and confined himself to a meer superficial watering. The want of circulation was not perceived till five days after the battery of Pacola had been tried before the Comte d'Artois.

From this time the author, convinced that remonstrances would be vain, determined, in compliance with the resolution of the court and the generals, as they had still the greatest means of success in their hands, not to shake the confidence of the brave officers who were to execute his plan. The general was however informed of this want of internal circulation: most of the officers on board the batteries knew it, and disregarded it; many did not understand it. The author alone knew the consequences, but he expected such a decided success on the opening the attack, that he was less solicitous about his own industry; and he trusted to the mere outer wetting, in hope that the red-hot balls, commonly defective in explosion, would not penetrate far: he depended also on the re-union of our efforts at the old mole, where we were to be supported and seconded by 186 pieces of cannon for the land attack; at worst he was al-

ways sure of the retreat of the floating batteries. Union of means, agreement of dispositions, and a cautious position, were still absolutely necessary to make up for the defect of completeness in the batteries; yet by exerting a greater vigour in proportion to our weakness, we might the sooner silence the enemy, and have the less to fear from their red-hot balls. In land batteries the bags are more liable to take fire; the water was further off, and accidents left them exposed to the enemy's fire; whereas the floating batteries were composed of soft compact wood, surrounded with water, and could or should have been removed out of reach. Yet all these inconveniences have been remedied in land batteries, which shews that the same might have been done by the other, notwithstanding their being incomplete. But in these essential measures the author experienced the most cruel opposition; and, at last, when he was giving his opinion freely in council, the commander in chief said to him before the Count d'Artois, "when I sent for you to Spain (for it was my doing), it was to carry *my* design into execution, for it was always *my* design to attack Gibraltar with floating batteries. Now, sir, your commission is performed; the rest belongs to me." How different this from the general's letter the day after the catastrophe, in which he says, "that he acquiesced in this mistaken unfortunate (*mauvais*) idea of floating batteries only in obedience to the king, but that he had other ways by which he should soon regain his good opinion." It was time for the author to submit, when one of the sea-commanders said, "he would undertake alone to receive in his body all the enemy's red-hot balls." Those who had any apprehensions concealed them, and though the author exerted his utmost solicitations, the general coming one day to the council, said to him; "I come to oppose all you say and do; you do not want courage, but you are too enthusiastic:" and once, when he recommended to avoid the fatal disposition of an attack on all parts at once, he was upbraided with a false tenderness for the offspring of his own invention. No reflection is here intended against the D. of Crillon, who shewed himself indisputably a great general, except when jealous of the reputation of his inferiors, as in the present instance.

It was at length resolved on the even-

of Sept. 4, that the attack should be general against the old mole; but this resolution was taken in a hurry, notwithstanding, and the wind too brisk to allow of a concurrence of the auxiliary circumstances. The commander in chief, by letter to the commander of the floating batteries at two in the morning of Sept. 13, (which we have not seen) ordered him to begin the attack immediately, unless he had the king's orders to the contrary. The author of the plan knew nothing of these steps, and as he was on board one of the batteries, he was no longer able to manoeuvre. It should be observed, that the combined fleet arrived the evening before, and was there ready, yet nothing was concerted with it. In this situation the commander of the batteries, pressed by the necessity of being brave or prudent, preferred the former, concluding he was not allowed time to adopt the latter resolution.

From that moment all our measures were broken, the most essential methods forgotten, the so necessary concert between the several actors not so much as attempted. The first effect of all these disorders was, that the advantageous position so expressly marked out in all the plans distributed among the commanders was neglected; they attacked the centre of the fort and the strongest part of the walls, where the enemy opposed us with a superior number of guns, and we were too far from the land attack to receive assistance from it. The *Palora* and *Tailla Piedra* received the whole fire of the fort alone a long time; the rest could not come up, having run to the shoals which reach from the point of the mole, as the author had pointed out; 30 gun-boats, which were to have acted under cover of the floating batteries, never came up: 72 bomb-ketches were also to have acted in flank, to leave the enemy no boarding time: but these, though they missed their station, might have fired in such a manner that every bomb would have taken effect; whereas they almost all fell in the water. The dispersion, distance, and divergency of the floating batteries, instead of presenting an uniform front of 155 pieces of cannon, reduced their effect, and that of the whole number of 400, to 60, and soon after to nothing, for we were saluted at the first outset by an artillery four times our own number. A memorial had been given in, pointing the destination of every gun in the land bat-

teries on the day of this attack, and for the following days; but this, it is said, never was delivered to the general. The current could not be too strong for the gun-boats, for several of them were ready to sail with the floating batteries, and went as far as the Strait; and one of the floating batteries only threw some bombs on the 13th, as if to shew that the rest might have done the same. Lastly, it is scarcely credible, though true, that the ammunition of the land attack failed on that decisive day. Our loss was from the artillery of the fort, though nothing seems less to be feared than shot from an opening of two feet; but the enemy had time to adjust every thing with perfect ease. We lost 300 men that day, though all our men were under cover. Judge then what must have been the enemy's loss, had our auxiliary fires succeeded, if the 90 mortars had only hit lightly on the space where the besieged had above 3000 men unprotected to work their artillery, and yet lost but 80 men. The red-hot balls came with a force of expulsion which made them very penetrating, and more difficult to extinguish; yet there was still a remedy in our own hands: the machines were entire, the balls of 42, the best directed, remained ineffectual; these batteries bore the shock of their own artillery, notwithstanding the quickness of their fire: though the other floating batteries did not concur by their false positions, the walls were sensibly damaged after four hours work. All this while the *Tailla Piedra* had a red-hot ball three feet deep in her side, which made so slow a progress that it was not perceived till it was too late to extinguish it, and this furnished a pretence to include all the floating batteries in the same sentence of condemnation. The two floating batteries had been stationed (*embosées*) before ten o'clock in the morning, and began firing immediately; the enemy's fire, at first brisk and numerous, slackened about noon, and we continued ours till three in the evening (the besieged were intimidated rather by what we could do than by what we did, and slackened for some hours); but Gen. Elliot, who perhaps knew better than the assistants the consequence of letting the floating batteries join, rallied his garrison in person to the artillery. The valour of this brave general, which would have sunk under the inexpressible destruction of 400 cannon, triumphed easily over the weak and momentary

momentary action of 64 firing at random against the walls without hurting the men. Then amid the great number of extinguished balls one gave us great uneasiness; our fire slackened, and the enemy availed themselves of that moment to resume a quick fire, and a superiority which they never lost, and which baffled all our efforts to stop the progress of these piercing balls. It was now five in the evening, and a hasty order to wet the powder stopped our fire entirely. No longer screened by a cloud of smoke, it was impossible, in face of the enemy, to put out the fire, whose progress from the same ball was very slow, the smoke shewing itself by the hole without, and at the joints within. This situation, which might have been remedied by getting out of the enemy's reach, lasted above six hours, and was not hopeless till midnight. The other batteries were extinct, when it was resolved to set them on fire, which was so ill performed that some were set on fire by order, even before the men could be got out, and four others were whole at six in the morning, having resisted the attack of the incendiaries as well as of the enemy's red-hot balls. The care of saving 335 wretched beings was left to the enemy; and, to cover this eternal disgrace, the writer of the Gazette was made to say, in contradiction to 100,000 spectators who saw the batteries floating as they burnt, that "the enemy had saved those who by swimming escaped from the batteries that were *sunk*."

The author, employed in stopping the fire on board the Tailla Piedra, ignorant of these resolutions, proposed to throw out an anchor at a great distance behind, by which his ship might retire and repair. This might have been done before the attack; but it was not now too late. But when the officer, wounded as he was, set about it, he could not collect sailors enough to do it. The previous signals proposed for this purpose were not agreed on, nor could be made or understood. The French general offered the assistance of the French fleet, but received for answer, that "every thing went so well that his assistance was not wanted;" yet the many boats that went off to the Tailla Piedra must have known the contrary. The nine other batteries farther from the spot, and much less incommoded by the enemy's fire, might have retired and repaired.

If it be asked, where was the author

at this time of this inactivity and fatal resolution: he was confined to his ship. About six o'clock he proposed to the Prince of Nassau to go out of it, "to get more decisive general orders, for that he could do him and the rest more effectual service without than within." But the prince desired him not to quit his battery; and he complied from a principle of delicacy. It is pretended that the prince said, he "wanted somebody to be responsible for the accidents of this battery." But can this be believed of the Prince of Nassau? The truth is, we never suspected the strange dispositions that followed, but were in continual expectation of having a safe retreat effected in sight of a fleet of 50 sail, for which there was six hours good, even for the Tailla Piedra, where the fire was not got to a head till after midnight. The author then quitted her, and ran to the admiral, who referred him to the general, who, he said, should have settled every thing with the commander of the batteries. He went, but found nobody, only heard of the order no sooner given than executed, to set fire to all the batteries. This resolution to abandon them was covered by an abuse of the batteries themselves. Yet, after their effects were reduced to one-fifth of what they ought to have been, and they abandoned in the most decided manner, they sustained five hours advantageous fight, and, which is more, above eight hours inactive station, and after all were not mastered by the enemy; and the incendiaries say, they only prevented a necessary effect, for that the batteries were not combustible. It is vain to say they were not bomb proof; for, in 14 hours pelting with near 900 balls, only one man was killed. It has been said, that the captains were not in condition to tow them off, and yet they worked them on. Certificates and written evidence have been got, to prove they could not be brought off. The author has been advised, when he has to do with master carpenters and caulkers, to have a verbal protest drawn up, to shew that his plan had not been followed in the construction of these floating batteries. To console the public disappointment, he has been told that the project itself was a bad one, for had his batteries done their utmost, and the walls next the sea been levelled, the assault would not have been practicable. And yet these very judges laid a particular stress on the success of them. It has been said, the enemy would have

continued

continued the defence with cannon concealed under the mountain, and by countermining the principal street, and that one bomb on a gun-boat was sufficient to disorder all the dispositions for the assault. These, and the like objections, have been made by an officer of superior rank, a man of genius and weight, who undertook to carry the place sword in hand. Yet how can it be, that he who indulged such sanguine hopes Sept. 12, and on Sept. 14 gave up this enterprize as impossible, should by the event learn new facts about the local circumstances of the place? But all these objections have been started afterwards, to amuse the public about the extraordinary and wilful loss of the floating batteries.

The whole of the author's design rests on the following simple principles:

1. The strongest known calibres are of no effect against five feet thickness of hard wood compacted and disposed in joints.

2. Experiments shew that wood, kept constantly moistened to a degree of total immersion, will check the progress of fire.

3. There certainly is a chemical composition that will burn in the water, and consume some parts of wood which it immediately touches, but only till the composition itself is burnt out; after which nature resumes her usual course, and wood thoroughly soaked will shew no signs of fire.

4. There can be no foresight in war if it is not admitted that, *ceteris paribus*, six pieces of artillery will always silence one.

5. An assault protected by 400 pieces of cannon once successful, and all obstacles of fortification removed, is not an assault, but a taking possession without striking a stroke.

But those of the contrary side say, you promised us batteries fire-proof, and yet they are burnt. To which we answer, they were not warranted against incendiary friends, and there was not time allowed to defend them against the enemy. But this is not the question; for, when threatened with positive experiments on the subject, they change their tone, and say, that, admitting the merit of the batteries, the assault would have been impossible. It has been given out, that the author refused to satisfy the court of France with experiments; but the French minister's answer to him, July 22, "if you obtain a trial of their

essential qualities, &c." proves that he desired an experiment; but as to those to be made before the other preparations were admitted, he answered, that "he thought the Spanish minister feared the experiments made before the batteries were undertaken would produce endless disputes; and therefore knowing, as he did, the groundwork of the mechanism, he had ordered them to proceed."

The experiment made by the author was this: After soaking a piece of oak timber a foot square six hours, he took it out of the water, and bored a hole six inches deep, of the exact diameter of a 24 pounder. He then heated in a forge a ball of this size, and drove it red-hot into the hole; the ball attracted all the moisture of the wood, and after smouldering a quarter of an hour went out, without leaving any mark but a circle of wood dried about an inch thick in the circumference of the ball, and the bottom of the hole was only black, without being burnt. If this was the effect of one single moistening, much more would it be of repeated wetting, which by the spongy medium would have been inexhaustible, if the calkers had done their duty. It is well known he was refused a trial of his batteries before actual service; and when the want of internal circulation was discovered, they thought they had no time to remedy it. Yet, even as it was, one of them held out 14 hours before the fire shewed itself externally, and four of them resisted for 20 hours the order to burn them all, as well as the red-hot balls of the enemy. The enemy likewise shewed great timidity and caution; for, after the universal silence of the assailants, and so decided an abandoning of them, nothing would have hindered them from making themselves masters of all the batteries, and all their tackle. But, after admitting the circulation had been most complete, who knows if it could have resisted the brimstone cloaths fastened by the burners on the starboard opposite the enemy? It is generally known that the garrison talked of not being able to hold out against the preparations. Gen. Elliot himself questioned two of our people on the evening of the 13th: when one of our sloops (*chaloupes chavirées*) carried 11 swimmers to the place, he asked them with a kind of uneasiness what these floating batteries were made of, that the red-hot balls had no effect on them. He did not yet doubt of the merit these balls did us, but he doubt

less of the moral mischief which they did us.

The author, with more than probable means of success, with physical and moral causes difficult to express, without rank or authority, could not command times and circumstances. He had his share in the mistakes; but he thinks himself so much above his faults, that he need not dissemble them. He certainly committed some, both in the particular construction of the batteries, and in the choice of the points of attack. He has even given in a list of his faults to government, and would have given them here if these objects were not connected with some further dispositions. He must however confess, that most of these faults were foreseen and involuntary; but it was a very great one in him to suppose, that such an enterprize depending on two elements could have been governed by a subaltern and foreign hand, or that such a person could have consulted so many different interests, and directed them all to the advantage of the undertaking, and the glory of the service of two kings.

Such is the apology of Mons. d'Arcon, inventor of the famous floating batteries, which were infallibly to have put Gibraltar into the possession of the King of Spain. He had dispersed a number of copies of it in MS. among his friends, till the general demand for it induced some of them to print it, without even omitting many passages and notes, which the author intended to have suppressed. May no weapon formed against this important fortress prosper!

MR. URBAN, *Nov. 23.*

THE curious Registers you have printed from the Corolla Varia of Hawkins [vol. LIII. p. 900.], having induced me to turn to the scarce book whence they were extracted*, I was agreeably amused with the perusal of the compliments paid to the author, by the Cambridge Wits, under his assumed name of "Nisus." The first of these, by Thomas Rowe, B. D. and fellow of King's College, I shall transcribe:

Pestifugus, Reduces, Fastidia, tortile Pedum,
Mulus Sceptrigeras, Legicolique lego.
Fert Nartheoporus palmam, Nomodædulus
aureum:

Sit Ferulæ Legis consona Lex Ferulæ.
Invidet siquis meritam tibi, Nise, Coroaam,
Pestiterit, Corydon, Plagiger, Antinomus.

The others are by H. Molle, Fellow of King's, and Senior Proctor; Thomas Lovering; George Goad, M. A. Fellow of King's; Andrew Sandeland, M. A. Scoto-britannus, late Fellow of Corpus Christi College; Nicholas Hobart, M. A. Fellow of King's; Stephen Hurius, M. A.; Gaven Nash, M. A. Fellow of Pembroke Hall; J. Leucus, *ἰσχυρογός*; Geo. Carter, M. A. Fellow of Clare Hall; John Grey, M. A. Med. Licentiat.; H. C. M. A.; Joseph Beaumont; and Theophilus Naophilus.

The short couplet of Hurius is this:

"Das Musis virgas, Musis das Jura. Capeffe
Ludimagisterium, Legimagisterium."

Your readers, perhaps, will not be displeased with a delineation of the singular Seal described in p. 900. (See the Pl. fig. 1.) Yours, A. W.

This Correspondent's curious Communication relative to the Bridge at Rouen is engraving; as is the Cross Bone found in Bosworth Field.

MR. URBAN,

YOU tell us, a very respectable correspondent informs you, that the legends on such brass basons as you have engraved in your Magazine for March last, are chiefly German businesses expressing the names of the respective manufactures. I find myself inclined to join issue with this correspondent, by the contemplation of one of these basons now before me, picked up at Bury St. Edmund's. The ornament in the centre and round the outer rim exactly resembles that of the Soulston and other basons. There are two circles of inscriptions; both the inner and outer are in such a type as the corresponding one at Southstone. The first consists of the following words five times repeated:

ALZEIT. ICH. BART. GELUK.
implying, if I mistake not, that this dish brings good luck. Which, if it served as a paten, means *salvation*; if as a bason to collect alms, such as I have seen used in the churches in Wales, means *relief to the poor*. (See fig. 5.)

Such a bason as that purchased by Mr. Brander at Mr. West's sale†, is just fallen into my hands. It has the figures of Adam and Eve, &c. exactly as there described; the labels over their heads too much worn to be made out. Round the inner rim or border is an inscription in the same letters as that you now engrave, four times repeated; and on the

* In p. 901. l. 55. r. "Exciptendo." Lult.
'rectetur.' Col. 2. l. 1. r. "Nisus."

† Nash's Worcesterhire, II. 367. note d.
outer

under rim the words, *Ich bart geluk ab-
mit*, in the same character as you have
also engraved, five times repeated.

Fig. 4. is a rude stone candlestick,
dug up in Colchester castle, and still
preserved there. The inscription round
the base of the arm or projecting part is,
GOD SEND US THE LIGHT IN HEAVEN.

D. H.

MR. URBAN,

THE stone instruments in the Plate,
fig. 1. and 3. were found, Mar. 25,
1783, between two and three feet under
the surface of a malm bank, a few feet
distant from each other, by some la-
bourers employed in levelling a piece of
marsh land called *Sickmarß*, at Boffing-
ton, near Stockbridge, Hants, belong-
ing to Tho. South, esq; Within a few
feet of these, and nearly on the same
depth, they found a sort of hearth or
pavement of flints and stones, apparently
much discoloured, cracked, and broken
by the heat of fire, on or near the spot
where the antique pig of lead exhibited
in your Magazine for Nov. last was dug.
The letters on the lead are as perfect as
when they came out of the mould; and
the marks on the stone blades prove,
that they were made in the rough state,
by chipping them, or by nicking them
with other flints, till brought nearly to
their intended shape, and then polished
probably in the same manner that we
now polish marble in sands of different
degrees of fineness.

From a survey of the premises, and
the situation of the place midway be-
tween the wood and the river, joined to
the above circumstance of the hearth, it
is not unreasonable to conclude, that
the ancient Britons, who were as unac-
quainted with iron as the savages of
Orabete, made use of flints and stones
instead of it, for the purposes of hol-
lowing their boats and canoes, and for
other uses. It is probable they first hol-
lowed the trunks of trees by fire; a
quantity of hot embers being taken from
the burning hearth, and laid in a train
along the shaft of the timber-stick. The
coarse flint ax was sufficient for the pur-
pose of chipping and paring away the
burnt part, and finishing the groove or
channel, which being filled with a se-
cond supply of embers, the fire sunk
deeper by degrees, and the coal was a-
gain chopped out, till by repeated pro-
cess the requisite depth was attained for

the vessel. Being thus rendered lighter
and more manageable, it was then per-
haps lifted on rollers, and propped with
its ends one after the other over the
flame, till cooled on the outside, and
then with the same instruments shaped
and finished according to the rude ideas
of the times.

In this manner the Indians of Florida
and Brasil are represented as hollowing
their canoes by our early voyagers.

These flint blades, compared with
those of stone lately imported from the
new-discovered islands in the S. Sea,
clearly prove that, in the infancy of
arts, the necessities of war drove them
to like inventions in all countries, how-
ever remote from each other.

These being the only instruments of
the kind I have seen or heard of, of Bri-
tish manufacture, I thought them de-
serving your attention. T. S.

*Queries concerning Men and Things
answered.*

IN Birch's History of the Royal So-
ciety, III. 122. is a letter from Mr.
Casswell to Mr. Flamsted, mentioning
his having taken the height of the Se-
vern 3 yards 3 inches in 5 miles*.

John Casswell was servitor (1671) and
M. A. of Wadham College, afterwards
vice-principal of Hart Hall†; taught
mathematics to young scholars, and
wrote a brief but full account of the
doctrine of trigonometry, both plain
and superficial, at the end of Dr. Wal-
lis's Algebra, Lond. 1689, 4to‡. I
should think this very likely to be the
person mentioned in the Tatler, N° 55.

What is said about the *Saxon Novels*,
N° 63. is only a continuation of the
burlesque of learned ladies.

William Forbes, 12th lord Forbes,
succeeded his father William 1691. He
came early into the Revolution, and was
constituted one of the lords of the privy
council to K. William in May 1689,
captain of a troop of horse, and soon
after colonel of a regiment of dragoons.
He was of the privy council to Q. Anne,
and lieutenant-col. of the horse guards, com-
manded by the D. of Argyle. He died
1716, and was succeeded by his eldest
son and namesake ||.

Every little particular of a man's life
does not enter into biography; but I see
no difficulty in conceiving that Dr.
Chandler might in early life have taken

* Brit. Top. I. 381.

† Ib. 1103. Esli, II. 195. 206.

‡ Ath. Ox. II. 584.

|| Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, 267.

a trip to the Continent, and in some part of Flanders, Brussels perhaps, or Antwerp, or Ghent, have been witnesses to some archduchess kissing a dead man's bone*.

The "Discourse on the Bookland and Folkland of the Saxons," ascribed to Reyner Heckford, esq; (whose library I am sorry to see now on sale at Lockyer Davis's in Holborn) was printed in 8vo. at Cambridge, 1775. I think sold by B. White in London.

An history of *news-papers* to near the close of the last century may be seen in your XLIII^d volume, p. 271. It would be curious to continue it to the present time, if those periodical publications have not multiplied too fast, and lived too short a term to be easily recorded.

The figure of a *bishop*, whom your correspondent inquires after, p. 1029, is neither more nor less than a figure of a skeleton or human body decayed after death, and generally contrasted with the figure of the same person (not always a *bishop*) on the upper part of the tomb. The vergers, from what silly tradition I know not, for want of knowing better, have annexed to it the idle story of the man's having starved himself to death in imitation of our Saviour's fasting; and I have once heard a verger say, that the party had starved himself in translating the whole Bible from beginning to end, and died as soon as he had finished the last chapter of the Revelations. You have a correspondent, Mr. Urban, who promises to give us better information about these matters; and to point out their absurdity.

"Dean Heywood is represented in Lichfield cathedral in his habit, and again naked, with the emaciated change which death occasions." Pennant's Journey from Chester, p. 108. So is the Countess of Suffolk at Ewelne.

P. Q.

MR. URBAN,

WHOEVER considers the fine arts as objects of a rational enquiry, is ever desirous of tracing them up to their origin; of viewing the first efforts of their infantine state; of marking their gradual progress in improvement; and of fixing with precision the time in which they reached the summit of perfection. Painting has been always held in admiration, by all ranks and degrees of mankind; because the luxury of the sight is gratified in the variety of colouring;

for which reason, historical paintings will always more conduce to impress truths upon the mind, than historical writings. Flowery vales, which demand the attention of the eye upon our journey, dwell upon the memory; while the disposition and form of the several posts, fixed in the road for various uses, elude the powers of recollection. How far back can we carry the art of laying colours upon any substance capable of retaining them? Or, in other words, to what distant æra of time can we fix the art of painting or colouring?

We are well acquainted with the first essays of this art in Greece. We are told by many of the ancient writers, that the exertions of genius, which appeared in the works of *Zeuxis*, *Apelles*, *Timanthes*, *Protagoras*, and other artists, were wonderful: that at length many of these candidates for fame were struck with a panic, and retired, when that black cloud of Gothic barbarism overspread all Europe; and that when that storm subsided, they began by degrees to recover themselves and their fame; when *Cimabue* became the model for the Italian gusto. If we bring a modern master of the first order in designing to the test of an examination, how far back can you trace your art? What efforts have been made anciently in *Africa* or *Asia* towards the introduction of colours upon a flat superficies? What minerals produced the first colours, and who first happily succeeded in the *Coloris*? To these questions the arrogant smile of ignorance arises, and overspreads the countenance; by which we learn, that this genius *in parvo* knows no more of colours than what his pallet, from which he works, can suggest to him, when these colours are placed in order upon it.

In the time of *Homer*, no traces of this art are to be found. Although all the arts then known are mentioned in his poem, picture had not yet advanced to grace the circle; for the *MIATONAPHOI* (Il. ii. 637.) which have been supposed by some to intimate painting, were only the prows of the Trojan ships stained with the *rubrica*, or red oaker. It is true, *Epiphanius*, lib. I. ascribes the invention of images to the father of *Abraham*; "before whose days," says he,

+ By colour is to be understood, the representation of objects to the sight by *luminous pigments*. By *Coloris*, the intermixture of colours upon the pallet, for the production of the *Chiaro-oscuro*, and for the gradual softening of the *ÆQUAL* and *LINEAR* perspective.

"there

* See Gent. Mag. p. 1024.

"there were no graven images of men, but pictures only." But what authority does he produce for this assertion? None: therefore it is only to be admitted as matter of opinion, which, being destitute of evidence in its support, has not the smallest pretensions to credibility. This art was not understood by the first people of the world, for the Hebrew word שִׁכָּרָה, rendered *picture*, signifies properly *imagery*, graven or carved work. So in *Ezekiel*, viii. 12. *idols poured upon the wall*, means, figures cut or carved upon the wall: and the word צִבְעָה, translated *paint*, is applied to the dew of heaven, *Dan*. iv. 23. and in *Jeremiah*, xii. 9. the word is used to signify a speckled or coloured bird. Before this art appeared in Greece, which was about the time of Alexander, A. M. 3614, 360 years A. C. then cultivated by *Zeuxis* and his contemporaries, the Egyptians had invented the art of infusing or laying on liquid colours upon stone and plaster. This appears from *Pliny*, lib. 35. c. 3. from *Diodorus Siculus*, in his description of the tomb of *Osmandyas*, king of Thebes; whose figure upon his tomb was stained with various colours, lib. I. 30, 31, 32. *Herodotus*, lib. 2. c. 28. and lib. 5. c. 28. assures us, that the Egyptians and Phœnicians civilised the Greeks, by the deduction of colonies among the Grecian states; who, in their turn, instructed the Egyptians in navigation and commerce, while the Egyptians introduced into Greece the several arts and sciences, for which their names had been held in great esteem for many ages. Design, says *Pliny*, lib. 35. c. 3. was of Egyptian origin, invented by *Philocles* the Egyptian; and colouring had its rise in Egypt, being first practised there by *Conges Lythius*. *Pliny* here seems to have been mistaken in the name; however the art is on all sides agreed to have been the invention of Egypt.

We are told by *Dr. Pocock*, in his travels, where he speaks of the tombs of the ancient Theban kings, vol. II. p. 98. that "in one of these sepulchres the picture of the king is painted at full length; both the sides and ceilings of the rooms are cut with hieroglyphics of birds and beasts, and some of them painted; being as fresh as if they had been lately finished, though they must be above two thousand years old." *Mr. Norden* says, vol. II. p. 51. that "the colours of the hieroglyphics have a

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charming effect: for it is a kind of painting, that has neither shade nor degradation, the figures being inscribed, like the cyphers upon the dial-plates of watches; so that it is surprising to see how gold, ultra-marine, and divers other colours have preserved their lustre to the present age. Perhaps I may be asked, how all these lively colours could soften together? This is a question which I am not able to decide." Surely *Mr. Norden's* admiration of beauty here must have fascinated his powers of reflection; which, could they have assumed their right of judgement, must have insinuated to him, that all this strength, beauty, and duration of colouring were produced by an encaustic operation. Could the paintings described by *Dr. Pocock*, as well as these by *Mr. Norden*, have stood the test of time, unless they had been burnt into the substance upon which they had been laid? The exudation of stone in moist weather, which prevails much in Egypt from the Northern quarter, must have long since dismantled these colours of their lustre, if the encaustic had not been applied; for in these early times, performances of this kind could be only executed in water-colours, soon apt to fade and give way upon any effects of moisture or settled damps, and indeed too from their own internal weakness and instability.

This encaustic painting, says *Pliny*, was so ancient in his time he could not tell who was the inventor of it. *Aristides* was said by some to have given it birth; but *Pliny* concludes it must have been anterior to his time, from the works of *Polignotus*, *Nicanor*, and *Arcefilas*, lib. 35. cap. 11. *Lyfippus* painted in this style at *Agina*, and inscribed the word ΕΝΚΑΥΣΤΗ upon what he executed, which he would not have done, continues *Pliny*, unless encaustic had been invented long before. From the instances produced by *Mr. Norden* and *Dr. Pocock*, we can now fix this art to have had its first essays in Egypt.

To render substances more durable, the ancients applied the powers of fire. Thus they burnt their stone used for buildings by slow and gradual advances, to make it resist the effects of time. *Sir Henry Walton*, in his *Remains*, 212, says, "the ancients did burn their firmer stone, and even marble, which in time became almost marble again, or at least of indissoluble durability, as

"appears

"appears in their yet standing theatres." "If the matter," says *Alonzo Barba*, upon metals and minerals, p. 50, "of which the stone is compounded is tough, and dried by a violent fire (he is here speaking of precious stones) till the moisture be consumed, it causeth hardness, because it contracts and condenses the matter within." The same process, in slow degrees, must be effectual towards inducing firmness, compactness, and duration, when applied to quarry stone. The present existence of the *pyramids* leaves this point without controversy. For the architects of these fabrics seem by fire to have exhaled the saline and aqueous matter, originally constituent parts of these stones, from which decay and dissolution naturally proceed: by doing which, the *Egyptians*, those first masters of arts, well knew, that such materials thus managed would be little, if at all impaired, by the common effects of age and time.

What kind of mineral substances the *Chinese* use, in the formation of their colours, we know not. But it is evident, that their water-colours are far superior to ours, as they will retain their vivacity, when ours, although greatly inferior in age to theirs, are faded, and their several distinctions almost become invisible. They have a remarkable *orientally intense* blue, which continues as brilliant as when first applied by the pencil.

From *Cimabue*, in the year 1300, when the *Greeks*, at the request of the *Florentines*, came into Tuscany to instruct the *Italians* in painting, whose first pupil *Cimabue* was, down to the present age, we are well acquainted with the progress of painting, its improvements and perfection. For our familiarity with this *magic* art, we must make our grateful acknowledgements to the hon. Mr. HORACE WALPOLE, whose accomplishments in the fine arts, and whose exertions in the interest of literature, are so far above the laborious, yet pleasing affect of such knowledge in others, that they almost transcend the powers of genius, to delineate them as they deserve.

RUBEN D'MOUNT.

MR. URBAN,

EVERY real friend to order, decency, and religion, must be deeply affected when they read the paragraph in your *Historical Chronicle*, in which

you inform us, that "villains increase so fast, that a bare recital of their names and atrocious crimes would fill your Magazine." It is but too true an assertion, and a most melancholy proof of the very great profligacy and depravity of our common people. The newspapers now contain such a dreadful account of almost daily robberies, murders, &c. as no former times can parallel; and produce innumerable instances of such flagrant and premeditated villainies as fatally demonstrate the audacious and extreme pitch of wickedness which now prevails, in open defiance of every human or divine law. If the number of wicked and miserable wretches who have forfeited their lives to public justice within the last year was collected, it would excite both the astonishment and compassion of every well-wisher to their country and mankind. Such persons must be most sincerely grieved to find what multitudes of their fellow-creatures are so totally depraved and lost in vice, as to become nuisances and pests to all around them, and unfit even to live in a well-regulated state. The general impiety of their past lives almost prevents the most unbounded charity from venturing to hope that they have any real penitence: at last, any proper contrition for the aggravated offences they have committed against the laws of God and man; or any other sorrow than what arises from the near view of their approaching fate. How unfit then are they to appear before that Omnipotent Judge "who will render to all according to their works!" "If the righteous (says *Peter*) scarcely be saved, where shall the ungodly and the sinner appear?" But alas! too many of our common people never reflect on the punishment which knavery and vice often meet with in this world, and certainly in the next: so that although such numbers of their companions are put to death for their enormous offences, and in order to protect the virtuous part of the community, yet the most flagitious and capital crimes are almost every day committed, and the prisons perpetually replenished with hardened and desperate offenders. Our executions seem to have lost all their good effects, and want that degree of terror and solemnity which such tragic scenes might, and ought always to produce upon the mind of the spectators. Whether this be owing to their frequency, or to the improper mode of conducting them, is not for me

to determine: however, it is notorious, that the crowds who attend them go with the same ease and indifference they would to a *race*: stages are erected for the accommodation of these thoughtless beings, refreshments of all kinds are sold, and the only solicitude too many of them discover is, whether the criminals *die hard*, according to the Tyburn phrase. And when the horrid spectacle is over, all remembrance or dread of it seems over too; the people adjourn to the neighbouring alehouses or gaming-tables (those nurseries of vice), and there frequently commit most scandalous excesses, or lay plans for executing afresh those very crimes which they have just before seen have brought others to an untimely and ignominious death. It is true, our magistrates have lately discovered a most laudable spirit, and endeavoured by various expedients to check these enormities, and introduce habits of industry and order among the common people. But it must be admitted, as well as lamented, that they are very far from obtaining the object of their wishes, or from having any sufficient reasons to hope these happy dispositions will soon be manifested. The common people grow more and more intractable, unprincipled, and impatient of necessary restraint; and it is to be feared will increase in mischief and villainy, now that the peace has set at liberty such numbers of former gaol-birds; miscreants, who by the ill-fated policy of the times were permitted to atone for their offences by wearing a cockade, and saved their own lives by being ready, when commanded, to cut the throats of others, in the late transatlantic crusade. Such diabolical wretches as these, who have been brought up in the practice of every species of wickedness, and more recently accustomed to scenes of the most barbarous rapine, plunder, and carnage, cannot long be quiet, nor can they be sufficiently dreaded, or guarded against. So that the duty of our magistrates will be truly arduous, and perhaps their most zealous and well-intended efforts may not be successful in stemming the fatal overflowing torrent of iniquity. This will certainly be the case if they continue to follow the present plan, and attack the *effects* only, while the *cause* is unremoved, and that *only* radical cure, A REFORMATION OF MANNERS, is neglected. For there is no other sure and effective method to strike at the very foundation of the present licentious and

profligate humour of the common people but this: fear alone will never have any lasting effect; it must be principle and conscience that can introduce the habits of honesty, sobriety, and virtue. And certainly they must become good men before they can be good citizens, and must fear God before they can really honour the king, and conform to the laws of their country. Let the magistrates therefore call in the aid of the clergy, and, if necessary, compel them to assist in this difficult and important undertaking. There are many of this respectable order, who have appeared more in the character of spectators than actors in the cause of reformation, and have contentedly slept, while the enemy has sown such a crop of tares as will scarce ever be eradicated. But this is no reason why they should still remain indifferent, or leave the civil magistrates to do the work, while they will not "touch the burden with one of their fingers!" On the contrary, it is their incumbent duty (at this dangerous crisis) to discharge, in the most zealous and conscientious manner, every part of that momentous office, which they declare themselves *moved by the Holy Ghost* to undertake. For this they are educated, and for this too they are most amply provided. Their country has therefore the most undoubted right to expect them to labour by all possible means to suppress those enormities by which so many of its members suffer, and to encourage the habits of industry, order, and virtue, among their respective flocks; together with that personal and family reformation, which is the true source of every other species of amendment. And would they but shew as proper a spirit, and desire to do their duty, as the magistrates have (to their honour) discovered, and join heartily with them in every rational scheme for reformation, what might not the friends of virtue hope for from such united efforts? What a surprising change would take place among all ranks, by the vigorous persevering execution of our excellent and salutary laws against vice, especially when they were enforced by men of firm resolution, unshaken fortitude, and exemplary private characters, and opposed by none but the wicked and the guilty? They would in the first place suppress the present scandalous and open violation of the Sabbath, which is the root of almost every other vice; and might encourage that truly primitive custom of catechising the ignorant youth every Lord's day. They might check,

check, if not prevent, the infernal custom of swearing, now so dreadfully common among all ranks and ages, and the first cause of that contempt of the obligation of an oath, and those innumerable instances of wilful premeditated perjury now so much complained of. They might also prevent all gambling, drunkenness, and other immoral or illegal behaviour at the alehouses, or take away the licences of such of the masters of them, as were guilty of permitting these enormities and crimes; which would almost instantaneously reduce the poor-rates, and be the most useful regulation for introducing again the practice of sobriety, diligence, and industry. In short, by thus removing the *cause* of our present complaints, and preventing the lower ranks of people from their wicked pursuits, the *effects* would of course cease. It would destroy that ungovernable humour, that licentiousness and disposition to knavery, which is so general among them, and which obliges our magistrates to punish such numbers of them with death. And nothing but this reformation of manners will be of any material benefit. Experience proves this, for neither "hard labour," transportation, nor even death itself, strike a sufficient terror, or lessen the number of criminals; and if our penal laws were yet more numerous and severe, nay, were they all framed like those of *Draco*, it would not remove the evil. The people, being still brought up in ignorance and wickedness, will grow more desperate, till by some more successful attempts than those memorable ones in June 1780, they at length overturn the constitution, and bring all into anarchy and confusion.

A PARISH OFFICER.

MR. URBAN,

THE account given in your Magazine for Nov. last, p. 920, of the closet called "Little Ease" in the church of St. Mary in Leicester, brought to my mind a description I had formerly read in *Anglia Sacra*, vol. 11. p. 96. of the cell of St. Dunstan, adjoining to St. Mary's church in Glastonbury; and, on revising the passage, I find, in some instances, a very striking similitude between the two buildings. Osborn, in his *Life of Dunstan*, styles it "cellam, five destinam, five spelum;" and Mr. Wharton, in a note, informs us, that "destina" means a small outward edifice contiguous to the wall of a greater, and that the word occurs in Bede's *Ec-*

cles. Hist. l. 3. c. 17. and other writers. According to the Monkish historian, the cell was fabricated by Dunstan himself, and had rather the form of a sepulchre of the dead, than of an habitation for the living. He represents it to have been not more than five feet in length, and two and a half in breadth, and its height answerable to the stature of a man, provided he stood in the hole dug at the bottom of it, for that otherwise it would not be higher than a man's breast. The door seems to have opened into the church, as your correspondent remembers that of the closet at Leicester to have done; but there was this difference between the two edifices, that in the latter are loop-holes looking into the church-yard, whereas all the light the former received was through a window in the middle of the door. In this strait apartment Dunstan is said to have slept, as well as performed his devotions. Here also, whilst he was at work, his harp would play of itself for his amusement; and it was through the aperture of the door of this cell he was so lucky as to fasten his red-hot pincers upon Satan's nose. But to wave the ridiculous parts of this legendary tale, it is plain from Osborn's relation, that small structures of this kind were erected very early in this country; and though Dunstan, and some other monks as rigid as himself, might, by way of mortification, dwell in these places of "Little Ease," yet (as the traditional notion with respect to that at Leicester imports) it is very probable they might be intended and applied as prisons, for the security or punishment of persons suspected or convicted of heinous offences.

Before I conclude my letter, I will request the favour of some of the learned contributors to your valuable Miscellany to mention in it, what were the words used for a marriage or a wedding by the Northern nations, particularly by the Danes, in the 10th and 11th centuries. Yours, &c. W. & D.

MR. URBAN,

IN p. 1010 should not *penanciers* be permitted? The titles of King and Queen are still kept up. When the Jew Bill and Bet Canning were in session, Sir Crispe Gascoyne and Lord Mayor Calvert, who was dressed very fine as to lace, &c. were walking in Westminster Hall, the latter wondered why the people stared so at them: "Why," says Sir Crispe, "don't you know that you are the 'King of the Jews, and I of the Gypsies?'"

MR.

MR. URBAN,

Jna. 12.

I SEND you some account of the Holly-tree, and if you think it will be acceptable to your readers, and worth inserting in your entertaining collection, it will probably be followed by remarks on other trees. You did me the favour to insert an emendation of *Shakspeare* some years ago; and as, on revival, it seems still to bear an appearance of being the true reading, it will not, I presume, be thought improper to be placed at the end of the present essay.

T. A. W.

Ilex Aquifolium; Holly, Holm, or Hul-ver-tree.

Of the several ever-green-trees that are now found in our island, this is the only one that claims the undoubted right of being a native; like some other trees it does not always accord with the Linnæan system, as it has generally hermaphrodite, and consequently fruitful blossoms, but sometimes it bears only male bloom, and these plants are of course unfruitful; this kind the country people distinguish by the name of the Holm. It is sometimes killed by mice, who bark its roots, for want of other food, whilst the ground is covered with snow; but the severest frost of our country scarce does it any injury, yet the tree is not found far to the north. It is a native of Denmark but not of Sweden, as forests of Pines, Firs, and Junipers abound in the most northern parts of Europe, the shelter of the Holly is not there of so much consequence as with us who have naturally no other ever-green-tree. It is found most plentifully where the ground is left in an uncultivated state, and therefore our forests are generally ornamented with it. The wood of this tree being exceedingly white, and retaining its colour, is much valued for inlaying and veneering, and its quality of not warping recommends it to the workmen that cut blocks for printers, on luen or paper, so that its timber fetches a higher price than any other English tree. In former times it was valued for purposes very different. In the forest law of Canute it is enacted, *Bosco nec fossile vestro sine licentia primariorum foreste nro manum apponant, quod si quis fossile rem sit fractionis regalis chaceæ.* "No man shall lay hands upon our wood or underwood, without leave of the officers of the forest; but if any one shall be found offending

"against this law, he shall be accounted guilty of a breach of the royal chace." *Si quis verò ilicem, aut arborem aliquam, quæ vicium feris suppeditat, sciderit, præter fractionem regalis chaceæ, emendet regi viginti solidis.* "But if any one shall cut an Holly-tree (*ilicem*), or any other tree that supplies food to the beasts of chace, he shall pay twenty shillings to the king, besides being guilty of a breach of the royal chace." Though this is a severe fine, considering the value of money in Canute's time, yet his forest laws are mild when compared with the sanguinary edicts of his savage Norman successors. The berries of this tree alone would furnish but a very small quantity of food, provided the birds would suffer them to fall, and whilst it is growing it is too well defended by its sharp spines; but in severe winters foresters cut down branches, on which, when withered, the deer browse, and by this means find subsistence till milder weather arrives; the custom is continued to this day in Epping forest. The learned *Spelman*, who has given a copy of Canute's forest laws*, is misled by the word *ilicem*; he supposes, that it means the ever-green Oak, and then suggests, that that tree was formerly a native of this country; but the mistake evidently arises from the Holly being blended with the ever-green Oak under the general name *Ilex*. We could wish that *Linnaeus* had not given room for perpetuating this error, by continuing to call the ever-green Oak, *Quercus Ilex*, and the Holly, *Ilex Aquifolium*; real botanists will never confound trees of such different genera, but the rest of mankind, who think one name sufficient for any tree, will still be liable to fall into the same error with *Spelman*.

Pliny, who delights in the marvellous, quotes *Pythagoras* as saying, that "the flower of the Holly causes water to freeze, and that if a stick of this wood be thrown at any animal, and falls short, it will bound towards the object of its own accord." *Flore ejus aquam glaciari Pythagoras tradit; item baculum ex eâ factum in quodvis animal emissum, etiam si cæca ceciderit defectu mientis, ipsum per sese recubit proprius adlabi.* The first assertion plainly means no more than that, when this tree produced its bloom in Italy or Greece,

* See article *Foresta*, in *Spelman's Glossary*.
severe

severe weather might be expected; such remarks as these constituted by degrees a vegetable calendar. It is common for people in this country to call by the name of the *Black-thorn winter* the frosty weather that frequently accompanies the bloom of that tree. Observations of this kind were at all times obvious, and frequently occur in ancient authors; "When the Fig-tree putteth forth her leaves, ye know that summer is nigh." The extraordinary sagacity ascribed to the Holly-hick seems to take its rise from the doctrine of *Pythagoras*, that "plants are animated," *τα φυτα ζωα**; an opinion in which this philosopher has not been singular: but who could have expected to find the figurative expressions of *Pythagoras* as much perverted and misrepesented in the grave and serious discourses of *Pliny*, as they are in the ludicrous dialogues of *Lucian*?

In some parts of the kingdom a very pleasing effect arises from such Hollies as grow naturally in hedges being suffered to shoot up into standards; thus they become very ornamental, without any trouble or expence, and cheer the eye with their verdure, during the dead leafless months, affording, when grown large, a comfortable shelter for cattle. They also furnish a retreat for flocks of Linnets, Goldfinches, and many other small birds, that are directed to retire to us in winter, from the severity of more northern climates, shewing in their migrations a fore-thought that raises our admiration. As the notes of small birds only are adapted to please the human ear, may we not infer from it, that they are placed in a particular manner under our protection; when we see that cultivation affords them shelter, and increase of food, and at the same time drives away the larger kinds?

The reader who is not acquainted with the poem called, *Needwood Forest*, will think himself obliged to me for the following quotation; the author is one of the few poets who enjoy the happy talent of moralising his song gracefully, and

"Find tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in every thing."
"In yonder Holly — blush mankind!
A rare fidelity I find,

Like yours, tho' summer's flatteries end,
My winter here hath found a friend.
Hail faithful, fav'rite tree! to you
The muse shall pay observance due:
Whether in horrent files you stand
Round sapling oaks a guardian band;
Or form aloft a shel'ring bower
Impervious to the sun or shower:
Whether to yon hill-side you throng,
Ranging in various groups along;
Or on the plain, maturely grown,
You boldly brave the storm alone,
Or tapering high, with woodbines hid,
Rise in a fragrant pyramid;
Your vigorous youth with upright shoots,
Your verdant age, your glowing fruits,
Your glossy leaves, and columns gray,
Shall live the favourites of my lay!
Alas! in vain with warmth and food
You cheer the songsters of the wood;
The barbarous boy from you prepares
On treacherous twigs his viscous snares:
Yes, the poor bird you nurs'd shall find
Destruction in your rifled rind."

Shall I be permitted to conclude with a conjectural emendation of a passage in the following song, in *As you like it*?

"Blow, blow, thou winter's wind,
Thou art not so unkind,
As man's ingratitude;
Thy tooth is not so keen,
Because thou art not seen,
Altho' thy breath be rude.

Heigh ho! sing, heigh ho; unto the green
Holly;

Most friendship is feigning; most loving
mere folly.

Then heigh ho, the Holly!
This life is most jolly."

Instead of this present unmeaning burden, "Heigh ho! sing, heigh ho," &c. the following very slight alteration gives a sense that connects this song with the former, "Under the green-wood tree," &c. The intention of both of them is to shew the preference of the life of nature, which the outlaws enjoyed, to the restraints and disappointments of civil life, which they had forsaken.

"Hie ho (come away ho), sing, hie ho, unto
the green Holly;

Most friendship is feigning; most loving
mere folly.

Then hie to the Holly,
Th's life is most jolly."

Something to resemble an Oak over-spreading a real arbour of Holly branches would furnish a scene very suitable to the rude and simple decorations of the theatres on the *Bank-side*. The author of the fantastic novel, whence the outlines of this play are taken,

* *Diogenes Laertius*, in *vita Pythag.*

taken, has placed the duke and his followers under an arbour of *Lymontree*; but *Shakespeare* well knew under what tree to seek shelter in a park, or forest; he recollected the exploits of his youth, when he wrote,

"Then hie to the *Holly*,
This life is most jolly."

MR. URBAN,

THE following MS. notes on the *Memoires de Grammont*, as they are not superseded by Mr. Walpole's, desirable as they are, are much at your service. They refer to his edition.

Yours, CRITO.

P. 5. *Siege de Trin.*] This was in May, 1638.

1b. *Le Prince Thomas.*] Of Savoy, uncle to the reigning duke.

P. 23. *Madame Reale.*] Christina, married to Victor Amadeus, duke of Savoy.

P. 31. *Journées de Lens, de Norlingue, et de Fribourg.*] 1647, 1645, and 1644.

P. 53. *L'Archduc.*] Leopold.

1b. *Affligoit Arras.*] 1654.

P. 59. *L'autre* [Cardinal.] Richelieu.

P. 60. *La Journée des Lignes d'Aras.*] August 25.

P. 67. *La Paix de Pyrénées, &c.*] 1660.

— *La Mort du Cardinal.*] 1661.

P. 71. *Le Chevalier de Grammont ar- rêté.*] 1662.

P. 72. *La Mort du Duc de Gloucester, et de la Princesse Royale.*] They both died of the small-pox at the latter end of the year 1660. The Princess Royal was married to the Prince of Orange.

P. 75. *Duc d'Ormond.*] This nobleman was an excellent soldier, an accomplished courtier, and an able statesman; and, which was a better character than these, he was the good, the humane, the benevolent man. He died in 1688. GRANGER.

P. 76. *Le Chevalier de Berkeley.*] "A young man," says Lord Clarendon, "of a dissolute life, and prone to all manner of wickedness, in the opinion of all sober men. He was created Earl of Falmouth at the request of the Duke of York, before he had one foot of land."

P. 77. *La Comtesse de Castlemaine.*] Daughter to Viscount Grandison, and wife to Roger Palmer, Earl of Castlemaine. Her person was to the last degree beautiful, but she was in the same degree covetous, prodigal, and revengeful. Her portrait, in the character of Pallas,

is in the gallery of beauties at Windsor. GRANGER.

1b. *Mademoiselle Stewart.*] Afterwards married to the Duke of Richmond. She was the daughter of a private gentleman in Scotland, and perhaps the finest figure that ever appeared in the court of Charles II. Such were the attractions of her person, that, even in the presence of lady Castlemaine, she drew upon her the eyes of every beholder. Her portrait, also by Sir Peter Lely, is at Windsor among the beauties. *Ibid.*

P. 79. *La Duchesse.*] The Duchesse of York possessed, together with a large portion of her father's understanding, the beauty and accomplishments of her own sex in an extraordinary degree. She had a dignity in her behaviour, which was by some, who regarded her as Anne Hyde, rather than the Duchesse of York, mistaken for haughtiness. She sometimes amused herself with writing, and made a considerable progress in the life of the Duke her husband, which she shewed to Dr. Burnet in MS. but the work was never finished. She died in 1671. *Ibid.*

P. 84. *La Middleton.*] Mrs. Middleton was a woman of small fortune, but great beauty. Her portrait is in the gallery at Windsor. *Ibid.*

P. 88. *Jacob Hall.*] There was a symmetry and elegance, as well as strength and agility, in the person of Jacob Hall, which was much admired by the ladies, who regarded him as a due composition of Hercules and Adonis. The open-hearted Duchesse of Cleveland was said to have been in love with this rope-dancer and Goodman the player at the same time. Hall received a salary from her grace. *Ibid.*

P. 91. *Mademoiselle d'Hamilton.*] The portrait of this amiable lady is in the gallery at Windsor, by Sir Peter Lely, and has been engraved by M^r. Ardeli. It is inserted by Mr. Walpole, engraved by Poole. She was sister to the author, and wife to the hero, of these memoirs.

P. 94. *Madame de Mussy.*] Elizabeth, Mr. Walpole says, was daughter of the Earl of Kildare. I rather apprehend she was daughter to the Marquis of Clanrickard.

P. 95. Note, *Masque de Calypso.*] Q. Calisto, by Mr. Crown?

P. 96. *Milora Muskerry.*] Was killed in the great sea-fight with the Dutch, in Southwold Bay, June 3, 1665, by the Duke of York's side.

P. 101. *Mademoiselle Price.*] A woman of an agreeable wit and vivacity, with scarce any pretensions to beauty. GRANGER.

P. 104. *La Duchesse de Newcastle.*] If this lady's merit as an author were to be estimated from the quantity of her works, she would have the precedence of all female writers, ancient or modern. There are no less than thirteen folios of her writing, ten of which are in print: they consist chiefly of poems and plays. The life of the duke her husband is the most estimable of her productions. She died in 1673. *Ibid.*

P. 112. *Esprit de Mademoiselle Stewart.*] Mrs. Stewart's was so far from being extraordinary, that it stood in need of all her beauty to recommend it. *Ibid.*

Ib. Le Duc de Buckingham.] A man of great wit and humour and of the most whimsical caprice; the admiration and the jest of the reign of Charles II. He was the alchymist and the philosopher, the sinner and the poet, the mimic and the stareman. He has left us a specimen of his admirable wit in the *Rehearsal*, which is a creation of his own, and had a considerable effect in reforming the stage. *Ibid.* Dryden's character of him in *Zimri* is too well known to be quoted.

P. 113. *Milord Arlington.*] Followed the fortune of Charles II. with whom he was long a wanderer, and was employed by him in several embassies before and after the Restoration. He had an uncommon talent at raillery and ridicule, and employed these low arts to undermine the credit of Ld Chancellor Clarendon; and when his own credit began to decline, the same arts were returned upon himself. He had been a volunteer in the royal army, where he received many honourable wounds. *Ibid.*

P. 115. *La Comtesse de Chesterfield.*] Was one of the most striking beauties in the court of Charles II. Her husband did not know what a treasure he had in his possession, and treated her at first with disregard; but when every body else admired her, he became her admirer too, and was sufficiently slighted in his turn. He rightly concluded, that when the eyes of the world were turned upon her, there were among them the eyes of some lovers. This naturally excited his jealousy; and he appears to have felt the most unhappy part of the passion of love in a more exquisite degree than any other. His suspicion particularly fell on the Duke of York, who was not insensible of her

charms, and was far from being the most cautious of men in the conduct of his amours. *Ibid.*

P. 134. *Killigrew.*] Groom of the bed-chamber to the king. He was a man of wit and humour, and frequently entertained the king with his drolleries. *Ibid.*

P. 144. *Un certain Italien fameux pour la guitarre.*] The guitar was never in so general vogue in England as it was in this reign. The king was pleased with hearing Signor Francisco, an Italian, play on this instrument, as he knew how to fetch better music out of it than any other performer. Hence it became fashionable at court, and especially among the king's mistresses, who were greater leaders in fashions of all kinds than the queen herself. *Ibid.*

P. 175. *La Comtesse de Saxe.*] Celebrated in her time for her wit and her elegies. She turned Catholic because her husband was a Huguenot, and at last separated from him, said Queen Christina, "that she might never more see him either in this world or the next." She died in 1673. VOLTAIRE.

P. 183. *Un parent de Killigrew.*] Sir Richard Vernon.

P. 190. *Durfort.*] In the former editions *Blanquesfort*—and why not? as the E. of Feversham had that title in France.

P. 240. *Mademoiselle Gwyn.*] Nell Gwyn was at first a plebeian of the lowest rank, and sold oranges in the play-house. Her person, though below the middle size, was well-turned; she had a good natural air, and a sprightliness that promised every thing in comedy. She was instructed by Hart and Lacy, who were both actors of eminence; and in a short time she became eminent herself in the same profession. The pert and vivacious prattle of the orange-wench was by degrees refined into such wit as could please Charles II. She is said to have been kept by Lord Dorset before she was retained by the king, and to have been introduced to his majesty by the Duke of Buckingham, with a view of supplanting the Duchess of Cleveland. GRANGER.

Ib. Prince Robert.] Prince Rupert, who was a man of harsh features, a great humourist, and of little elegance in his manners or dress, made a much better figure in his laboratory, or at the head of the fleet, than in the court of Charles. He was brave to temerity. Mezzotinto was invented by him. *Ibid.*

Ib.

Is. Hughes.] Margaret, Prince Rupert is not known to have kept any other woman. He bought for her the magnificent seat of Sir Nicholas Crispe, near Hammer-smith, which cost 25,000 l. the building. It was afterwards sold to Mr. Lanny, a scarlet-dyer. *Ibid.*

P. 281. *Les Misses Davis.]* Mrs. Mary Davis was some time a comedian in the Duke of York's theatre. She had one daughter by the king, who took the surname of Tudor, and was married in 1687 to the son of Sir Francis Radcliffe, who became Earl of Derwentwater. *Ibid.* The original picture of this lady, inscribed "*Lady Mary Tudor, natural daughter to King Charles II. married to the Earl of Derwentwater,*" is now at Chiffen. The dress, Mr. Walpole thinks, may be the same in which she acted at court.

P. 287. *Gigery.]* Is about forty leagues from Algiers. Till the year 1662 the French had a factory there; but then attempting to build a fort on the sea-coast, to be a check upon the Arabs, they came down from the mountains, the French out of Gigery, demolished their fort, &c.

P. 290. *La belle Stewart épouse le Duc de Richmond.]* 1667. When the king saw that Mrs. Stewart had a mind to marry the Duke of Richmond, he offered to make her a duchess, and settle an estate on her. Upon this she said, that she must either marry him, or suffer much in the opinion of the world. And she was prevailed on by the Duke of Richmond to go privately from Whitehall, and marry him without giving the king notice. BURNET.

The Count de Grammont set out for France, with his wife and family, Oct. 23, 1649.

Being dangerously ill in 1696, Lewis XIV. who knew he had not much religion, sent the Marq. de Dangeau to visit him, and to desire him to think of God. The Count then turning to his wife, who had always been very devout, said to her, "Countess, if you do not take care, Dangeau will smuggle from you my conversion." ST. EVREMOND.

This ~~has not~~ was much admired by the ~~latter efforts~~ and ~~efforts~~ of that time.

Mr. URBAN, *Bridgenorth, Jan. 2.*
THE following cursory observations occurred to me, on a hasty perusal of Dr. Beattie's celebrated "*Dissertations, Moral and Critical.*" Y.
GENT. MAG. January, 1784.

P. 2. "Extreme anxiety is said to have changed the colour of the hair from black to white." This is a very extraordinary instance of that concert between the mind and the body, which has been so ingeniously accounted for by physicians and physiologists: and that the body does sympathise with the mind, in many circumstances, most people have had opportunities of experiencing. Some or other of the secretions of the body are frequently altered and obstructed by particular states of the mind, especially by fear and anxiety. We know them to have peculiar effects upon the secretion of urine, and on the discharge by the bowels; in altering the colour of the former from yellow to the most clear and limpid liquid, and in obstructing very particularly the excretion of the latter: but the immediate causes upon which these affections depend, have been often and satisfactorily accounted for. No account, however, of sympathy, so far as my knowledge extends, has ever been given of so extraordinary a nature as this recorded by Dr. Beattie. It is not, however, so much with a view of illustrating the matter myself, as of requesting the thoughts of some other of your ingenious correspondents, that I have taken the trouble of writing these remarks.

In an investigation of the subject, there are many circumstances omitted which an enquirer would wish to know. For instance, it might have afforded additional satisfaction, and have helped to illustrate the matter, if Dr. B. had noticed, whether the people thus affected were young or old, or in the meridian only in life; and likewise, whether the affection was permanent. As people advance in life, the colour of their hair commonly alters, till, in old age, it is very often white; but probably not at all depending upon the state of the mind. Possibly the hair becomes white only when the roots of it are dead, or the nourishment naturally conveyed to it is obstructed: the colour may depend upon the living state of its bulbous part, which probably, in most old people, dies long before the natural dissolution of the body. How otherwise can we account for the change of colour taking place in the human hair, generally in old age only, when the circulation and secretions, at the remote parts of the body, are always in a gradually progressive state of decay?

Without

Without circulation no part can exist long in its natural state; and though it is not difficult to conceive how anxiety, or other mental affections, may especially affect the vessels of the head, yet that it should produce such a wonderful effect as this is a most surprising and extraordinary phenomenon. The *cause* is worth enquiring into, and I hope will attract the attention of your physiological readers.

P. 12. "Memory is often suspended during sleep." Hence it may be worth remarking, that the late Dr. Hunter had a very different opinion on this subject. He believed, and taught in his lectures, that the mind is *always* in action; that whether we are asleep or awake, we are invariably thinking.

P. 25, 26. "Horace tells us, that in some countries laws were anciently written in verse; in order, no doubt, that they might be the more easily remembered." A specimen of these poetic laws, could they be procured, would be highly acceptable to your legislative and antiquarian readers.

P. 125. It is observed, that the running of women is ungraceful, "per-haps from the jetting out of their elbows." Query, whether it may not rather be owing to the different conformation of the joints of the hips and knees in women, to those of men, rendering the former what is vulgarly called, knock-knee'd?

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 20.

AN apology to you for an attempt towards investigating a part of the English history is needless. Without farther preface, then, permit me to propose some doubts that have always arisen in my mind respecting that part of the history which this month (Nov.) particularly brings to mind. I allude, Mr. Urban, to the Gunpowder-plot; I mean neither to doubt its reality, nor who were the contrivers of it. However its enormity may have led the Roman Catholics to wish to throw it off from them, that they alone were the actors in it is, I think, established beyond a doubt; but for what purpose, or what was to have followed this plot, had it taken effect, is what I cannot conceive, and what I would wish to see thoroughly investigated, and hope some of your correspondents will take it up. No historian I have yet read satisfies me on this head. The difficulties lie

here: why should the Roman Catholics wish to extirpate a family ever favourable to them? James called himself a Protestant, it is true; but a Protestant with such high notions of ecclesiastical government, such a stickler for the divine right of kings, is not surely an object of so much dread to Papists, nor so very hateful as that he must be taken out of the way at all events; and stranger still, that poor Charles, who died a martyr to Popish doctrines within a few years after this, must be involved with his father. Where was the family to be found who was more attached to Popery? What scheme was to have taken place on the execution of this plot?—Yet so near does this event stand to the present times, that some elucidation might be expected, and I should have thought, there is at least as fair a scope for *doubts* in the reign of James the First, as in that of Richard the Third; and I hope to find some who, having been led to *doubt* with me, have gone still farther than I confess I have; that they can offer some probable conjectures why this attempt was made; and what was to have followed, had it succeeded; or why it is wrapped up in such obscurity. Yours, &c. X.

MR. URBAN,

Essex, Jan. 12.

IT is asserted in your last miscellany, that "Abp. Secker required," and I therefore conclude legally could, "all clergymen, possessing livings of 100*l.* per ann. clear, to perform divine service twice every Sunday in their respective churches." The query then naturally follows, why this necessary practice is so generally neglected; even in the counties immediately surrounding the capital, and on many livings of three times the above value? Double duty on a living ensures a resident minister, and a resident minister ensures exactness on all the offices of that noble institution. It procures to the curate a competent stipend with little fatigue, a worthy inhabitant for the parsonage, and a neighbour, friend, adviser, and example to every family in the parish; so that every person concerned is benefited, unless the incumbent regards an additional charge on his income of 20*l.* per ann. to be too high an equivalent for the conscientiousness of the duties of his sacred office being religiously performed. I have watched many episcopal and archidiaconal visitations, particularly in the diocese of London, and

excellent

excellent charges, and read as excellent queries to the clergy, on the state, condition, and management, to the minutest particulars, of their respective parishes; yet never found, on enquiry, any reform, agreeably to Abp. Secker's plan, to have been the consequence, though the archdeacons regularly minuted in their books, and, I trust, annually laid before the diocesan, the duty performed in every parish, the person by whom it was performed, and the place of his residence; by which it is instantly known, and might be as instantly redressed, whether every parish of sufficient income, I will enlarge it to 150*l.* per ann. clear, had double duty and a resident curate. As therefore the ecclesiastical laws are thus basely neglected, for I suppose they might be executed, I call upon every gentleman of sufficient property to execute the penal one in his own parish, and, if the living be of the above clear yearly value, to 150*l.* per month on the incumbent, if there be not a resident curate on such living; for I readily admit there may be equitable, though not strictly legal, reasons, why the incumbent himself cannot conveniently reside, though none why he should not occasionally visit and officiate in his parish; nor, consequently, why he should not annually attend the archdeacon to account for the state of the same. It is from hence the tacit agreement arises betwixt the farmer and his parson, that lowers the income of the church probably one-third, I mean that low compositions for tithes shall be received, if no resident curate be required, and little duty be admitted. A matter much to be attended to, if ever the very excellent bill, long promised by Lord Bathurst, should pass, permitting the commutation of tithes for lands or a corn-rent; and in which bill the notorious evil now complained of may, it is hoped, meet with legislative notice. Let every man, in every office, be amply, easily, and clearly, without any mean fees, paid for his duty, and then he strictly compelled to an exact execution of it.

Yours, &c. AGRICOLA.

MR. URBAN,
I MUST take notice of a contradiction in the account of Archbishop Secker, Dec. p. 1030. From his brother's account he left the Dissenters at 17 years of age. From his Life, printed by his chaplains, that when a young man he preached to a small dissenting

congregation at B—— in Derbyshire.

Mr. Jones, from whose Sibyls' leaves the characters of Hoadly and Secker were extracted, was (if not author) the editor of the "Free and candid Disquisitions." See Jones's Letters to Dr. Birch, N^o 431 of his MSS. in the Museum. B. C.

MR. URBAN, *Liverpool, Jan. 4.*
THE Quakers are a society of people I very much respect; but as they profess (so far as I understand their principles) to place no dependence in any outward worship, as they term it; nor believe that God requires, or is honoured with, any external form or act of devotion; I have often been at a loss to know the reason why they all stand up, and take off their hats, when any one of them happens to make a prayer in their meetings, and at no other time during the service. As I think this rather inconsistent with the profession above alluded to, I shall be obliged to any intelligent person among them, who will inform me better in this point, through the channel of your very useful and entertaining Magazine.

Yours, &c. A. B.

MR. URBAN,
THE following corrections and additions occurred to me on reading your last Magazine; and they are sent to you for insertion in your next, if you deem them of sufficient importance.

P. 1006. In addition to the works of Dr. Foster, I acquaint you, that he published, in 1721, "Remarks on Mr. Mason's Elfrida, in Letters to a Friend," printed for Tonson.

P. 1028. Ned Ward was not the author of "England's Reformed," but another writer of the same name. The last editor of "The Biographia Dramatica" has fallen into the same mistake, which he would do well to correct.

Z.

MR. URBAN,
THE following epigrammatical epitaph was spoken extempore whilst the subject of it was living. He was an engraver, and well known as a capital finger. Some memoirs of him would be worth perusing. Yours, &c. N. A.
This tomb-stone is a mile-stone, and why? Because beneath lies Miles.

He's Miles below.

A little man he was — a dwarf in size:

But now, stretch'd out, at least Miles long he lies.

His grave, though small, contains a space to hide his Miles's length and breadth, in a room beside.

X.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 31.

THE Stamp Duties having now become so manifold and prolix, that it is not easy for any person, not making it his study, to know what stamp is required for any instrument or matter, the subject of that duty, whereby many errors may be committed through ignorance, and fatal mischiefs happen; therefore, having, for my own use, drawn up a list of the stamps required by the several Acts passed since the first establishment of that tax, in the reign of William the Third, to the present time, I send you a copy thereof, that you may, if you think proper, insert the same among the collections in your valuable Magazine, which may perhaps be useful, or at least entertaining, to your readers.

Yours, &c.

R. W.

A List of the Stamps necessary for the respective Instruments and Things herein after mentioned, according to several Acts of Parliament made for that Purpose, from the Reign of King William and Queen Mary down to the Year 1783, alphabetically disposed.

Actions, entry of, without writ, for 40s.; see Affidavits.

Administration, Letters of, see Probates of Wills.

Admiralty, Court of, see Citation, Warrant, Notarial Acts, Recognizances, and Collation.

Admissions into Corporations or Companies

0 4 0

into Inns of Court or Chancery

0 2 0

into any of the Four Inns of Court; see Registry.

8 0 0

into College of Physicians, see Grant.

into University, see Matriculation.

of Attorney, Clerk, Advocate, Proctor, Notary, or other

Officer of any Court, see Grant.

Admittance to Copyholds, &c. see Copyholds.

Advertisements in News-Papers or periodical Pamphlets

0 2 0

Affidavits made use of in any Court of Law or Equity at Westminster, or any Court of the Great Sessions for the Counties in Wales, or in any Court of the County Palatine of Chester, each sheet (except Affidavits pursuant to the Act for burying in woollen, those taken before Officers of the Customs, Justices of the Peace, or Commissioners appointed for assessing or levying the King's duties), and Copies of such Affidavits, common bail to be filed in any Court of Law at Westminster, or in any of the aforesaid Courts, and any appearance upon such bail: Rules or Orders in any Courts at Westminster, either of Law or Equity, and Copies of such Rules or Orders, and Entries of Actions for 40s. or upwards

0 1 6

N.B. The Courts of the Counties Palatine of Lancaster and Durham being omitted to be mentioned in the Act of 32d Geo. II. c. 35, in regard to Affidavits, they are not subject, in those Courts, to the additional duty of 6d. imposed by that Act, therefore only require a stamp of

0 1 0

Affidavits relating to the duty on soap exempted.

Agreements, whether only evidence of contract or obligatory,

0 6 0

(except for a lease at rack-rent of a messuage under 5l. per annum, or for hire of labourers, artificers, manufacturers, or menial servants, or for goods not of more than 20l. value, or if stamped as a deed in Scotland), and may be stamped in 21 days after entered into, on payment of the duty.

Ale Licence, see Licence.

Allegation, see Citation.

Almanacks, book or sheet, each

0 0 4

Answer in Court of Equity, see Bills and Copies.

Appeals, see Collation and Certiorari.

Appearance, see Affidavit and Special Bail.

Apprentices, on consideration money given with clerks or apprentices,

if 50l. or under, per pound

0 0 6

if above 50l. consideration, per pound

0 1 0

Parish Indentures

0 0 6

Assurance, see Policy.

Attorneys, see Grant.

Awards,

Awards, Certificate or Licence for Marriage, and Writ of Habeas Corpus	0	5	0
Bail, Special, and Appearance thereon, Common Bail, see Affidavit.	0	2	0
Beneficial Warrant, or Order under Sign Manual, (except for service of Army, Navy, or Ordnance)	0	12	6
Bills of Exchange, Promissory or other Notes, Draughts or Orders, where the sum is under 50l.	0	0	6
if for above 50l.	0	1	0
if payable on demand, and for less than 10l.	0	0	3
N. B. All Notes and Bills of the Bank of England require no stamp; Drafts on Bankers residing within 10 miles of the Drawer, and Receipts endorsed on Foreign Bills of Exchange, exempted.			
Foreign Bills, each copy	0	0	6
Bill of Lading of Middlesex, see Writs.	0	1	0
Bills, Answers, Replications, Rejoinder, Demurrers, Interrogatories, Depositions taken by Commission, and other Proceedings in Courts of Equity, each skin	0	2	6
Bonds, Charter Parties, Contracts, Deeds, or Deeds Poll, Indentures, Obligatory Instruments, Letters of Attorney, Leases, Releases, Articles of Clerkship and Apprentices Indentures, or other Deeds, (except Parish Indentures and Bonds for Security of Money)	0	6	0
Bonds given as security for 100l. or under	0	5	0
if for more than 100l. and under 500l.	0	10	0
if for 500l. and upwards	0	15	0
Briefs and Newgate Pardons	4	0	0
Cards, per pack	0	1	6
Certificate or Licence for Marriage, see Award.			
Certificates or Debentures for Drawback	0	2	0
Certiorari, Writ of Error, or Writ of Appeal (except to Delegates)	0	11	0
Citation or Monition, Libel or Allegation, Deposition or Inventory, exhibited in any Ecclesiastical Court, Courts of Admiralty, or Cinque Ports, and all Copies thereof, (except Copies of Citations or Monitions, which are chargeable only with 2s.)	0	2	6
Collation, Donation, Grant of Land in Fee, Lease for Years, or other Profits (not particularly charged) under the Great Seal, Seal of Exchequer, of Duchy or County Palatine of Lancaster, or Privy Seal, Presentation to any Ecclesiastical Dignity, Promotion, Benefice of value of 10l. per annum, and upwards, in the King's Books, Appeals from the Admiralty, Arches, or Prerogative Court of Canterbury, or York, Dispensation or Faculty, Pardon of corporal Punishment, Crime, Forfeiture, Offence, or Money, above 100l. Grants of Office or Employment, above 50l. a year, Reprieve, Letters Patent, and Exemplifications	6	0	0
Contracts, see Agreements.			
Conveyance, Surrender of Grants or Offices, Release, or other Deed, to be enrolled in any Court of Record, or by any Custos Rotulorum, or Clerk of the Peace,	0	10	0
Copies of Wills, and of any Bill, Answer, Plea, Demurrer, Replication, Rejoinder, Interrogatories, Depositions, or other Proceedings in any Court of Equity; also Declarations, Pleas, Replications, Rejoinders, Demurrers, or other Pleadings in any Court of Law, and the Copies thereof, per office sheet	0	0	3
Copyholds, Surrender of, or Admittance thereto, in England, Wales, and Berwick upon Tweed, or Grant or Lease, by Copy of Court Roll, or any other Copy of Court Roll, of any Honour or Manor (except the original Surrender to the Use of a Will, and the Court Book or Roll itself)	0	7	0
Customary or Tenant-Right Estates, which shall pass by Surrender and Admittance, or by Admittance only, and not by Deed; Copy of any Surrender of, or Admittance thereto, (except under the value of 10s. per annum)			

Debiture for Drawback, see Certificate.

Declaration

Demurrer } see Copy of Wills, &c.

Depositions

Dice per pair, and all other things used for any game of chance, 12 6

Dispensation to hold two ecclesiastical dignities, or benefices, or other
Dispensation from the Archbishop of Canterbury 10 0

Donation, see Collation.

Ecclesiastical Courts, see Notarial Acts, Citation, Collation, Institution,
and Dispensation.

Ecclesiastical Commission, see Warrant.

Exemplification under Seal of any Court 1 0

Grant under the Great Seal, or the Seal of the Duchy of Lancaster, of
any Honour, Dignity, Promotion, Franchise, Liberty, or Privilege,
or the Exemplification thereof; Admittance of any Fellow of the
College of Physicians, of any Attorney, Clerk, Advocate, Proctor,
Notary, or other Officer of any Court, 8 0

Inn of Court, Registry, Testimonial, or Certificate of Degree therein, 14 0
see Admittance.

Institution, or Licence Ecclesiastical, and Letters of Mart,

Interrogatories, see Bills, &c.

Inventory, or Catalogue of Furniture, made with reference to any
Agreement (except Inventory in Ecclesiastical Court, and of Goods
distraigned for Rent) 0 2 6

exhibited in Ecclesiastical, Admiralty, or Court of Cinque
Ports, see Citation.

Judgments, see Warrant.

Lease, see Bonds, &c.

Legacies, Receipt or Discharge of, if of the value of 20l. or under 0 5 0
if above 20l. and under 100l. 0 10 0

if 100l. or above 2 0 0

for every further sum of 100l. an additional stamp of 1 0 0

N. B. This last, and one half of the three former sums, do not af-
fect those given to a wife, children, or grandchildren of the testator.

Letters Patent, see Grant.

of Mart, see Institution.

Libel, see Citation.

Licence for retailing Beer or Ale (see Wine Licences) 1 1 0

Matriculation in the Universities 0 4 0

Monition, see Citation.

News-Papers of half a sheet or less 0 0 12
of one sheet 0 0 12

and for every additional half-sheet 0 0 0

Notarial Acts, Protest, Answer, Sentence, and Final Decree in Eccle-
siastical Courts, the Courts of Admiralty or Cinque Ports, and
Copies thereof, and Copies of Citation or Monition 2 0

Original Writ (except precapias), Subpoena, Bill of Middlesex, Latitat,
Capias, Quominus, Dedimus Potestatem, and every other Writ,
Process, or Mandate, for 40s. or upwards, 0 2 6

Pamphlets of half a sheet or less 0 0 6
of one sheet 0 0 1

if larger than one sheet, and not exceeding six in octavo, 12 in
quarto, or 20 in folio, to pay for every sheet in one printed copy 2 0

Pardons, see Briefs and Collation.

Parish Indentures of Apprenticeship 0 0 6

Passports, Bail Bonds, and Assignments thereof, and Sacrament Certi-
ficates 0 1 0

Physicians, Admittance of, see Grant.

Pleadings in Law and Equity, see Bill and Copies.

Policy of Assurance on House, Goods, Life, Ship, Cargo, or both with-
in the Bills of Mortality, on any sum not above 1000l. 0 6 0
if above 1000l. 0 11 0

if

if out of the Bills of Mortality, for not more than 1000l.	•	6	•
N.B. This not to extend to Labels or Heads of Insurances by the Royal Exchange or London Assurance Offices.			
<i>Mex</i> , see Warrant.			
<i>Indentation</i> , see Collation.			
<i>Probate of Wills</i> , or Letters of Administration of any Estate above 20l. and under 100l. (except common seamen and soldiers)	•	10	•
if the estate be of the value of 100l. and under 300l.	2	10	•
if of the value of 300l. and under 600l.	4	10	•
if of the value of 600l. and under 1000l.	5	10	•
if of the value of 1000l. and upwards	6	10	•
N.B. This not to affect lands, or real estates.			
<i>Proctors</i> , see Grant.			
<i>Protest</i> , see Notarial Acts.			
<i>Quominus</i> , see Original Writs, &c.			
<i>Receipts</i> for 2l. and under 20l.	•	•	2
for 20l. and upwards	•	•	4
in full, or as a satisfaction of all demands (for any sum)	•	•	4
<i>Receipts</i> for money paid into the Bank of England, or the house of any Banker, and for Dividends from the public Funds, or on the back of any Bill of Exchange, or Letter of Acknowledgement of the safe Arrival of Bills, Notes, or Remittances; Receipts on or in the Body of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, or other obligatory Instrument, directed to be stamped, or any Release or Acquittance by Deed; and Receipts by the Treasurer of the Navy, for money impressed to him, or by an Agent, on account of the Army or Ordnance, and Receipts for Wages or Pensions of Seamen and Soldiers, or on account of Ordnance, or upon Navy, Victualling, or Ordnance Bills, issued before Sept. 1, 1783, exempted from this Tax.			
N.B. By the Commissioners order, with consent of the principal Stationers, for ready money, every slip of paper, on which any receipt stamp, of either denomination, is impressed, is to be sold for the price of the stamp; and every sheet of paper, upon which eight or more receipt stamps are impressed, is to be sold for the price of the stamps: but if only one receipt stamp on a sheet, the paper is also to be paid for.			
<i>Recognizances</i> , and Entries thereof, Statute Staple, or Statute Merchant, Relaxation and Sentence in Admiralty, and Significavit pro Corporis Deliberatione	•	10	•
<i>Record of Nisi Prius</i> , see Warrant.			
<i>Rules and Orders of Courts</i> , see Affidavit.			
<i>Sentence in Ecclesiastical Court</i> , &c. see Notarial Acts.			
<i>Significavit</i> , see Recognizances.			
<i>Sign Manual</i> , see Beneficial Warrant.			
<i>Statute Staple or Merchant</i> , see Recognizance.			
<i>Surrender of Grant or Office</i> , see Conveyance.			
of Copyholds, see Copyholds.			
<i>Suspens</i> , see Original Writs.			
<i>Transfers of Stock</i> in any Company, Society, or Corporation in England	•	10	•
<i>Testimonial of Degrees</i> , see Registry.			
<i>Wine Licences</i> for England and Wales, where the Party has Licence for retailing Ale and Spirituous Liquors	2	4	•
where for retailing Ale only	4	4	•
where no other Licence	5	4	•
<i>Warrant, Monition, or Personal Decree</i> in the Courts of Admiralty or Cinque Ports, Ecclesiastical Commission, Judgments, Records of Nisi Prius, and Postea,	•	5	•
<i>Writ of Covenant</i> for levying Fines, and Writs of Entry for Recovery,	•	15	•
<i>Writ of Error and Appeal</i> , see Certiorari.			
<i>Writ of Habeas Corpus</i> , see Awards.			

STAMPS IN SCOTLAND.

Adjudication, Apprizings, Charter, or Resignation, Conformation, Novodamus, or Charter upon Apprizing or Adjudication, principal or original Retour of any Service of Heirs, or any Precept of Clare Constat, Seifine upon any Mortgage, Wadset, Heritable Bond, Alienation, Disposition, or upon any Charter, Instrument of Surrender or Resignation of any Messuages, &c. Service or Cognition of Heirs, Charter, or Seifine of any Houses, Lands, &c. of Burge Tenure in Scotland

0 4 9
0 5 0

Scots Deeds

Institution or Licence in Scotland, or any Writ or Instrument for the like Purpose

0 5 0

Licences for retailing Beer or Ale in Scotland (except alchouses on the military roads there)

1 0 6

Policy of Assurance on Houses, Goods, Life, Ship, &c. on any sum not exceeding 1000l. in Scotland
if above 1000l. there

0 5 0
0 10 0

Transfer of Stock in any Company, Society, or Corporation in Scotland

0 9 0

WINE LICENCES FOR SCOTLAND.

Where the Party has Licence for retailing Ale and Spirituous Liquors

1 0 8

Where Licence for retailing Ale only

2 13 4

Where no other Licence

3 6 8

N. B. By the Act of 23d King George III. chap 58, sect. 13, 14, 1783, all such parts of any Act of Parliament, relative to any Turnpike, Highway, Paving, Road, Bridge, Inclosure, Navigation, or Canal, or any any other matter or thing, passed before the 5th of December, 1782, which exempts any Mortgage, Assignment, Transfer, or other Security for borrowing Money, or any Nomination, Contract, Bond, Warrant, Judgment, or other Writing whatsoever, liable to stamp duties, from being stamped, are repealed. But not to extend to any Transfer of Public or Government Stocks or Funds, or to any Instruments, Documents, or other Writings, concerning the Public Revenue or Funds, or to any other Writing expressly exempted from the stamp duties by any act granting such duties, unless where such exemption has been repealed.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 19.

YOUR correspondent B. R. p. 1029, mentions a circumstance that has struck me as it seems to have done him. "In many of our cathedrals" is exhibited, upon a monument, a whole length recumbent figure of a man, naked, and very much emaciated; and this, the observer is told, is "the figure of a certain bishop, who attempted to fast forty days and forty nights, and perished in the experiment." The repetition of this story, in different places, awakened my attention to it, and, upon recollection, I very much doubt whether such a figure ever appears, without having, on a more exalted part of the monument, another recumbent figure of a bishop, in his pontificalibus. Now, if this be the case, I should incline to explain it thus. In days of yore I apprehend that, after the death of kings, prelates, and other considerable persons, their bodies were dressed in their official robes, and thus laid in their coffins; that the last-mentioned

figures are exact effigies of them in this state, and the first-mentioned figures equally exact representations of their bodies before they were thus habited; for surely it cannot be deemed extraordinary, that the bodies of such persons, especially as the greater part of them were far advanced in years, should appear meagre and emaciated after death; and this will be an answer to the question, what was designed by these last-mentioned figures, if they are to be found any where, unaccompanied with the effigies in robes? I profess not, by any means, to speak in an authoritative style, but merely to throw out hints, which may engage the attention of some of your readers who are much better qualified to speak to the subject.

Amongst your biographical communications, I should be glad to see some memoirs of the industrious herald, Mr. William Oldys, who deserves to well of the publick from his own researches.

Yours, &c.

E.
r. Difer-

1. *Dissertation sur les Statues appartenantes à la Fable de Niobe. Par Angelo Fabroni. Flor. 1783. Fol. (Reviewed by a Correspondent.)*

MR. URBAN,

THOUGH you do not often treat your readers with an account of foreign publications, I flatter myself the particulars I now send you of that announced above will not be unacceptable to some of them. R. G.

The story of Niobe, as you well know, is briefly this. She was daughter of Tantalus, king of Phrygia, wife of Amphion, king of Thebes, and mother of fourteen children, seven of each sex. Elevated with this latter circumstance, she presumed to insult Leto, who had only two children, Apollo and Diana; the consequence of which was, that she drew down on herself the wrath of these deities, who benighted her of all her children at once, and drove her husband to such despair that he threw himself on his sword, and the unhappy mother pined away with fullen grief, till she became changed into a living rock.*

In 1553 were found at Rome, not far from St. John de Lateran's Gate, in a villa in a street leading to the Porta Maggiore, several marble statues, 13 in number, much mutilated, but of such exquisite workmanship that the then Grand Duke Ferdinand was induced to purchase them†, and place them in his palace at Rome. The present Grand Duke has lately removed them to Florence, and they have been engraved in sixteen plates in the work under consideration.

Fig. 1 represents Amphion running to the fatal spot, thunder-struck with astonishment and grief. It is not particularly characteristic, has been much repaired, and the two arms are moderns.

Fig. 2 represents Niobe overwhelmed with grief, and just able to put up her intercessions to Heaven for her youngest and only surviving daughter, who has fled to her for protection. The proportions of her face have a grand and sublime harmony; her forehead is

low, well proportioned, and round; her eyes well set and admirably expressive; her eyelids bear all the marks of that sublime style which distinguishes the Grecian sculptors of the first era of the arts among them, the 40 years of Pericles' government, when Phidias, Policleus, Alcámenes, Scopas, Pythagoras, and Cefilas, flourished in this branch, and which induce M. Fabroni to assign this groupe to Scopas, rather than to Praxiteles. To sum up the whole character of this figure, its beauty is the most pure, sublime, and general. The statue of the child is no less admirable. The drapery of both is extremely well managed.

Fig. 3 is a most beautiful figure of one of the young men at the point of death, in which one cannot sufficiently admire the exact proportion of all the parts, the truth and beauty of the outlines, and the choice of forms. The bones and muscles are those of a young man accustomed to violent exercises. Perhaps too the sculptor intended, by the elevation of the breast, to express the difficulty of breathing peculiar to dying persons. The head corresponds with the expression of the whole body, and is really in a more sublime style than those of the Gladiator in the Villa Borghese and the Capitol. Though the languor of death is expressed in the eyes, they have a singular grace and beauty. A remarkable circumstance is, that the right ear is less finished than the left. The mouth, yet breathing, and half open, offers the finest representation of death. The hand on the breast, near the upper wound, is exquisitely beautiful, and the more valuable, as the hands are preserved in so few ancient monuments. All the right arm, which he lifts over his head, has been restored, as also the right foot. These are antique copies of this statue in the Palace Bevilacqua and the Dresden Gallery.

Fig. 4 is a horse galloping, or rearing, whose legs and tail have been supplied, but doubtful if belonging to this groupe; though Ovid says, *lūmenus*, the eldest of Niobe's sons, was killed as he was driving horses:

*Dum certum flectit in orbem
Quadrupes cursu, spumantiaque ora coëcit.*

Fig. 5 may represent one of the daughters in the act of lamenting over her slaughtered brothers, and looking

* See Ovid, *Metam.* lib. VI.; the *Temple of the Muses*, p. 117; and the ancient mythologists cited there.

† One-third of the price went to the *Erasmian*, and one-fourth of that of the *Wrestling* was 450 Roman crowns.

at them with the noblest and tenderest feelings. It is impossible for the character of the head to be in a better taste. The under garment is fastened a little below the bosom, according to the fashion called *βαβυζμός*. The two arms, and part of the robe held up as a protection, the right foot, and many of the folds of the drapery, are modern.

Fig. 6 is a young man in the act of fleeing, the whole body in motion, to the very toes of the left foot, for the right is supplied; so true is it that the Greeks neglected no part to impress the sentiment they intended. The nails of this, as of all other ancient statues, are flatter than in modern ones. The head appears alive, and the horror and dread of death strongly marked in the features. Though the muscles of this beautiful body have the form given them by action, they are covered with flesh with the utmost truth and delicacy. The five folds of the drapery, part of which falls on the left thigh, and the rest is lifted over the head, the exact proportion of each part, with the choicest forms, may make this statue one of the most valuable of the groupe; half the right arm, all the left, and the right leg, have been restored.

Fig. 7, a youth fleeing, is inferior to the foregoing, and has a more general character. The right leg, both arms, and part of the uplifted drapery, are modern; but the whole figure, and particularly the head, are strongly expressive of terror.

Fig. 8 is another youth, complete, except the right arm. The action, the muscles, the head, all are in the finest style. As it was intended to be seen only behind (which is not the only proof that these statues formed a groupe) it has one leg and thigh fastened to a *flay*.

Fig. 9 seems to represent Ilioneus, who, according to Ovid,

non profectura precando

Brachia supplicat.

Though the arms indeed are not lifted up, the posture is that of a suppliant, and the face is turned towards heaven, with supplication mingled with resentment. Only the nose and the toes of the right foot are supplied. There is an inferior copy of this statue in the Villa Medici, but in different marble.

Fig. 10 represents a boy running. The naked parts admirably represent the most beautiful form of tender age.

The head of a fine character, expressive of surprize and grief; the hair falling, and gathered in a bunch behind. The arms are modern; the sandals fastened on in an elegant style.

Fig. 11 exhibits one of the elder sisters, the head probably modern, as the hands, feet, and one fold of the garment, certainly are. The dress is that called *Καπρία*; *χίτων*, having long sleeves close at the wrists.

Fig. 12 is another elder sister fleeing; grief and astonishment admirably painted in her face: the drapery happily swelled by the wind: the right hand, lifting up the drapery, and the two feet, modern.

No statue in the whole groupe comes nearer that of Niobe than the woman

Fig. 13; and it resembles her attitude with a younger person. The left and right arm are modern.

Fig. 14 is admirable: the only modern parts are the neck and arms: the upper garment differs from all the rest. The face expresses that kind of grief which, without altering its beauty, freezes the senses.

Fig. 15, whose arms and some folds of the drapery are modern, has a lively expression and beautiful drapery, but is thought not to belong to this groupe, but to represent *Psyche*, who is exactly in this attitude in the Capitol, and the wings appear to have been taken away from this by some modern tool: not to mention that they would exceed the number of statues mentioned in the bill of sale, which was exactly 15, including the two Wrestlers in the same gallery, which M. Fabroni supposes to belong to this groupe, and has engraved and described them here accordingly, as Phædimus and Tantalus, whom Ovid describes as transfixed by one dart in the act of wrestling together.

It is astonishing how, in so many figures, all intended to represent terror and grief, the artist could uniformly draw the same idea from innocent, pure, and modest Nature, and, without employing several signs to express a few circumstances (a defect so common among the moderns), mark the strongest passion by a light and graceful movement of the head, or some of its parts, and sometimes of the whole statue; and adapting the passion to the age and sex. In short, whether we regard expression, or ideal beauty, this monument is *unique*, and the more valuable, as at Rome itself few statues are found of

women

which unite, in so eminent a degree, the characters of true beauty, unity, multiplicity, and harmony.

The statues of Apollo and Diana are not to be expected in this groupe.—Those deities were concealed on the top of Mount Cynthus*.—They are, however, introduced in two undescribed monuments, wherein the story of Niobe is represented, which M. Fabroni has added; one belonging to Cardinal Albani, which exhibits Diana shooting at 3 men, one of whom lies dead, the other fleeing with his bow, and the third seems in a mixed act of fleeing and fainting, or supplicating for mercy†.—The other, lately discovered at Rome, and now in the Museo Clementino, is a sarcophagus, whose side is charged with the story at large. The deities at each end are executing their vengeance on nine unhappy objects, whose parents and an old nurse in vain endeavour to protect them. On the upper limb are 10 figures, dead, in various attitudes, 5 of each sex. At the ends are two groups of each sex; the women frightened and fleeing; of the men, one is reaching the other, who falls dead from his horse. In Lord Pembroke's collection is a fourth representation of this story, in a groupe of 10 figures.

The ancient writers differ in the number of Niobe's children. Homer gives her 12; Lasius, who is followed by Ovid, Hyginus, and Diodorus Siculus, 24; Heliod 19; Alcman 10; Mimnermus and Pindar 10. Hence the different numbers in the representations of their catastrophe, from none of which any decisive opinion can be drawn.

* Pausanias (Attic. I. 22) says, he had the curiosity to go up to Mount Sipylus, to see the so much talked of Niobe. When you are near it, it is a more rocky precipice, without the least resemblance of a woman; but at a distance it really looks like a woman in pain, overwhelmed with grief. Dr. Chandler gives the following account of it. That it had for its foundation a

* We may add, that if, with Abbé Baret, we explain this translation of a pestilential fever, there is still more reason for averting them.

† It seems, however, doubtful whether the statue to the story of Niobe. Two of the men are armed with bows, and the female figure has not the attributes of Diana. It may as well represent some battle with the Amazons.

phenomenon extant in that mountain. "The phantom may be defined the effect of a certain portion of light and shade on a part of Sipylus, perceptible at a particular point of view. The traveller who shall visit Magnesia after this information is requested to observe carefully a steep and remarkable cliff, about a mile from the town, varying his distance, while the sun and shade, which come gradually in, pass over it. I have reason to believe he will see Niobe."

2. *Observations on the Voyage to India, through Egypt, and across the Great Desert; with Occasional Remarks on the adjacent Countries, and also Sketches of the different Routes.* By James Capper, Esq. Colonel in the Service of the Hon. East India Company. 4to.

IN the Introduction this Oriental traveller gives an account of the proper time, and most agreeable manner, of going from Europe to India by Suez; after explaining the cause of the prohibition at present laid by the Turks, and shewing that their objections against travellers going thro' Egypt may be easily removed. This is followed by a letter, written in India at the request of a person of rank, who had thoughts of returning to Europe by the way of Suez, and is calculated to obviate the objections arising from the expence, inconvenience, and danger of that route. In this light both these pieces are highly useful, and also entertaining. Of the latter we will give one instance in the author's account of the *Arabian Tales*.

"As the mean heat of a country is said to be nearly ascertained by the mean heat of the springs, so are the genius and character of a nation discovered by perusing their favourite books; for which reason I advise you, by all means, to peruse these *Arabian Nights Entertainments* before you set out on your journey. Believe me, Sir, they contain much curious and useful information. They were written by an Arabian, and are universally read and admired throughout Asia, by all ranks of men, both old and young; considered, therefore, as an original work, descriptive, as they are, of the manners and customs of the East in general, and also of the genius and character of the Arabians in particular, they surely must be thought to merit the attention of the curious; nor are they, in my opinion, destitute of merit in other respects; for although the extravagance of some of the stories is carried too far, yet, on the whole, one cannot help ad-

mirring the fancy and invention of the author, in striking out such a variety of pleasing incidents; pleasing I call them, because they have frequently afforded me much amusement, nor do I envy any man his feelings, who is above being pleased with them; but before any person decides upon the merit of these books, he should be an eye-witness of the effect they produce on those who best understand them. I have more than once seen the Arabians on the desert setting [sitting] round a fire, listening to these stories with such attention and pleasure as totally to forget the fatigue and hardship with which, an instant before, they were entirely overcome. In short, Sir, they are in the same estimation all over Asia that the Adventures of Don Quixote are in Spain; and I am persuaded that no man of any genius or taste would think of making the tour of that country without previously reading the works of Cervantes."

One of the principal obstructions at present to the voyage up the Red Sea, particularly to the landing at Cosire*, only 120 miles from the banks of the Nile, which is, on many accounts, preferable to Suez, arises from a quarrel, which the author laments, into which the captain of the Coventry frigate was inadvertently betrayed with the inhabitants. This we do not remember to have heard before mentioned. "It is said, not only the fort and a number of houses were destroyed, but also that near 600 of the inhabitants were killed. This account is probably very much exaggerated, but, it is to be feared, as a heavy fire was kept up on the town for upwards of two hours, many of the people must have fallen." We join with this writer in hoping "that some atonement will be made to them for their losses, which, whether they were attacked justly or not, is absolutely necessary before any European ought to venture to pass that way: for, by way of retaliation, they will sacrifice every one they can get hold of, until some effectual means have been taken to pacify them."

In discussing the controverted point of the antiquity of India and Egypt, Col. Capper is a zealous advocate for the former, opposing to the pyramids Gour, the capital of Bengal 730 years before Christ, and Palibotera of the ancients, the capital of India long before Alexander's time, and adducing, as a

proof of the natives of Hindostan being in an advanced state of civilization near 2000 years ago, "a plate of copper, lately dug up at Mongheer, engraved with Shanfcrit characters, which contains a conveyance or grant of land from Bickeram Geet, Rajah of Bengal, to one of his subjects, and dated near 100 years before the Christian era."

The remainder consists of the author's Journal of his own Voyage from Leghorn to Larichea in Syria (Sept. 29, to Oct. 28, 1778), of his Journey from thence to Aleppo, with a large caravan and escort (Nov. 1—4), from thence, across the Great Desert, to Bassora, Nov. 10 to Dec. 18, and of his voyage, in a country-boat, from Bassora to Bombay (Dec. 30 to Feb. 8, 1779), from whence he proceeded to Anjengo, Pollamcottah, and Madras. His party, to pass the Desert, consisted of himself, Major Thompson, whom he met at Aleppo, Mr. C. Dighton, who accompanied him from Europe, his French valet de chambre, his cook, an Armenian servant, 80 armed Arabs, of whom 10 were sheicks, or chiefs, with a caravan of 62 camels for 31 loads, and 19 camels for carrying their tents, provisions, and water, besides two alternately for carrying a mohafa. Forty men of the escort were hired of an Arabian sheick, who furnished (as usual) the 19 camels above-mentioned, and the escort was doubled by a Jew merchant, on condition of their taking 30 camels, loaded with goods by him for Graine.—"Many travellers (adds the Colonel) give the Arabs an exceeding bad character, representing them as a faithless and rapacious people, in whom no confidence can be reposed, I confess they do not appear to me in that light; they certainly, like most men, endeavour to make the best bargains they can for themselves; but, for my own part, I never found them inclined to ask for more than was justly their due." And in his Journal this favourable opinion is confirmed by many proofs, particularly on arriving at Lebec, the 800 dollars which were then to be paid them (500 more having been paid on the road) having been counted and sealed up in a bag, on its being brought, as the Colonel was going to open it, the sheick stopped him, asking if it had been counted and sealed up in his presence; and being "answered in the affirmative, with

* Mr. Irwin landed there. See vol. L. p. 431.

"with a careless unaffected air, be-
"speaking no merit from the action,
"he threw it over his shoulder, and
"ordered his servant to put it into his
"trunk. A man shewing such confi-
"dence in another could not be guilty
"of any baseness himself; in which
"also he had the more merit from our
"situation, for, had I deceived him, he
"durst not have followed me to Bas-
"sora to have demanded redress."

As to the diary of our traveller's progress over the Desert, it is in general as dry as the Desert itself; for though an account of the soil, wind, weather, &c. that occurred every day, or the antelopes, ostriches, &c. that they saw, may be interesting at the time, or to those who pursue the same route, it affords little amusement to others. Nothing remarkable seems to have happened; and the only danger to which they were exposed was from a party of near 10,000 Bedouins, "irreconcilable enemies," who were pacified by their Sheikh agreeing to pay a tribute of one chequin for every camel carrying merchandize.

Bassora had then been almost depopulated by a plague*, a siege by the Persians, and a famine; and though, in 1772, it was supposed to contain upwards of 400,000 inhabitants, when our travellers entered it, in 1778, there were not more than 6000, and the principal streets were like a burying-ground, with scarcely a space of three feet between each † grave.—The seat of the Persian government was then transferred from Isfahan to Shiraz, where the present sovereign, or protector, as he calls himself, resides. Kerream Khan, who was one of the ablest generals of the famous Nadir Shah, or Kouli Khan, on whose assassination he marched towards Persia, had assumed the government. He must, therefore, be now far advanced in years. The wealth of Hindostan, our author observes, has irrecoverably ruined Persia, and the same consequence (he adds) would attend a

successful expedition to China, "were
"it practicable, as it certainly is," proposed, it has been said, by Lord Clive (probably in a convivial moment) to pay the national debt.

Col. Capper, as has been mentioned, was five months and ten days in going from Leghorn to Bombay; but had he embarked in the S. E. part of Italy, or rather Calabria, and could he have sailed immediately from Bassora to Bombay, he would have arrived there, he says, in less than four months.—In the conclusion he announces an intended work on the character of the Arabs, and the soil and appearance of Arabia (some of which have been anticipated in this), intended to prove, from the many ruins of buildings observed, wells interspersed, and water-courses communicating with the Euphrates, that the Great Desert is far from being so barren and uninhabitable as it has generally been supposed, those, and many other buildings, and even Palmyra itself, which is situated in a most barren part of the Desert, having been doubtless erected when it was one of the principal channels of Eastern commerce before the discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope. This work will be an acceptable present to the publick. The Sketches inserted in this are two; 1. Of Egypt, and the different routes, both ancient and modern, from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean. 2. Of the author's route across the Great Desert from Latichea by Aleppo to Bassora.

3. *The History of the Flagellants otherwise, of Religious Flagellations among different Nations, and especially among Christians. Being a Paraphrase and Commentary on the Historia Flagellantium of the Abbé Boileau, Doctor of the Sorbonne, Canon of the Holy Chapel, &c. By One who is not a Doctor of the Sorbonne. "Honi soit qui mal y pense." The Second Edition. 8vo.*

THE Abbé Boileau, who was elder brother to the celebrated poet of the same name, was several years Dean of the Metropolitane Church of Sens, and afterwards one of the Canons of the Holy Chapel in Paris, a high dignity in the Gallican church. The work from which this is taken was published in the year 1700, and is intitled *Historia Flagellantium, de recto et perverso flagrantium usu apud Christianos*. Waving the offence given by this original to the theologians of that time, particular

* "It is hotter in Hindostan than it is in Turkey; the inhabitants profess the same religion, observe the same customs, eat the same food, and live in cities built in the same manner, yet they have hitherto never been afflicted with this dreadful disorder; nor indeed can I find that it has ever been known within the Tropics, even in Arabia Felix."

† Rather "every two graves."

the Jesuits of Trevoux, who criticised it in their periodical Journal, we shall confine ourselves to the present History, which is far from a translation, but, by the facts and quotations furnished by the Abbé, is wrought up into a new work, of which the former supplies little more than some of the drapery and the outline. This the writer calls a Paraphrase; to which he has added an ample Commentary, consisting of facts collected from his own memory and other authors, which have swelled the original duodecimo into a large octavo.

In this performance, entertainment, it must be owned, is more consulted than improvement; yet though it has not much usefulness, it is certainly not destitute of information; and as the stage has its farces, pantomimes, and dances, as well as deep tragedies and dirges, the literary world seems also to require books on all subjects, the mirthful and amusing as well as the serious and sublime.—The present historian, we understand, is M. de Lolme, that free-born citizen of Geneva, who has so ably discussed the constitution of England, and is so well acquainted with our language, that this book would hardly be thought the composition of a foreigner. The Abbé first treats of voluntary flagellations, which he supposes to have been no very ancient practice, it not being mentioned in the Law of Moses, nor known to the first Christians, though flagellations were a common mode of punishment among the ancient Heathens. But the practice of self-scourging was unknown to the first Fathers of the Church, and also to the first Anchorites or Hermits; nor was it prescribed in the first monasteries, though corrections of a flagellatory kind were used, in very early times, for the punishment of offences, and imposed by bishops and the heads of monasteries. So far the Abbé; what follows is M. de Lolme's. The strictness in flagellating of certain superiors of convents, and the abuse of that power by many of them. The same wholesome disciplines for novices and candidates for orders, and the power of inflicting them established in nunneries, and lodged with the abbesses and prioresses. Voluntary flagellations among Christians (which next succeed) seem not to have been universally admitted before the years 1047 and 1056, when Cardinal Damian wrote, and then met with some opposition, which, however, was soon over-ruled. Confessors at

length assumed a kind of flagellatory power over their penitents, which occasioned great abuses. This power was also claimed by the Church at large, and inflicted even on kings and princes. Flagellations were at last employed for the cure of heresy, and were employed by holy persons, though without any public authority. And such was the general fondness for flagellations, as to give rise to many incredible stories; here related. M. de Lolme then gives an account of the origin of the public processions of flagellants, and the different success they had in different countries; and in his last chapter concludes with the opinion of the Abbé Boileau, "that the lower discipline is contrary to decency, and the upper discipline is liable to bring deductions on the eyes."

"If (says this writer) we turn our eyes to remote nations, we find that, among the Turks, a verberation on the part we speak of is the common punishment that is inflicted either on the Janissaries or Spahis, I do not remember which of the two. Among the Persians, punishments of the same kind are also established; and we find, in Chardin, an instance of a captain of the outward gate of the King's Seraglio, who was served with it for having suffered a stranger to stop before that gate and look through it. And the Chinese also use a like method of chastisement, and inflict it, as travellers inform us, with a wooden instrument, shaped like a large solid rounded spoon.

"Among the Arabians, the part here alluded to is likewise considered as a fit mark for blows and slaps. We find an instance of this in one of the Arabian Tales, called *The One Thousand and One Nights*, an original book, and which contains true pictures of the manners of that nation*. The story I mean, which is well worth reminding the reader of, is that of a certain cobbler, whose name, if I mistake not, was Shak-Abak.—This cobbler, having fallen in love with a beautiful lady belonging to some wealthy man, or man of power, of whom he had had a glance through the window of her house, would afterwards keep, for whole hours, every day, staring at that window. The lady, who proposed to make game of him, one day sent one of her female slaves to introduce him to her, and then gave him to understand, that if he could overtake her, by running after her through the apartments of her house, he should have the enjoyment of her favours: he was besides told, that, in order to run more nimbly, he must strip to his shirt. To all this Shak-Abak agreed; and, after a number of turns, up and down

* See above, p. 35.

the house, he was at last enticed into a long, dark, and narrow passage, at the furthest extremity of which an open door was to be perceived; he made to it as fast as he could; and, when he had reached it, rushed headlong through it, when, to his no small astonishment, he found himself in the middle of a public street of Bagdat, which was chiefly inhabited by shoe-makers. A number of these latter, struck at the sudden and strange appearance of the unfortunate Shak-Abak, who, besides stripping to his shirt, had suffered his eye-brows to be shaved, laid hold of him, and, as the Arabian author relates, soundly lashed his posteriors with their straps.

"If we turn again to European nations, we shall meet with farther instances of the same kind of correction. It was certainly adopted in Denmark, and even in the court of that country, towards the latter end of the last century, as we are informed by Lord Malmesbury, in his *Account of Denmark*. It was the custom, his Lordship says, at the end of every hunting-match at court, that, in order to conclude the entertainment with a much festivity as it had begun, a proclamation was made—if any could inform against any person who had infringed the laws of hunting, let him stand forth and accuse. As soon as the contravention was ascertained, the culprit was made to kneel down between the horns of the stag that had been hunted; two of the gentlemen removed the skirts of his coat, when the king, taking a small long wand in his hand, laid a certain number of blows, which was proportioned to the greatness of the offence, on the culprit's breech; whilst, in the mean time (the noble author adds, p. 108), the gentlemen with their brass horns, and the dogs with their loud openings, proclaimed the king's justice and the criminal's punishment, the scene affording diversion to the queen and the whole court, who stood in a circle about the place of execution.

"Among the Dutch, verberations on the posteriors are equally in use; and a serious expellation on that part is the punishment established at the Cape of Good Hope, one of their colonies, as Kolben informs us in his Description of it, for those who are found smoking tobacco in the streets; a practice which has frequently been there the cause of houses being set on fire.

"In Poland, a lower discipline is the penalty constantly inflicted upon fornicators in convents, previously to tying them together by the bond of matrimony; or sometimes afterwards.

In England, castigations of the same kind, not to quote other instances, are adopted among that respectable part of the nation, the seamen, as we find in Falconer's *Marine Dictionary*; and a *cobbing-board* is looked upon as a necessary part of the rigging of his Majesty's ships.

"Among the Spaniards, they so generally consider this part of the human body, as the properest to bear ill usage and mortification, that in every place there is commonly some good friar, who makes his posteriors answerable for the sins of the whole parish, and who, according as he has been fed for that purpose, flogs himself, or at least tells his customers he has done so."

This work is embellished with two vignettes, one representing Fulk, surnamed *Grifegonnelle*, drawn naked on a hurdle, with a halter round his neck, through the streets of Jerusalem, and lashed with scourges, about the year 1000, for having killed, with his own hand, Conan, Duke of Bretagne; and the other, Henry II. of England undergoing discipline from the Monks of Canterbury, for the murder of Becket.

In the account which the author gives, p. 286, of a famous (or rather infamous) story of Miss Gumley, afterwards Countess of Bath, he seems not to know that the letter of Lord Bolingbroke, dated as there said, was produced before the Secret Committee, of which Mr. Pulteney happened to be a member.

5. BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA. N° XVIII. Containing the History and Antiquities of the Two Parishes of Reculver and Herne, in the County of Kent. By John Duncombe, M.A. *Klcan of Herne.* 4to.

THE Editor of the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica* tells us, he presents this number to the publick with the more pleasure, as it gives him an opportunity of acknowledging his obligations to a number of very respectable friends. For the ground-work of the Histories of Reculver and Herne he is indebted to Mr. Duncombe; and for many of the embellishments therein to Mrs. Duncombe. Sir John Cullum, Mr. Gough, and Mr. Boys, have each largely contributed towards the illustration of the antiquities of Reculver; and Mr. Jackson has poetically lamented the probable demolition of "The Sister Spires."

When the work was far advanced as the press, the Editor having accidentally mentioned it to Dr. Ducarel, that gentleman very kindly communicated many charters and other records relating to Reculver and Herne, long since taken by him from the archiepiscopal records and registers at Lambeth, the parish

parish of Reculver being exempt from the Archdeacon's jurisdiction, and, as such, immediately under that of the Commissary of Canterbury. From the same source the Editor has been enabled to give the names of the incumbents of Reculver and Herne, as far as the beginning of this century, which have been completed by Mr. Delafaux, registrar of that diocese.

It is impossible to abridge a local description like this. Suffice it to say, that Reculver was the Roman *Regulbium*, in the area of which stands the church of a monastery, founded in the seventh century, now so exposed to the inroads of the sea, which has swallowed up one angle of the ancient castle-yard, that, were it not for the barrier now opposing to it by the ingenuity of one of our most experienced engineers*, the two towering spires, known as a sea-mark by the name of *The Sisters*, might soon expect to be involved in the general wreck.—Reculver was of old a rectory and a mother-church, on which depended four chapels of ease, *Honib*, *Herne*, and two in *Thanet*. In the church is a monument and effigy of the famous Ralph Brooke, York herald, the antagonist of Mr. Camden, and also one, with alabaster figures, of Sir Cavaliero Maycote, his lady, and children.

Herne is a vicarage, held by the reverend compiler of this number, who has spared no pains to render his account of it as complete as possible. To the pencil of his lady this number is indebted for the embellishment of four of its eight plates, exhibiting different views of the two places, as the other four contain plans, monuments, and antiquities.

The Epitaph (p. 106) over a Mr. Fairman, who died in 1735, in the History of Herne †, is copied verbatim (viz. the three first lines) from a small book, named "*Iter Boreale*," p. 46, by Dr. R. Wild, printed at London in 1668.

* Sir Thomas Hyde Page.

† "Here lies a piece of Christ, a star in
dust,

A coin of gold, a china dish, which must
Be us'd in Heaven, when God shall feed
the just.

Approv'd by all, and lov'd so well,
Though young, like fruit that's ripe, he
fell."

6. BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA. N^o XIX. *Additions to the Memoirs of Sir John Hawkwood.* 4to.

THIS number contains a letter of corrections from Sir David Dalrymple, Ld. Hailes, an original letter to Hawkwood, an account of his exploits from Villani, and a character of him from the "*Ritratti & Elogii di Capitani Illustri*. In Roma, 1635 & 1646," 4to.; with an outline of his portrait, as there exhibited.

7. *The Sheep, the Duck, and the Cock. A Dramatic Fable.* Written at Paris soon after the Ascent and Descent of the famous Air Balloon, exhibited in the Presence of their Most Christian Majesties at Versailles, Sept. 19, 1783. Imitated in English by a Spectator, and illustrated with a Print of the Air Balloon. 8vo.

THIS conversation is well supported. The Sheep laments the pleasant meadows and green downs, the Duck the ponds, and the Cock the seraglio of delicate pullets, that they have respectively left below. At the same time, however, the latter consoles himself with the prospect of finding Numidian hens on the coast of Africa, and says, that in ancient times they would have had the glory of being placed, his gentle friend near the celestial ram, his waddling companion by the crested swan, and himself with the towering eagle, and *Gallus, Vervex, et Anas* would have vied with *Gallus, Aries, et Aquila*. But while the Duck ejaculates "Odd's Cacklings," and "Odd's Gutters," the Cock seems as familiar with the Devil as a musqueteer.

8. *The History of Sumatra; containing an Account of the Government, Laws, Customs, and Manners of the Native Inhabitants, with a Description of the Natural Productions, and a Relation of the ancient political State of that Island.* By William Marsden, F. R. S. &c. 4to. (Reviewed by a Correspondent.)

THE ample and interesting account here given of the Island of Sumatra forms a very useful and important publication; and the thanks of the community are undoubtedly due to the ingenious author for the care and pains he hath taken in thus informing himself and the publick.—The island, it appears, hath hitherto not been at all described, or not with any degree of accuracy. It is observed in the Preface, that "the island of Sumatra, which, in point of situation and extent, holds a
"conspicuous

"conspicuous rank on the terraqueous globe, and is surpassed by few in the bountiful indulgences of nature, has, in all ages, been unaccountably neglected by writers, inasmuch that it is, at this day, less known, as to the interior parts more especially, than the remotest island of modern discovery; although it has been constantly resorted to by Europeans, for some centuries, and the English have had a regular establishment there for the last hundred years."

Of the multifarious subjects treated in this very extensive volume, it will not be expected that we can give a regular account. But some few extracts, as far as our limits will permit, we will make, for the entertainment and instruction of our readers. The following, being the description of the persons of the inhabitants, we doubt not will be acceptable, and shall therefore copy it in Mr. Mariden's own words.

"They are rather below the middle stature; their bulk is in proportion; their limbs are for the most part slight, but well shaped, and particularly small at the wrists and ankles. Upon the whole, they are gracefully formed, and I scarcely recollect to have ever seen one deformed person of the natives. The women, however, have the pernicious custom of flattening the noses and compressing the heads of children newly born, whilst the skull is yet cartilaginous, which increases their natural tendency to that shape. I could never trace the origin of the practice, or learn any other reason for moulding the features to this uncouth appearance, but that it was an improvement of beauty in their estimation. Capt. Cook takes notice of a similar operation at the island of Ultea. They likewise pull out the ears of infants, to make them stand erect from the head. Their eyes are uniformly dark and clear, and among some, especially the southern women, bear a strong resemblance to the Chinese in that peculiarity of formation so generally observed of those people. Their hair is strong, and of a shining black; the improvement of both which qualities it probably owes, in great measure, to the constant and early use of cocoa-nut oil, with which they keep it moist. The men frequently cut their hair short, not appearing to take any pride in it: the women encourage theirs to a considerable length; and I have known many instances of its reaching the ground. The men are beardless, and have chins so remarkably smooth, that, were it not for the Malay priests displaying a little tuft, we should be apt to conclude that Nature had refused them this token of manhood. It is the same in relation to other parts of the body, with both

sexes; and this particular attention to their persons they esteem a point of delicacy, and the contrary an unpardonable neglect. The boys, as they approach to the age of puberty, rub their chins, upper lips, and those parts of the body that are subject to superfluous hair, with *chinaw* (quick-lime), especially of shells, which destroys the roots of the incipient beard. The few hairs that afterwards appear are plucked out, from time to time, with tweezers, which they always carry about them for that purpose. Were it not for the numerous and very respectable authorities, from which we are assured that the natives of America are naturally beardless, I should think that the common opinion on that subject had been rashly adopted, and that their appearing thus at a mature age was only the consequence of an early practice, similar to that observed among the Sumatrans. Even now I must confess, that it would remove some small degree of doubt from my mind, could it be ascertained that no such custom prevails. Their complexion is properly yellow, wanting the red tinge that constitutes a tawny or copper colour. They are in general lighter than the Malays, or half-breed, of the rest of India; those of the superior class, who are not exposed to the rays of the sun, and particularly their women of rank, approaching to a great degree of fairness. Did beauty consist in this one quality, some of them would surpass our brunettes in Europe. The major part of the females are ugly, and many of them even to disgust; yet there are those among them, whose appearance is strikingly beautiful, whatever composition of person, features, and complexion that sentiment may be the result of."

As a specimen of our author's manner of treating natural history, we will give his description of the buffalo, an animal little known in these parts, and which hath hitherto not been so accurately described.

"The buffalo (*carbow*), which constitutes a principal part of the food of the Sumatrans, is the only animal employed in their domestic labours. The inland people, where the country is tolerably clear, stail themselves of their strength to draw timber felled in the woods. The Malays, and other people on the coast, train them to the draught, and sometimes to the plough.— Though apparently of a dull, obstinate, capricious nature, the carbow acquires, by habit, a surprising docility, and is taught to lift the shafts of the cart with its horns, and place the yoke, which is fixed to those, across its neck, needing no further harness than a breast-band, and a string which is made to pass through the carriage of the nostrils. They are also, for the service of the Europeans, trained to carry burthens suspended from each side of a pack-saddle,

in roads or paths where the use of carriages is impracticable. It is extremely slow, but steady in its work. The labour it performs falls short of what might be expected from its size and apparent strength, the least extraordinary fatigue, particularly during the heat of the day, being sufficient to put a period to its life, which is at all times precarious. The owners frequently experience the loss of large herds, in a short space of time, by an epidemic distemper, called *boondoo*, that seizes them suddenly, swells their bodies, and gives way to no remedy yet discovered. The most part of the milk and butter required by the Europeans, the natives using neither, is supplied by them; and the milk is richer than what is there produced by the cow, but not in the same quantity.

"Though we have given to the *carbow* the name of *buffalo*, it is an animal very different from that known in the southern parts of Europe by the same appellation, from the hide of which the buff-leather is supposed to be manufactured. This, from the description given in some of our books of Natural History, resembles what we call, in India, The Madagascar Bull, especially in the fleshy protuberance rising from the neck, and extending over the shoulder. The *carbow* is a beast of greater and more equal bulk, in the extent of the barrel. The legs are shorter than those of the ox; the hoofs larger; the horns, which usually turn backward, but sometimes point forward, are always in the plane of the forehead, differing, in that respect, from those of all other cattle. Excepting near to the extremities, the horns are rather square than round, contain much solid substance, and are valuable in manufacture. The tail hangs down to the middle joint of the leg only, is small, and terminates in a bunch of hair, which is very rare in all parts of the body, scarcely serving to cover the hide. The neck is thick and sinewy, nearly round, but somewhat flattened at top, and has little or no dewlap dependent from it. The organ of generation in the male has an appearance as if the extremity were cut off. It is not a lascivious animal. The female goes nine months with calf, which it suckles during six, from four teats. When crossing a river, it exhibits the singular sight of carrying the young one on its back. It has a weak cry, in a sharp tone, very unlike the lowing of oxen.

"The luxury of the *carbow* consists in rolling itself in a muddy pool, which it forms in any spot, for its convenience during the rainy weather. This it enjoys in a high degree, dexterously throwing with its horn the water and slime, when not of a sufficient depth to cover it, over its back and sides. Their blood perhaps is of a hot temperature, owing to which this indulgence, quite necessary to their health, may be rendered so desirable to them; and the mud, which encrusts on their body, preserves them from

the attack of insects, which otherwise prove very troublesome. The natives light fires for them at night, in order that the smoke may have the same effect; and they have, of their own accord, the sagacity to lay themselves down to leeward, that they may enjoy the full benefit of it.

"They are distinguished into two sorts, the white and black. Both are equally employed in work, but the former is seldom killed for food. Some of the people say, that this exemption is owing to its being esteemed sacred; but I was assured, by a learned padre, that it was neither forbidden by the Koran, or any religious injunction, and that the Malays eat it, at times, without scruple, esteeming it, however, very inferior to the black buffalo. The Rajangs also have no general exception to it. Some of them eat it; and some refuse, on the same account that induced the Rechabites to drink no wine, and to live in tents; a vow of their forefathers: whilst others are deterred by the accounts of the ill effects that have attended it, the body being observed to break out afterwards in blotches. Possibly the whiteness of the buffalo may be owing to some species of disorder, as is the case with those people called White Negroes.

"It is said not to be properly a wild animal of the country, though abounding in every part, which the name of *carbow gallas* (stray buffaloes), given to those found in the woods, seems to confirm. Most probably they were at first wild, but were afterwards, from their use in labour and food, all caught and domesticated by degrees, or killed in the attempts to take them. When they now collect in the woods, they are said to be stray cattle, as the people of a conquered province, attempting to recover their natural liberties, are styled rebels. They are gregarious, and commonly found in numbers together, being then less dangerous to passengers than when met singly. Like the turkey, they have an antipathy to a red colour. When wild, they run extremely swift, keeping pace with the speed of a common horse. Upon an attack, or alarm, they fly for a short distance, and then suddenly face about, and draw up in battle array, with surprising quickness and regularity, their horns being laid back, and their muzzles projecting. Upon the nearer approach of the danger that presses on them, they make a second flight, and a second time halt and form, and this excellent mode of retreat, which but few nations of the human race have attained to such a degree of discipline as to adopt, they continue till they gain a neighbouring wood. Their principal foe, next to man, is the tiger; but only the weaker sort, and the females, fall a certain prey to this ravager; the sturdy male buffalo can support the first vigorous stroke from the tiger's paw, on which the fate of the battle usually turns."

To the above extracts we could add many

any others, with pleasure; but, having already exceeded our usual limits, we must conclude.—A large map of the island accompanies the work, and to the whole is added a copious index.

Some descriptions in the history are incorrect, from want of proper *facts*; indeed the *pointing* is very imperfect in many parts of the work. But these faults are easily obviated by a judicious reader.

4. *Modes of Ancient Chivalry. To which are added, the Anecdotes of the Times, from the Romance-Writers and Historians of those Ages. Translated from the French of M. de St. Palaye. By the Translator of the Life of Petrarch [Mrs. Dobson.]* 8vo.

"THE Life of Petrarch," says Mrs. Dobson, "and the History of the Troubadours †, placed in their chronological order with the following work, will include a comprehensive period of ancient customs and manners, and the rise and progress of knowledge that took place therein." After enlarging on the instruction to be derived from these ancient writers, which has induced her to undertake the trouble of translating this work, and of interweaving the notes with the original, she adds, "Women in particular ought to hold them in high esteem for the deference they paid to modesty, and the fame they so liberally bestowed on virtue. They taught generous firmness, judicious observance of superiors, and constant love, to unite in the same hearts: they taught them to honour the valiant, to attend the wounded, to relieve the distressed, and to dispense the sweet solace of cheerful and gentle manners to all around them: they taught them to respect themselves, and to prefer others; to be silent, observant, and industrious in youth; graceful and dignified in maturity; venerable in age, and lamented at death."

Part I. contains "The Condition and Employment of the Page and the Squire." II. and III. "The Creation of the Knight, and grand Spectacle of the Tournoient." IV. "Distinctions and Honours in Chivalry, in Life, and at Death." And V. "The Inconveniences and Abuses which counterbalanced the Advantages and Honours of Chivalry."

These Memoirs happily illustrate several passages in Don Quixote, and the most Romances. The Notes, judi-

ciously interwoven as above, are taken from them and some of the old French historians, most of which are very scarce, if at all to be procured in this kingdom.—An extract shall be given in our next.

10. *Poems by a Literary Society: Comprehending Original Pieces in the several Works of Poetry. 1m. 8vo.*

THESE blossoms of Parnassus are the produce, we understand, of several young plants, which, we doubt not, will in time bring much fruit to perfection. To drop the metaphor, these juvenile bards meet frequently to select and criticise each others performances, and thus

— — — finding, like a friend,
Something to blame, and something to commend,

bid fair for that correctness which is indispensable in modern poetry.—As a specimen, we present our readers with

THE SUMMER'S DAY.

"Awake, my love, the village spire
Reflects Aurora's purple fire:
The lark has hymn'd his matin lay,
Arise, my love, and crown the day;
Attuning, with the genial choir,
The song which Nature's laws inspire.
Along the lawn, or through the grove,
The universal theme is Love:
See with what kind officious care
Each swain attends his favourite fair,
Her cackling train betimes to feed,
Or beat the milk-pail o'er the meal;
And see with what a generous fire
Each nymph rewards her shepherd's toil,
To genuine passion dearest far
Than Clio's gems, or Ptolemy's star.

"Now brighter azure tints the skies,
And fairer landscapes round us rise;
The sun has kiss'd each tear away,
That bath'd the cheek of infant day:
And every creature, fruit, and flower,
Exulting own the genial hour.
Her misty veil is thrown aside,
And Nature beams in all her pride:
Serenely smiles the woodland sleep,
A whiter fleece adorns the sheep,
That, playful skipping here and there,
With echoed bleats salute our ear,
And, where the valley winds away,
To fields of fresher verdure stray.

"By turns, with hasty steps and slow,
His satchel swinging to and fro,
The truant winds his weary way,
As butterflies invite astray:
Why will you loiter, little fool?—
Ye more mature of Virtue's school,
Why will ye waste the precious hour
Alone subjected to your power?
Know ye, the pleasures that invite
Are only magick on the sight;
Know ye the moments fly apace,
And pain attends, and due disgrace?

"But

* See vol. XLV. pp. 185, 241.

† Vol. XLIX. p. 238.

"But lo! ethereal heat surrounds,
And dances e'er the distant grounds:
To cooler shades the cattle hie,
To shun the warmth-engender'd fly,
That still in native warmth invades,
But seldom seeks the cooler shades.
'Tis thus a swarm of venal friends
In Fortune's sunny path attends,
Nor ever quit the shining way,
Where'er the fickle goddess strays:
Content in Virtue's poor abode,
We never sought life's sunny road,
So let us shun this mid-day beam,
Beneath the bower, beside the stream,
And talk away the sultry hour
Of Fortune's gifts, nor wish for more;
Enough to spend, and some to spare
For those whose wants demand our care;
More would but sour the sweets of life,
And wake the passions into strife;
The same fair sun that nurtures here,
Spreads AFRIC deserts dead and drear;
The breeze that here but curls the flood,
At GREENLAND freezes up the blood.

"Be ours the little task of life,
From all around to banish strife;
To wipe away the starting tear,
Nor let one sigh assail our ear,
To ease the palsied arm of toil,
And bid athletic labour smile;
Tenaacious of the virgin laws,
To plead the bashful lover's cause;
But oh! forbid, indulgent power,
In youth and love's too fervent hour,
Should STREPHON tell an artful tale,
And should the sacred bulwark fail,
One moment Sylvia step astray,
And Love, the hallow'd theme, away,
Forbid stern justice to pursue,
For who can love and reason too?
Or who can tell the woes that pour
Successive from that fatal hour?

Who but the drooping fair can tell,
Whom fate has doom'd to love too well?
Be ours to bring the wandering dame
Again to confidence and fame;
So shall ingenuous tears be shed
Where fate decrees our deathful bed,
So be that moment's flitting scene
Like this fair evening-view serene:
For see, my fair, the jocund sun
Has scarce a little hour to run,
While on these roseate banks we lay,
On Love's light pinions flew the day;
A crimson tint illumines the wood,
And purple beams the distant flood,
'Till, all in misty eddies lost,
It opens on the whiten'd coast;
Oblique the village smoke ascends,
The bat her dusky circuit bends,
Whilst homeward hies the weary swain,
And drags behind a shadowy train;
The herd along the dewy mead
In one slow winding pace succeed;
The dews fall damp, the zephyr dies,
And Night and Silence rule the skies."

S. C****.

The Imitation of Swift is not without merit. But we could wish the satire called *Methodism* had been omitted. Those signed T. P. (the young and ingenious President) and S. C. deserve particular attention.

* * * The Author of the Remarks on the American Farmer's Letters, reviewed in the Magazine for December last, p. 1036, desires to inform the Publick, that Mr. J. Hector Sr. John has accepted the Place of Commis. of the Packet, between France and New York; which proves that he was well informed of the Account he has given of him in those Remarks.

T H E A T R I C A L R E G I S T E R .

DRURY-LANE.

- Jan. 1. Oroonoko—Fortunatus.
2. Douglas—High Life below Stairs.
3. Cymbeline—Too Civil by Half.
5. The Busy Body—Englishman in Paris.
6. Hamlet—Too Civil by Half.
7. Confiscious Lovers—*Harlequin Junior*.
8. Suspicious Husband—Ditto.
9. Edward the Black Prince—Ditto.
10. Merry Wives of Windsor—Ditto.
12. Richard the Third—Ditto.
13. Merry Wives of Windsor—Ditto.
14. The Stratagem—Ditto.
15. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—Ditto.
16. Every Man in his Humour—Ditto.
17. The Double Gallant—Ditto.
19. Hamlet—Ditto.
20. The West Indian—Ditto.
21. The Double Gallant—Ditto.
22. Merchant of Venice—Ditto.
23. The Revenge—Ditto.
24. Merchant of Venice—Ditto.
26. New Way to pay Old Debts—Ditto.
27. Merry Wives of Windsor—Ditto.
28. Way of the World—Ditto.
29. The Gamester—Ditto.

COVENT-GARDEN.

- Jan. 1. Douglas—Friar Bacon.
2. The Magick Picture—Ditto.
3. The Fair Penitent—Ditto.
5. King Lear—Ditto.
6. She wou'd and She wou'd not—Ditto.
7. The Chances—Ditto.
8. Grecian Daughter—Ditto.
9. Much Ado about Nothing—Ditto.
10. Fair Penitent—Ditto.
12. Henry the Fourth—Ditto.
13. Venice Preserv'd—Agreeable Surprise.
14. Belle's Stratagem—The Son-in-Law.
15. More Ways than One—Agreeab. Surpr.
16. King John—The Son-in-Law.
17. More Ways than One—Agreeab. Surpr.
19. Romeo and Juliet—Positive Man.
20. More Ways than One—The Son-in-Law.
21. The Duenna—Tristram Shandy.
22. Zenobia—Tom Thumb.
23. The Careless Husband—Cross Purposes.
24. Castle of Andalusia—Barnaby Rattle.
26. Count of Narbonne—Poor Soldier.
27. Grecian Daughter—Rosina.
28. Careless Husband—Poor Soldier.
29. Man of the World—*Harlequin Rambler*.

ODE for the NEW YEAR.

Written by W. Whitehead, Esq. Poet Laureat,

And set to Music by Mr. Stanley.

ENOUGH of arms. To happier ends
Her forward view Britannia bends;
The generous hosts who grasp'd the sword,
Obedient to her awful word,
Though martial glory cease,
Shall now with equal industry,
Like Rome's brave sons, when Rome was free,
Resume the art of peace.
O come, ye toil-worn wanderers, come,
To genial hearths and social home,
The tender housewife's busy care,
The board with temperate plenty crown'd,
The smiling progeny around,
That listen to the tale of war!
Yet be not war the favourite theme,
For what has war with bliss to do?
Teach them more justly far to deem,
And own experience taught it you;
Teach them 'tis in the will of fate,
Their frugal indutry alone
Can make their country truly great,
And in her bliss secure their own.
Be all the songs, that sooth their toil,
And bid the brow of labour smile,
When through the loom the shuttle glides,
Or shining share the glebe divides,
Or, bending to the woodman's stroke,
To waft her commerce, falls the British oak,
Be all their songs, that soften these,
Of calm content, and future well-earn'd ease.
Nor dread, lest inborn spirit die:
One glorious lesson, early taught,
Will all the boasted powers supply
Of practis'd rules and studied thought.
From the first dawn of reason's ray,
On the young bosom's yielding clay
Strong be their country's love impress,
And with your own example fire their breast.
Tell them 'tis their's to grasp the sword,
When Britain gives the awful word;
To bleed, to die, in Britain's cause,
And guard, from faction nobly free,
Their birthright blessing, Liberty,
True Liberty, that loves the laws.

AMERICAN ECLOGUES.

ECLOGUE II.

EVENING; or THE FUGITIVE.

By the Rev. Mr. GREGORY.

MOMBAZE, ZAMBOIA, with a Child.

MOM.

SAY whither, wanderer, points thy cheer-
less way, [of day?
When lengthening shades announce the close
In yon wild waste no friendly roof thou'lt
find,
The haunt of serpents and the savage kind.—
And, sure, remembrance mocks me, or I trace
In this the semblance of Zamboia's face!

Yet scarce thyself! far in thy alter'd eye
I read the records of hard destiny.
From thy rack'd bosom sighs that ceaseless
flow,
A man bespeak thee exercis'd in woe.
Say then, what chance has burst thy rigid
chains,
Has led thee frantic o'er these distant plains?
What potent sorrows can thy peace infect?
What crimes conceal'd corrode thy anxious
breast?

ZAM.

No crimes this heart corrode, this hand de-
file,
Or frantic drive me o'er a foreign soil.
A murder'd wife, and wrongs unmatch'd, I
mourn,
And buried joys, that never shall return!
If then thou'rt tempted by the traitor's merd,
Take this poor life, and prosper by the deed!

MOM.

Not the rich produce of Angola's shore,
Not all the miser's heap'd and glittering
store,
Not all that pride would grasp, or pomp dis-
play, [tray-
Should tempt this hand the wretched to be-
No traitors dwell within this bliss domain,
The friends of peace we live, a guileless train.
Grief dims thy eyes, or gladly would'st thou
see
Thy lov'd Mombaize yet survive in me.
Canst thou forget? I taught thy youth to
dare

The sylvan herd, and wage the desperate war;
Canst thou forget? One common lot we
drew;
With thee enchain'd, a captive's fate I knew.
Disgrace me not, but unreserved disclose
The anxious tale that in thy bosom glows.
To part our griefs is oft to mitigate,
And social sorrows blunt the darts of fate.

ZAM.

Dear to my sight that form, and doubly
dear

Thy well-known accents meet Zamboia's ear.
Oh! had I died, and left the name of slave,
Deep, deep entomb'd within an early grave!
Oh! had I died, ere ruthless fates constrain,
With thee enthrall'd, to cross the Western
main!

Oh! to have met a glorious death in arms,
And ne'er beheld Melinda's fatal charms!
Time would be short, and memory would fail,
To dwell distinctly on the various tale.—
Tedious to tell, what treach'rous arts were tried
To sooth oblivion, and to vanquish pride.—
I liv'd and lov'd, then kiss'd the fatal chain
No joy but one to cheer a life of pain.
Yet witness bear, thou dear departed ghost,
That lonely rovt thy Gambia's sacred coast!
How sweet the toil, that met the morning's
ray,
How light the labour that o'er-lasted day!

The

The reed-built bowel and the scanty fare
Imperial bliss could give, Melinda there!
Soft was my pillow on thy gentle breast,
When o'er-press'd nature droop'd in want of
And if a rebel tear disgrac'd my eye, [rest]
Thine was the tear, and thine the bursting
sigh!

Bliss I could boast, unenvy'd had it pass'd,
But bliss too great for hapless slaves to last.

A wretch, 'who banish'd from his native
clime, [crime,
Desi'd with many a black and monstrous
Pride o'er us, and with iron hand
Held savage sway o'er all the servile band.
In him each hellish passion rudely glow'd,
And cruelty in him most cruel show'd.
Him lust infernal, one sad evening, led
T' invade the chasteness of my marriage bed.
I chanc'd t' approach: the caustic I surpris'd,
My wife preserv'd, and had his guilt chastis'd,
While soot with vengeance boil'd my wound-
ed heart,

But chance reserv'd him for a baser part.
Meanwhile, o'erjoy'd that vice ev'n once had
fail'd,

I blest the Gods that innocently prevail'd.

The baffled villain, now a foe profess'd,
Rolls scenes of blood within his poison'd
breast.

With coward arts he forg'd a crafty tale,
And hands unrighteous pass the partial scale.
Imputed crimes to crush the weak suffice,
Hearsay is guilt, and damning fact surmise.
Where uncurb'd will usurps the place of laws,
No friendly pleader takes the wretch's cause.
Our tyrant's fears each want of proof supplies,
We stand condemn'd, unquestion'd, on sur-
mise.

Oh! had the grief and shame been all my
own,

And the black vengeance punish'd me alone!
But harsher fates a harsher curse decreed;
These eyes were doom'd to see Melinda
bleed.

I saw her by relentless russians bound,
The brandish'd scourge inflict the mortal
wound;

Her tender frame abus'd, and mangled o'er,
I saw her welt'ring in a flood of gore.
The murder'd scene had such a dreadful
close—

And do I live? and can I speak my woes?
Her pregnant womb no longer could sustain
The public shame and agony of pain;
A birth abortive robb'd her of her breath,
And pangs convulsive seal'd her eyes in death.
One only hedge my weary soul detains,
This *hapless infant*, all that now remains,
The mournful image of my once-lov'd wife,
And ties me down awhile to hated life:—
Blest this bold hand should liberty restore,
And my rapt spirit seek a happier shore,
Thro' devous paths with timid haste we fly,
Where yon blue mountains meet the bending
sky.—

Nor serpents haunts I dread, nor deserts
drear,

The milder-savage man alone I fear.

MOM.

Since from our native realms compell'd to
part, [heart.
Such pointed sorrows have not touch'd my
Insatiate plunderers! could it not suffice
To rend, inhuman, all the social ties?
From guiltless joys, that blest'd our native
soil,

Dragg'd to a life of misery and toil,
Would you yet take the little God has given,
And intercept the gracious dew of heaven?
Your rage for blood, wild as your thirst of
gain,

Shall no respects, nor laws divine, restrain?
Eternal truths can differing climes undo?
Is rape or murder sanctify'd in you?
And us what laws, as impious as severe,
Forbid the common rights of man to share?
Diddst thou, Creative Power! thy views con-
clude?

For one proud race the spacious earth design'd
For them alone does plenty deck the vale,
Blush in the fruit, and tinge the scented gale?
For them the seasons all their gifts unfold?
Blooms the fresh rose, or thins the waving
gold?

O, no! all-bounteous is thy equal hand,
And thy fix'd laws irrevocable stand!—
Hapless Zambois, had it been thy fate
With me to share my more propitious state,
Thy soul had breath'd no impious wish to die,
Nor the big tear had trembled in thine eye.
Disjoin'd from thee, I too to slavery went;
But Heaven a father, not a master, lent.
He seems as virtue's self in mortal guise,
Tho' wealthy simple, and tho' modest wise.
Blest be the hand that life and freedom gave;
That power can boast, exerted but to save!
Nest the sage tongue, that stor'd the vacant
mind,

The manners soften'd, and the heart refin'd!
That, still to Heaven's unerring dictates true,
Eternal truth unfolded to our view!

But come! thy faint and weary limbs repose,
Forgetful of thy fears, thy griefs compose;
By morning's dawn with earnest foot I speed,
Nor sleep these eyes till I behold thee freed.
Some wealth I have, and, did I prize it more,
Well spar'd for this I deem the sacred store.
—So talk'd these friends, and to the cot-
tage haste;

While sad Zambois his pursuers trac'd.
The russian band arrest the hapless swain,
And prayers, and tears, and promises, are
vain;

Their vengeful fervour, no, not gifts abate;
But, bound in chains, they drag him to his
fate*.

ERRATA in ECL. I.

P. 1043, l. 43, for *streamed* read *streamed*.
—p. 1024, l. 25, f. *acting* r. *acting*.

* A higher reward is generally offered for
the *head* of a fugitive Negro than for bring-
ing him alive.

Ma.

MR. URRAN,

IN your Magazine for last October, p. 371, you favoured us with the sentiments of a Poet in honour of Dr. Priestley; allow me therefore, in the like middling strain, a line from the Lycidas of Milton excepted, to pay my respects to Dr. Horsley. I am an entire stranger even to the person of either; and if I attempt a little encomium on Dr. Horsley, it is because I think he deserves it, or rather a better panegyrist. **ANOTHER POET.**

HORSLEY, whose reason strong and genius bright

Our eyes from Samosatan darkness clear,
And bid truth orient, in her native lig't,
Gladden around the Christian hemisphere;
Rich with the stores of past times, thy

page
Shows us the word and spirit of our God,
With Him ador'd, as before world or age,
Thron'd with Him in his holy high abode.

The faith by Clemens^o cherish'd to maintain,
Witness'd by dying Polycarp, proceed,
Spur'd rashly by a misbelieving train,
That faith shall find in happier realms its

meed.
Socialian slumbers shall not over-power
Thy parting soul.—Yet may the time be long

Bre rest with Paul to paradise thou'lt soar,
"And hear the unexpensive nuptial song."

MR. URRAN,

OR. 22.

I SEND you a little poem, written some years ago by a friend of mine, when he was very young, who is since dead. I cannot help thinking well of it; but perhaps I am prejudiced; for to me, I confess, the circumstance of his death has (to borrow a beautiful expression of Gray), "thrown over it a melancholy grace."

To a LADY: on the Artist's Departure.

THOU sweet gentle maiden, ere yet I depart,
[my heart?
With thou hear the fond feelings that rise in
With thou hear me by all that is holy declare
That no time from my memory thine image
shall wear?

No! when I forget thee, may fancy expire,
And my awkward hands fail to command
the soft lyre!—

Ab, Lucy! say, wilt thou be pleas'd with
these vows, [bestows;
From a youth on whom fortune no blessings
From a poor simple youth, for the world
much too shy; [doth fly;

Who from notice of great ones and rich ones
Who shines not in circles, nor battle enjoys,
But loves the fair valley, remote from all
noise &c—

Ab! wilt thou, above the vain show and
parade,
Whose dazzle too often thy sex has betray'd,

Of a fond faithful lover not scornfully deem,
Who has nought but his lyre to engage thy
esteem?—

Ab, Lucy! I've thought, but perhaps I was
wrong, [no tongue
When I prest thy soft hand (and the pleasure
Can e'en faintly describe that then thrill'd
thro' my frame!) [pinest blame.

I have thought, that thou didst not my hap-
When I've gaz'd on thy face (and Heaven
knows I have gaz'd [rais'd,

Till the tears I could scarcely refrain that it
I have thought, but perhaps I'm deceiv'd,
that the love [reprove.

Which my eyes ill concealed thou didst not

Ah me! the sad moment of parting is near,
When these exquisite joys I no longer may
thine,

When no more I with thee the swift hours
may beguile, [lost smile;

And hear thy sweet converse, and bless thy
When no more thy dear arm upon mine e'er
will lean, [ful e'en's

As we homeward return'd by the mild light
When no more I may have the enjoyment
divine, [minor.

To sit for whole hours with thy hand within

Ab! say, dearest Lucy, from thee when I
go, [know I

What pleasure that's equal to these shall I
I must fly to thick shades, and there wander
alone, [are gone.

And brood on the thoughts of delights that

The INTERVIEW; or, MYRA'S WISDOM.

ONE morn as Thyrist chanc'd to rove
In —'s solitary grove,

Hard by the lonely hermitage,
Where oft he turns the classic page,

Or fondly fees, with fancy's eyes,
Dear Julia's heavenly form arise;

He spied fair Myra, peerless maid,
Reclining in the rural shade;

And thus, unseen, he heard her say,
In accents mild as parting day:

"O grant me, heaven! a humble cot,
"In some sweet sequestered spot,

"Upon a gently sloping hill,
"Water'd by a murmuring rill,"

"Where I might lead a tranquil life,
"Far remov'd from noise and strife;

"With a few books to improve my mind,
"With a few friends of taste refin'd;

"But chief one bosom friend sincere,
"In all my joys and griefs to share."

"O grant me thus to live and die,"
Said gentle Myra, with a sigh,

"And who would be so blest as I?"

"Forbid it, heaven!" exclaim'd the listen-
ing swain,

"That such a lovely fair should pray in vain.
"O be thou blest with all thy heart's desire!

"Thine be the joys that never vex nor cease!
"And if the fates have e'er decreed a wife
"To help me thro' the thorny paths of life,"

"Grant

"Grant her, kind heaven! that virgin in-
 "nocence, [sense,
 "That female softness, join'd with manly
 "Those native charms, that sweetness, void
 "of art, [heart.
 "Which make fair Myra captivate each
 "With such a maid the humblest cot were
 "sweet,
 "With such a maid to deserts I'd retreat."

ACADEMICUS.

MR. URBAN,

THE death of the late respectable Mr. WRAY [see the Obituary of this month] reminds me of a *jeu d'Esprit* or two which I have had by me some years, and which were in part written by, and all relate to, that very worthy gentleman. Though more than forty years old, they are strangers to the press; and perhaps may not displease the curious.

M. GREEN.

WELL then, my Birch is fix'd at last,
 Where erit, in learned order plac'd,
 Great Howard's gods and heroes stood,
 Pleas'd to survey the passing flood *.
 A chosen spot, where Phœbus' ray
 Gilds the gay dome the livelong day,
 While fogs thro' St. John's portal roll,
 And darkn'd broods o'er Hockley-hole †.
 See where the leads superior rise,
 And half way lift us to the skies.
 For all, Sir John, who hither mount
 The clustering spires delightful count;
 All London stretch'd beneath this view,
 Here the old bridge, and there the new,
 And Lambeth, Paul's, and Westminster,
 (Our friends may chuse for which to steer)
 And Dulwich heights, and Camberwell,
 Where eus the summer breeze inhale,
 And Norwood's shades, that palace green
 Of the immortal gipsy queen;
 Hence turn to Cuper's, see each rocket
 Without offence to nose or pocket;
 And, when Augusta's festal day
 O'er the wide wave bids streamers play,
 Enjoy the pomp, while safe you sit
 From jussling boats or water wit.
 This house, or rather *barge a-shore*,
 With all its charms, will please you more,
 When forth the master trips to meet you,
 And lively hearty welcomes greet you:
 Smiling, he cries,—all here's your own;
 Behold my rums, nay pull 'em down;
 Yet wet from Cooke ‡ take Desmaizeaux;
 You in your coach this sack may flow.
 How poor to this is Bodley's dome,
 Where chains confine the freeborn tome!
 Or the unending shelves, which Wray,
 Grown rich, stuffs thicker every day.
 Ye peers and members proud, who want
 At least an hundred feet in front,
 Enjoy your columns, your saloons,
 Adore the draught of Kent and Jones;
 From Piccadilly take your schemes,
 Or square of Grosvenor or St. James;

While I, to all that's rich and great,
 Prefer my Birch's Norfolk-street.
 Such sweet retreat, soth easy living,
 Yorke for his friends is still contriving.
 My villa, for his gift, shall rise,
 Not proudly towering to the skies,
 Nor gilt, nor damask'd; neat, tho' plain.
 The House adjourn'd, oh! may he deluge
 Sometimes to bless the lonely home,
 And in improving converse roam
 The woods around, and form my lays,
 With freedom blame, with temper praise!
 If he o'erlook the tuneless toil,
 Hardwicke may pardon, George may smile!

BOUTS RIMEZ.
 BIRCHUS RUSTICANS.

AFTER all his long labours, to give him
 some play, [and Wray.
 Yorke to Wreft invites Birch, with his Charly ||
 Pavillions and groves if to see he there chance,
 Let Charles || repeat verse, he eyes them a-
 shance.

Whate'er Kent has planted, or Archer has
 built, [spilt.

Their labour's neglected, their pains are all
 Oaks from thorns to distinguish, he makes
 not his glory, [story.

Nor the height of the house can he tell to a
 In this science a botcher, in others a taylor,
 This testifies one who is known for no railer.

Aug. 9, 1743. D. WRAY.

CAROLUS || FASTIDIOSUS.

CHARLES ||, turn'd to studies grave
 from youthful play,
 Scarce bears the frolic green old age of Wray.
 To his conceits if he attend by chance,
 'Tis with his head reclin'd, and eye a-shance.
 Tho' with our Muse's aid the piece was built,
 And half the ink from Philip's § pen was spilt:
 Though Graia' ** friendship's fangs, and
 Sappho's †† glory,

Once read, 'tis an old song, a worn-out story.
 Like fate soon waits your works, Green,

Whitehead, Taylor.
 Who notes such deeds, a satirist is no railer.

Aug. 11, 1743.

I M P R O M P T U.

On bearing Mrs. SMITH, (Daughter of Mr.
 SAVILLE), singing for the first time
 at the Vicar's-Hall, Lichfield,
 December 20, 1783.

By the Rev. F. J. Lichfield-Close.

WHEN sung Eliza first in public
 sung,
 On each sweet note what mute attention
 hung!

A voice seraphic every ear confess,
 Tho' chilling fear had half her powers sup-
 press'd.

Dauntless proceed—for soon thy rising fame
 Shall equal Harrop's yet unrivall'd name.

* Dr. Birch settled in Norfolk-street, near the Thames.

† The Bookseller. || Late C. Yorke, § Present E. of H. ¶ Lady Gr. †† Miss Talbot.

† At Batteries.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE FOURTH SESSION
OF THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

(CONTINUED FROM VOL. LIII. P. 1059.)

Tuesday, December 4.

MR. Alderman *Newham* rose, as he had given notice, to move for the repeal of the receipt tax. That tax, he said, had not been at first much opposed, because its effects were not felt or foreseen; but now it had been tried, complaints against it came from every quarter, and he was persuaded, that, as it was unpopular, it would be unproductive. His constituents had instructed him to move for its repeal, and he knew it to be his duty to express their sense.—The constituents of the noble Lord [*Jn. Cavendish*] had also instructed his Lordship to vote against the tax; but as possibly his Lordship might not have had time to read his instructions, he would read them for him [*a loud laugh*]. He desired the title of the act might be read, and then moved, That leave be given to bring in a bill, to repeal so much of the said act as imposed a tax upon receipts. He was seconded by

Sir *Cecil Wray*, who had likewise been instructed by his constituents to oppose the tax. He proposed, in the room of it, a tax of 10s. a year on maid servants for domestic purposes [*a loud laugh*]. This tax would produce, he said, 40,000*l.* a year. He also proposed the privilege of franking to be abolished.

Mr. *Powys* could never admit the doctrine that had been advanced, that members were to sacrifice their own opinions to those of their constituents. He owned he had received instructions from two very respectable trading towns in the county he had the honour to represent; but he could not be persuaded to give up a tax which, he was convinced, was an evil, and would be an efficient one. He desired Ministers to stand by their tax.

Lord *Surrey* greatly respected the instructions of constituents, when he was assured the majority were of one opinion. He instanced a city [*Gloucester*] from whence instructions had been sent to oppose the tax, though he had reason to believe the majority of the citizens approved it. He believed, the hon. Baronet who proposed the tax on maid servants had been a little out in his calculation. The tax of a guinea a head on men servants produced no more than 47,000*l.*; and if half that tax on maid servants

would produce 400,000*l.* a year, of course there must be near ten maids to one man servant.

Mr. *Coke*, in support of a former opinion, "that no person ought to move for the repeal of a tax without having another to propose," said, there was a species of property which had never yet been taxed, and that was, "pews in churches;" upon every one of which, if private property, he would propose a tax of 20s.; and upon large pews, for corporate bodies, 10*l.* On every prebendary's stall 40*l.*; on every dean's, 5*l.*; and on every bishop's, 20*l.* For leave to erect tomb-stones he would propose a licence of 20s. each; and for burying in churches, 10*l.*; which last he was far from wishing to see a productive tax. He had known a whole parish, he said, kept from church a month on a person's being buried in it who had died of the small pox. To these he added a tax upon dogs, which, all together, he rated at 530,000*l.* a year.

Mr. *Sheridan* supported the receipt tax, on the ground of its being already mortgaged for money advanced to the State. The receipt tax, he allowed, had been objected to as troublesome and vexatious; that on tomb-stones was certainly not liable to the same objection, as the people, out of whose fortune it was to be paid, would know nothing of the matter, as they must be dead before there could be any call for the tax. But who knows, added he, that it might not be rendered unpopular by being represented as a receipt tax upon persons who, having paid the debt of Nature, had the receipt engraved upon their tombs?

Lord *J. Cavendish* observed, that an hon. Gent. had mentioned the instructions he had received from his constituents at York, to oppose the tax; he assured him he had received other instructions, equally respectable, to support the tax.

The House divided: for Mr. *Newham's* motion 47; against it 149.

Dec. 5.

Resolved, That 1,169,400*l.* be granted for paying off Exchequer Bills, in pursuance of the act of last session; and that a million be granted for the same purpose for the present year.

The

GENT. MAG. *January, 1784.*

The order of the day, for refusing the consideration of the report on the India Commissioners Bill, being read;

Mr. Fox said, he understood an hon. Member intended to move a clause by which the nine assistant Directors were to be rendered ineligible to parliament. For his part, he could by no means approve the principle; but if the hon. Member [Mr. Hussey] would consent to a *prospective* disqualification, so as not to affect the only Director under the new bill, who had a seat in parliament (Mr. Wilkinson having declared he would not accept the office of a Director, if, by so doing, he was to be deprived of his seat), he would not oppose his clause.

Mr. Dempster thought the proposition fair; but

Mr. Hussey persisted in the resolution he had formed of moving a disqualifying clause.

Gen. Smith opposed it, on the ground of attacking one of the highest franchises of Englishmen, that of being eligible to serve their country in parliament.

Mr. Wilkinson said, he had never given a venal vote in that House, and that no emolument of office should ever induce him to relinquish his franchise of being eligible to sit in it.—The clause was received; and, on the third reading of the bill, Mr. Wilkinson's name was left out.

Mr. Solicitor General moved a clause to restrain the Proprietors of East India stock from meeting oftener than once in every quarter to consider of their affairs.

Lord Mahon violently opposed the motion, on the ground of a flat contradiction to all that the right hon. Secretary had formerly contended; viz. that to meet and consider of their affairs was the birth-right of Englishmen.

Mr. Fox humorously observed, that the noble Lord had quarrelled with the shadow, without having once had sight of the substance. By the clause in question, the Proprietors might meet as often as they liked, to confer of their affairs, but not as a court of controul over the Directors.

The clause was brought up, and read; and

Lord Mahon rose a second time, and opposed it as unnecessary; for as, by the first clause of the bill, all the buildings and houses of the Company were to be seized by the new Commissioners, there needed no other clause to restrain the meetings of the Proprietors, when every

place was taken from them, in which they were to meet.

Lord North supported the clause on his Lordship's own principles. He allowed that, by the first clause, the Proprietors were laid under restraint; but, by the clause now proposed, that restraint was taken off, and they were empowered to meet as a court, under certain restrictions.

The clause was admitted, as was every other proposed by the Solicitor General; and the bill, with the amendments, ordered to be printed, and read the third time on the Monday following.

Monday Dec. 8.

As soon as the Speaker took his seat, Mr. Fox moved the order of the day; but

Lord Mahon, rising hastily, hoped the right hon. Secretary would not press the order for the third reading of the infamous East India Bill, as he had a motion to make for leave to bring up a petition against it. He said, all England had taken the alarm; the City of London had taken the alarm; and his petition was from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Corporation of Chipping Wycomb (which he represented), which he desired might be read, and laid upon the table. The name of Chipping Wycomb, so solemnly introduced, put the House in a roar. His Lordship's motion passed without opposition; and

Mr. Fox rose, and moved the third reading of the bill; on which so much has already been said, that it would be tedious to enlarge.

Mr. Hamilton indeed, who (being just elected) had not been in the House while the bill was under consideration, took occasion to express his apprehensions if it should pass into a law; that House might be suffered to meet, he said, but it would be only to become the speaking trumpet of a faction, and the tool of ministerial influence. And should the Sovereign be prevailed upon so far to desert himself as to give the royal assent to it, he was sure the monarch, in future, would be little more than a cypher. The patronage of India would absorb all power, and Ministers, who possessed it, would be lords paramount over all. He concluded by acquainting the House with a circumstance of which they might be ignorant; and that was, that the Company, driven to desperation, were then actually deliberating about carrying their charter to the foot of the throne, and imploring the royal protection. If such a Corporation as that of the East India Company were almost

almost reduced to such a necessity, what might not the lesser Corporations dread when Ministers should arrive at the zenith of their power by the enormous extent of Asiatic influence!

Mr. *Nichols* observed, that two words had been most remarkably misapplied in the course of the debate, and those were *disfranchisement* and *confiscation*, neither of which were applicable to the present bill. What, he said, was the franchise, which the Company enjoyed under their present charter, but the monopoly of trade to India? Was the bill going to deprive them of that monopoly? The very reverse was the fact. And as to *confiscation*, if he understood the sense of the word, it was the seizing the property of one for the benefit of another. This was not the intention of the present bill. The Proprietors were neither to be despoiled of their property, nor defrauded of their dividends. On the contrary, both were to be rendered more secure. He contended, that though the Company might not be said to be direct bankrupts, they were yet in a situation in which bankruptcy might be justifiable. They had demands upon them which they had no possible means to pay, and therefore lay at the mercy of Government for their very existence.

Mr. *Ad. Wilkes* contended that the House had been misled by a false statement. By the ruinous effects of the late war, the commencement and continuance of which could, in no sense, be imputed to them, the property of the Comp. had been withheld, and their resources exhausted; their trade had been obstructed, and their ships and merchandize much damaged; their losses multiplied, and their profits reduced. But the war being now happily ended, their floating property, that might soon be expected to arrive, was immense.—Only twenty-four ships had arrived in the two last years, but there were now forty-five on their way home [*forty-five*, from Mr. *Wilkes*, produced a laugh], which might soon be expected, and whose cargoes would supply the Company's demands.

In reply to the hon. Gentleman's comment on the words *disfranchisement* and *confiscation*, Mr. *Wilkes* remarked, that there were other franchises, besides monopoly, annexed to property in the East India Company, and those were, the right of voting and appointing Directors; these, he said, might be taken away, and yet the property might remain. He insisted the rights of a freeholder. The

man might be deprived of his rights, and yet be left in possession of his freehold. As to confiscation, if the taking houses, warehouses, books, papers, deeds, records, money, and securities for money, and delivering them into the hands of persons not appointed by the owners, was not confiscation, he was yet to learn the meaning of the word. Some gentlemen, he said, had bestowed harsh epithets on the bill; he would call it by its true name, a *swindling bill*, because it was drawn up and presented under *false pretences*. He approved that part of the bill which took from the Company the government of the territorial possessions in India, and wished, for the sake of humanity, that no Europeans had a foot of land on the other side of the globe, but that the commerce to the Indies might all be carried on as with China. It was a solecism in politics to commit to a body of merchants the government of a great empire. Addressing himself to Mr. *Fox*, he expressed his concern that a gentleman of his abilities, with whom he had so long, and at length successfully, combated an administration that had brought the country to ruin, should have been the mover of a system that was big with danger to the constitution, and which, if the bill should pass, would in the end unsettle the tenures of this country.

Capt. *Luttrell* supported the bill on the old plea of necessity. The jealousy, through the House, of the influence of the Crown, was ill founded. When that jealousy was carried to the extreme, and the Board of Trade was made the sacrifice, what was gained by it? The Minister might lose a few friends; but he was warranted to say, the merchants were the greatest sufferers.

Mr. *W. Grenville* remarked on what had fallen from a rt. hon. Gent. [Mr. *Burke*] in a former debate, that this bill would be the Magna Charta of the Indians. If it were to be the Magna Charta of the Indians, it would be the abolition of that charter to the British nation. According to his idea, the great privilege held forth and confirmed by Magna Charta was, and is, That no man shall be despoiled of his property but by the judgement of his peers and the common law of the land. But by whose judgement, and by what law, are a great and respectable corporation to be spoiled of their freeholds, their property, and their privileges, if this bill should pass into a law? and this too without so much as the form of an accusation? The right

right hon. Secretary who had patronised the bill had completely abandoned all those principles which had once rendered him the pride and admiration of that side of the House on which he [Mr. G.] sat. He had combated the influence of the Crown, and voted for its diminution. He was now about to add to it. But what was still more alarming, by moving the names of the Commissioners to be voted by Parliament, he was aiming a deadly blow at the just prerogative of the Crown, by rendering independent of the Sovereign persons who ought not only to be appointed by him, but removable at his pleasure. Is there not then, said Mr. G., reason to apprehend the most fatal consequences from an Administration which, while it is circumscribing the royal prerogative, is raising to itself a power that would render it independent of the Crown, and reduce the kingdom to a state of slavery, leaving the monarch the painful pre-eminence of being the greatest slave of all? He concluded with calling upon the Secretary either to exhibit proofs of guilt against the Company, or to cease to insult the House by expecting Parliament to sanction the violation of charters, the disfranchisement of the Proprietors, and the confiscation of their property.

Gen. *Burgoyne* rose in reply. If any man wanted proofs of delinquency in the East India Company, let him, said he, look into the volumes of Reports from the Select Committee, and he will there see such barbarities, cruelties, murders, and ravages, as the most fertile imagination could never have thought the depravity of human nature capable of committing. He should lament, he said, if the labours of that Committee should prove of no effect; but he should lament still more, if the bill, which had been formed with so much judgement, and carried to its present stage by so great and so very respectable a majority, should at last be rejected. The main objection — the violation of chartered rights — weighed very little with him. No two things were ever more contrary in their nature than a reformation of the government in India, and an attention to the chartered rights of the Company; and therefore that species of bad government which had brought the Company and their affairs into their present most deplorable state must be abolished, or the legislature must intrench upon the Company's charter. He was ready to admit that the present bill was a violation of

the Company's charter; but he would insist, at the same time, that the charter must be violated, or the Company ruined. This was a sad, but certain alternative; and he left it to the serious decision of the House which to prefer. He came, he said, from a neighbouring kingdom to vote, and he would declare for the preservation of the Company.

Mr. *Martin* rose, to express his detestation of the bill. He said, the confidence which he formerly had in the right hon. Secretary had been shaken by the coalition, but was now entirely destroyed by the present bill.

Mr. *Scott* rose in defence of himself. It had been said of him, that he was a supporter of opposition. He could assure the House that, having no personal motive for pulling down one ministerial idol, or setting up another, he found himself perfectly at liberty to speak of the bill now under consideration, as it appeared to him on the most deliberate recollection. He was ready to own that the arguments he had heard were far from being convincing on either side. He could not conclude, from analogy, that the violation of the charter of the East India Company would induce a violation of the charter of the Corporation of the City of London, or any other corporate body in the kingdom; nor that the East India Company were in such a desperate situation as to owe their existence to the passing of the present bill. It had been universally acknowledged, that the orders of the Directors to their servants abroad had been uniformly unexceptionable; and that the delinquency complained of, if any, was in direct contradiction to those orders. Is it possible for orders to be so framed on this side the globe as to prevent abuses on the other? or to invest any other set of men with the power to punish such abuses that may not be given to the present Directors? Where then is the necessity of violating the charter of the Company, to reform the abuses of their servants? The pretence is too insignificant to deserve refutation. He lamented that a bill so inimical to the rights of the people should originate with the Man of the People; a wound from him was doubly painful; like Joab, he would give the shake of friendship, but the other hand holds a dagger with which he would dispatch the constitution. There was, he said, a passage in the Revelations?

applicable to the present bill and its mover, which he read; and concluded his speech with some pertinent observations on the nature and tendency of the bill, which forced Parliament, in the first instance, to interfere with the executive power, by appointing the Directors, which must naturally and ultimately rest in the Crown.

Sir R. Hill was extremely pointed against the bill, and the Secretary who moved it. He proposed an amendment, that, instead of the present title, the following be substituted in its room: "A Bill for vesting in Seven Directors and their Subs. all the Effects, &c. of the East India Company, for the Benefit and Provision of the hungry, needy, and beggarly Hangers-on and Dependents of the Minister." He thought it no good sign when the news-papers were bought over to the interest of Government. We could now no longer boast of the liberty of the press. He advised Mr. Fox to change his motto, *faire sans dire*, to *dire sans faire*. He thought the man that did much, and said little, much more dangerous than the man who said a great deal and did nothing. If he did not like the transposition of the old, he would recommend a new motto, *non sum qualis eram*, as the more apt and applicable.

Mr. Adam seemed surprised at the charge of buying off the news-papers. He had seen it in a hand-bill; but in the first news-paper he took up he found it refuted, and a libel inserted against a right hon. Gent. [Mr. B—ke], whose family was said to have 25,000l. a year from Government, and, by the passing of the bill, would get a great deal more.—Mr. Adam defended the bill, but said nothing new on the subject.

Lord Mulgrave opposed it, as contrary to every principle of moral and political rectitude. It held forth relief to the distressed natives of the country, but was big with oppression when carried into execution. It was the more dangerous, as it had the appearance of disinterested patriotism, while the immensity of patronage which it commanded was kept out of sight. He declared against the bill in the most unequivocal terms.

Mr. Anstruther spoke in favour of the bill. He knew the calamity that prevailed all over the country, and how eagerly the natives were panting for relief. If they should now be disappointed, despair would take place, the consequences of which might be dreadful.

Mr. Powys charged the Secretary with disregard for his quondam friends, the country gentlemen, whom he had stigmatised as deserters, because they had ceased to vote with him. He took a view of the primary planets and their satellites who were now to enlighten his new hemisphere, and treated the nine deputies as the unsubstantial shades of the departed Company.

Mr. Sec. Fox denied the charge of speaking disrespectfully of the country gentlemen. He had ever looked up to them as the rise and fall of every administration, and the divisions that had already taken place had put the matter beyond dispute on which side the great country interest lay. It had been said, that the country had taken the alarm, and that the great Corporations were preparing to petition against this bill. It was true, the City of London and the great Corporation of Chipping Wycomb [a loud laugh] had petitioned against it; but, notwithstanding this formidable opposition, he would venture to risk the fate of his bill on its popularity. It had been said, by a young member, who had not been present, that he had, on one day, declared the Company bankrupts for five millions, and on the next had disavowed his own words. But the fact was, he had never said they were or were not bankrupts. He had been asked, Why not give the old Directors the necessary powers to enforce their orders? The reason was obvious. Men, under the controul of Proprietors, could never carry into effect measures for the punishment of delinquents who had the whole weight of the Company for their support. But why did not the Crown appoint the Commissioners in the first instance? Because, as the plan required permanency, so did the Commissioners. If the Crown had appointed, the Crown might remove, a circumstance that might defeat the purpose of the bill. Attempts, he said, had been made to raise jealousies, as if the bill would add to the influence of the Crown; and from another quarter, that it would endanger the prerogative. But these feeble attempts, he trusted, would be alike treated with contempt.

Mr. Hamilton rose to explain; but asking Mr. Fox, in a tone a little too peremptory, by what authority he ventured to advance that any man could have influence with him, he was called to order by

Lord Maitland, who asked by what principle of reasoning he could put a restriction

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tion by way of explanation. It was a question, not an explanation, and therefore disorderly.

Mr. *Attorney General* was warm in support of the bill. He recapitulated the several instances in which the charter had been infringed before; and concluded with asking, What was a charter but a piece of parchment, with a bit of wax dangling at the bottom of it?

Mr. *Rigby* could not help contrasting the conduct of some gentlemen in the year 1773 with their conduct on the present day. They were active to take from the Company their chartered rights, and give to the Crown a decree of controul by the appointment of judges. He was then of the same opinion that he held now; and in which he was more convinced of the necessity of the present measure by the proofs he had received in the Secret Committee of the rapine, cruelty, plunder, and barbarity of the Company's servants in India.

Mr. *Jenkinson* observed, that the hon. Gent. who spoke last was not always of the same opinion. He enlarged on his former principle, that this bill, by erecting another executive government, would one day make a dreadful breach in the British Constitution.

Mr. *Dundas* [late Lord Advocate] contrasted the bill he had formerly framed with that now under consideration.—He said, no necessity of the East India Company could warrant the House to deprive them of their charter, and to despoil them of their privileges and their property. Why, said he, with great emphasis, are the East India Company to be deprived of all the commercial appointments, even to the lowest description? He said, he was not to be brow-beat; he would speak out. He did not like the mode of the new appointment. Five of the Commissioners were strangers to the business they were to manage; of course, therefore, the whole weight of management must devolve on two of the old Directors, who were equally involved with the rest in the general delinquency, and who had equally a hand in the breach of the Treaty of Poorunda, &c. What, then, was to be expected, by a continuance of the same men, but a continuance of the same measures? He was very pointed, and extremely severe.

Mr. *Sheridan*, in reply, gave a different turn to the comparison of the two bills. He said, the learned Gentleman's bill was inconsistent in every point of

view; while that before the House was bold, manly, and necessary, and *something* that had been repeatedly called for. He animadverted on Mr. Scott's quotation from the Revelations, and contrasted some verses out of the Revelations with those read by Mr. Scott. He likened the East India Company to the Whore of Babylon, and the Seven Commissioners to the Seven Angels. The twenty-four Directors he likened to the fallen Kings of the Earth, who had rioted in her wantonness, and commented upon the verses as he read them, to the no small entertainment of the House. He concluded with expressing his full approbation of the bill.

Sir *P. Burrell* ably supported the bill.

Sir *Geo. Howard* was no less animated against it.

Sir *Watkin Lewes* rose to speak, but the House became very clamorous for the question.

Mr. Alderman *Townsend* then rose, and, with becoming spirit, appealed to the chair. When order was restored,

Sir *Watkin* rose again. He reprobated the bill, and was severe on those with whom it originated. He asked what was to be expected from an Administration whose first law officer made a ridicule of royal charters, and treated them like playthings, with bells and baubles? He defended the intended petition to his Majesty to withhold his royal assent to a bill, the principle of which was a daring attack upon the constitution, which the King, by his coronation oath, was bound to protect.—If, said Sir *Watkin*, the King were to be deprived of his negative, he would cease to be a distinct branch of the legislature; and, having his mouth closed, while each of the other branches of the legislature enjoyed an uncontrollable power of speech, would be little more than a cypher in the state, to be placed before or after any measure, at the pleasure of the Minister. Sir *Watkin* concluded with voting against the bill, being instructed so to do (he said) by his constituents.

Mr. *Townsend* said, he should consider the moment the bill passed as the commencement of the era of English slavery.

Sir *Cecil Wray* said, he had been called a deserter from former friends. It was time, he thought, to desert his former friends, when they had deserted their former principles.

Mr. Ald. *Sarvbridge* said, he should vote against the bill now, though he had
voted

voted for it before, as he thought it his duty to express the sense of his constituents. He would not argue against the bill, because his mind suggested no objections to it, and his constituents had furnished him with none.

Mr. Flood (who had just taken his seat) said, the precipitancy of the measure was with him an argument against it. If the principle of the bill was fair, it was of such importance as to require the most deliberate and ample discussion. Property, next to life, he said, was the very essence of parliamentary protections, and where it was secured by royal grant, and sanctioned by the legislature, was not to be violated on the plea of mere necessity, unless that necessity could no otherwise be relieved, which no man could lay his hand upon his heart and say was the case at present. He spoke to the argument of patronage, and warned the House to be cautious how they introduced a new power under the idea of reforming the government of India. He declared that the interest of both kingdoms appeared to him so deeply involved in the question now before the House, that though, on Wednesday last, he had voted in the House of Commons in Ireland, he had found means to be present this day here, to use his feeble but willing voice to oppose it.

Sir Rob. Harries argued against the bill, as equally inadequate and unnecessary. If twenty-four Directors, all men of experience in commercial affairs, and many of them well acquainted with the laws and customs of the natives who were to be the objects of the new government, were found unequal to that task, he could not see how more could be expected from gentlemen confessedly destitute of every requisite, except that of unimpaired integrity. He voted against the bill, as a measure too bold to be adopted on so weak a pretext.

Mr. Courtenay concluded the debate by remarking, with infinite wit, and pointed ridicule on the speeches of the Lord Advocate and Mr. Flood; that of the former, though smooth and flowing like the Tweed, had a still influence on him; and from the latter, though he had expected to be borne down by the torrent of his eloquence, he had heard nothing that surprised him, except the account of the hon. Gentleman's expedition to discharge his duty in the British senate to-day, after giving proofs of his love to his own country, by voting in the Irish senate three or four days ago, to embroil that kingdom.

At past two o'clock the House divided.	
For the third reading	208
Against it	102

Majority in favour of the bill	106
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The bill was then read and passed, and ordered to be carried to the Lords.

Tuesday, Dec. 9.

In the House of Lords, the Commissioners of Public Accounts presented their Eleventh Report.

Mr. Morron, from the East India Company, presented several papers. Ordered to lie on the table.

The Bill for the better regulating the East India Company's Affairs being read,

Duke of Portland rose, and, without further preface, moved that it be read a second time on Monday.

Lord Thurlow expressed his surprise that his Grace should depart from the ordinary course of proceeding, which was, first ordering the bill to be printed, and then moving a day for its being read a second time. A bill of such magnitude ought most seriously to be considered, and minutely investigated.

Lord Carlisle defended the mode of proceeding by citing precedents.

Duke of Portland did not wish to conceal the contents of the bill, but, as soon as the day was fixed for the second reading, he meant to move for having the bill printed.

Lord Temple (see vol. LIII. p. 1060) wished the plea of necessity, which had been pretended, and had produced so powerful an effect in another House, might be thoroughly investigated in this. For that purpose he expressed his desire to have other papers, besides that partial selection upon the table, submitted to their Lordships' inspection, if that could be done without breach of order.

Duke of Portland thought the papers on the table sufficient to determine on the necessity; but if any others occurred to his Grace as proper, he would certainly produce them.

Lord Thurlow agreed with the noble Earl, that their Lordships ought to have the most authentic evidence to ground the necessity of depriving a great body of men of their chartered rights, for the enjoyment of which they had paid immense sums to the State. And for what? For no other apparent purpose. his Lordship said, but to vest their property in the hands of seven Commissioners and nine subordinate Directors, all of whom are of those very men, whose misconduct and incapacity, if assertions are to be believed, constituted the necessity of the present bill.

bill. If, however, this devoted Company are to be deprived of their rights, if not for their sakes, yet for the honour and dignity of the House, let its records be their Lordships' justification, by admitting all the evidence that it was possible to procure. He declared the papers then on their Lordships' table were insufficient to decide on the NECESSITY.

Lord *Townsend* justified the principle of the bill, as necessary for the salvation of the Company. Their present situation demanded a bold and rapid measure, and such had been adopted. He combated the chief argument, founded on the violation of property. He said, the charter gave the Company a monopoly, which the bill was neither intended to invade, nor was it to take from the Proprietors the least particle of their property. Had Administration intended an attack upon either, his Lordship, he said, should have opposed the attempt; but, being convinced the very reverse was meant, the bill should certainly receive his support.

Lord *Temple* agreed with the noble Lord, that the present was a bold and rapid measure; and, on being convinced that it was a rapid measure, he had been induced to make the requisition for papers, that he might not hastily give his assent to a measure on slight and defective information; and that, if it was the intention of the supporters of the bill to carry it through with violence, he might be prepared to meet it on that ground likewise. His Lordship again repeated his question respecting the papers he had moved for.

Lord *Loughborough* opposed the question as improper on the ground of delay. It was cruel, he said, to divert the House from commiserating the miserable state of India, where war and rapine were laying desolate almost the whole country. Who, said his Lordship, at this moment can say we are at peace there? A treaty has indeed been concluded. But on what terms? Not to restore peace, so much desired, between the natives and the Company, but to join with one prince to destroy another, in order to share his country between the Allies. He justified the present attack upon the chartered rights of the Company by former precedents in 1773, which, he said, were attended with no bad consequences. No one complained of infringements then, but every one lamented that Parliament had not gone farther. He enforced many of the arguments used in the other House to shew the necessity of parliamentary interference.

It was universally admitted that something should be done. The Minister had stepped forward, and had done that something effectually. He might have found means to have compromised matters, and made friends with the Company; held them between him and the publick, and been toasted for his condescension, and applauded into popularity in every part of the town; but he rather chose, by a bold procedure, to take the whole upon himself, than, by underhand means, to have held the Board of Directors at his will. That the measure was generally approved, he inferred from the stock rising. Since the Commissioners had been named, India stock had risen 3 per cent. He was surprised that any noble Lord in that House should plead want of information on the subject. For ten years past, the affairs of the East India Company had been the common topic of investigation; and, were the table piled with papers up to the ceiling, he did not believe a single one would be read for the sake of information. The present bill, his Lordship said, had none of those terrors that had been so greatly aggravated by its opposers. It was no other than the case of a creditor, who, seeing the affairs of his debtor going wrong, and likely to involve both the one and the other in ruin, had taken the management of his concerns into his own hands, with a view to retrieve them.

Lord *Thurlow* was astonished to hear the noble and learned Lord, of whose abilities no man had a higher opinion, treat the seizure of books, houses, goods, merchandize, in short, the whole property of a great and powerful Company, in possession of dominions equal to the whole German empire, like the ordinary concerns of mercantile pedlars. The finances of the East India Company, like those of every great State, must naturally depend on contingences which no human foresight is able to controul. Is it to be wondered, that the war in which the government of this country has been involved, and which has plunged the nation in more than one hundred millions of additional debt, should affect the finances of the East India Company, who were perhaps unjustly, though necessarily, constrained to bear a part in it? In the late war we had been losers in every part of the globe but in India; and there were only saved by the spirited arrangements and astonishing talents of one man [Gov. Hastings], who had so firmly established the government of that country, that it would

would be almost impossible, even for the present Minister, to derange it during the full period his bill was to last, were he to select Folly and Ignorance among his favourite Clerks for that very purpose. His Lordship reprobated the idea of necessity to wound the constitution by violently breaking in upon the chartered rights of the Company. He insisted on the propriety of the noble Earl's requisition, without which no judgement could be formed of the pretended necessity.

Duke of Richmond wondered how the noble Duke [Portland] could, with any degree of consistency, support such a bill, after having joined with him in the Protest of 1773 (see vol. XLIII. p. 263.) and much more so, that he should hesitate a moment to produce the papers requested by the noble Earl. His Grace agreed with the noble and learned Lord who had just said down, that it was entirely owing to the connection with Government that the E. I. Comp. had been distressed. They had supported themselves with credit; had enlarged their settlements; grown rich; and had raised their stock to 300 per cent. At that period Government interfered, and had continued to interfere, till they had now brought them to the brink of ruin. And he would say by the Company as he had often said with respect to the Americans, that if Ministers meant to do any thing, they must begin with undoing.—Leave them to themselves, in the state they had found them, and there was little doubt but they would soon recover the same credit and the same respectability they held before.

Duke of Portland observed, in reply, that circumstances were changed, but his principles were the same.

Lord Temple, finding his question for papers evaded, took occasion to present a petition from a Committee of the East India Company, praying to be heard, by counsel, against the bill; observing, at the same time, that, as he had not been able to procure satisfaction as to the papers, he would move that the petition might be read and complied with.—The petition was accordingly received and read as follows:

"To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

"The humble Petition of the United Company of Merchants of England trading in The East Indies:

SHewETH,

"That a bill is now depending before your Lordships, intituled, *An Act for establishing*
GENT. MAG. January, 1784.

certain Regulations for the better Management of the Territories, Revenues, and Commerce of this Kingdom in The East Indies.

"That the said bill destroys the constitution, and wholly subverts the rights and privileges granted to your petitioners by charter, made for valuable considerations, and confirmed by divers Acts of Parliament, and impowers certain persons, therein named as Directors, appointed by the said bill, to seize and take possession of all the lands, tenements, houses, warehouses, and other buildings, books, records, charters, letters, and other papers, ships, vessels, goods, wares, merchandizes, money, securities for money, and all other effects belonging to your petitioners. And this without charging your petitioners with any specific delinquency, or stating any just grounds upon which their rights, capacities, and franchises ought to be forfeited, or their property to be seized; a proceeding contrary to the most sacred privilege of British subjects, that of being tried and convicted upon a specific charge, before judgment is passed against them in any cause whatever.

"Moreover, the said bill impowers and authorises the said Directors to carry on a trade with the property of your petitioners, and at their risk, without their consent and controul; for the consequences whereof your petitioners are exceedingly alarmed, and therefore they most humbly crave leave solemnly to protest against the same.

"If your Lordships should think that any reasons or necessities of State may warrant so harsh a measure as that of divesting your petitioners of their franchises and property, your petitioners entertain the most perfect confidence in your Lordships' wisdom, as well as justice, that the actual existence of such state necessities, or other reasons, will be first established by the clearest and fullest evidence. And your petitioners humbly presume to refer your Lordships to the example of all former times, in which every encroachment upon the sacred rights of private property, or private franchise, has been anxiously compensated by the wisdom and justice of the legislature.

"Your petitioners therefore most humbly pray, that they may be heard, by themselves or counsel, against the said bill; and that your Lordships, in your justice, will protect their rights, privileges, and property against this most unconstitutional and unprecedented measure, subversive of your petitioners constitution, divesting them of their rights and privileges, seizing their property, and continuing a trade at their risk, but without their consent or controul.

And your petitioners shall ever pray, &c."

(For what passed further in the House of Lords on this Bill, see Dec. Mag. p. 1061.)

Monday,

Monday, Jan. 12.

The House of Commons met after the recess.

Mr. Fox rose to move the order of the day for entering upon the state of the nation; but several Members waiting to be sworn, Mr. Fox was under the necessity of sitting down.

Mr. Chanc. Pitt was the last sworn, and then took his seat on the Treasury Bench.

Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox rose at the same time, which produced a general uproar, the friends of each gentlemen calling upon him to proceed.

Mr. Pitt said, he had a message to deliver from his Majesty.

Mr. Fox expressed the highest respect for a message from the King; but declared his duty to his country rendered it necessary for him to persevere in moving for the order of the day.

The Speaker decided in favour of Mr. Fox, on the ground of his having risen to move the order of the day before Mr. Pitt came into the House.

Mr. Fox then moved, that the order of the day be read; which being seconded,

Mr. Pitt insisted, that no censure for disorder could fairly be imputed to him, his perseverance being in consequence of a message from his Majesty, which he would now postpone till a free opportunity offered to lay it before the House. He complained, with some asperity, of the rapid resolutions (vol. LIII. p. 2062.) which the House had been surprised into during the absence of his Majesty's Ministers, whose presence was essential to all proceedings in Parliament. To the order of the day, he said, he had no objection; the state of the nation was an object at all times worthy the consideration of the House; but he saw no pressing necessity for going into it at present. As the *Minister of the Crown*, he was ready to hear every thing any man had to propose in that House; but he was not to be influenced by party-heat or the spirit of violence. At present, he thought the motion for the order of the day ought to be withdrawn; there were many cogent reasons for deferring it. The situation of India he stated as the principal; it was alarming, and demanded immediate attention. The rejected bill he had opposed from a conscientious conviction of its evil tendency. He stated it as militating with the constitution; creating a new power; giving influence and patronage to particular men; and as being a violation of chartered rights, sanctified by repeated acts of parliament. He enlarged on the unjustifiable manner in which it had been hurried through the House, before it was possible for gentlemen to be apprised of its malignity; and concluded with wishing the House to waive the consideration of the order of the day, and give him leave to move a new India bill.

Mr. Erskine rose, and with great animation justified the resolutions of which the-

rt. hon. Gent. complained. He thought it his duty, as a member of that House, to exert himself in averting the impending ruin with which that right hon. Gentleman's misguided ambition threatened his country. The title of *Minister of the Crown*, which the right hon. Gent. arrogated to himself, was a new character, which the constitution of England neither acknowledged nor knew. He called upon the *Minister of the Crown*, to be informed whether it was his intention to prorogue or dissolve the Parliament? At the message was for that purpose, he must say, that Ministers had abused the confidence of the House, and that the House had the confidence of the people. He was surprised the right hon. Gent. could think of being a Minister when there was such a considerable majority against him. It was a task invidious in its nature; it was dangerous. If Parliament were to be dissolved, the representatives of the people might be said to be mere tenants at will; the creatures of despotism, assembled only to register edicts of the Minister of the day. He drew a picture of Mr. Pitt's situation now as a Minister; and at the time when his country looked up to his abilities and his name as one of the great props of the constitution. He described his own feelings when he first heard him; but must view him now as Hamlet did the pictures of his father and uncle. Here he pronounced a paraphrase on Hamlet's speech, drawing a picture of what Mr. Pitt *was*, and what Mr. Pitt *is*. He contrasted his conduct with that of Mr. Fox. He adverted to a former declaration of his, that he would never accept of a subordinate situation; but Mr. Fox had passed through subordinations in office, to acquire wisdom and experience. He had supported laborious oppositions, and acquired the power to serve his country on constitutional principles; not by secret influence, dark intrigues, and the shameful privacy of back stairs.

Mr. Erskine digressed in support of the coalition, and in vindication of Lord North. To the American war, he said, he himself had ever been an enemy; but if the noble Lord had been deceived, so was the majority of Parliament, so was the nation; and the noble Lord had never descended to be the Minister of a closet.

Mr. Percey wished to see the distracted government of this country broadly and permanently established, not to be deprived of the great abilities of the right hon. Gent. Mr. Fox, though at the same time he was happy the present administration had not that person in it who had brought on the calamities of the American war. The business of the day he considered as a struggle for power. In no moment of his life was he better pleased than when he heard the E. I. bill had been thrown out; but he should have been still more pleased, if it had

had been lost in that House instead of the Lords. He thought the dissolution of Parliament a hazardous measure; but would by no means advise Ministers to pledge themselves against it. He declared against asperity in debate, and expressed his confidence in the new Minister. He execrated the conduct of the present opposition, by condemning in the gross, and censuring without the least shadow of a crime, and before any one measure had been carried into effect. The L.L. bill, introduced by the present Minister, he knew nothing of. If he liked it, he would support it; but he thought nothing ought to divert the attention of the House from that most important object.

Mr. Fox excused Mr. Powys's caution against asserting, retorting, that no man in the House made greater use of it. He had himself made often its object. He admitted the necessity of going forward the India business, provided the measure was such as would produce the wished-for effect. Reports were abroad, that the existence of Parliament depended upon the fate of this bill. If opposed, a dissolution was to follow. He urged this as a reason for the state of the nation to be entered upon as a previous business, even though the bill was to be brought in by the King's Minister. He doubted not the King's prerogative to dissolve at the end of the session; but lawyers had doubts upon the power of dissolving at a crisis like the present; and a statute of Rich. II. was positive for prohibiting dissolutions while petitions were pending. He digressed to a long defence of the coalition, which he considered as the only means of restoring the nation to prosperity and lustre.

Lord Mulgrave ridiculed the idea of constitutional precedents in the reign of Rich. II. when the Commons were so ignorant that they consulted with the Lords for information. He stated the time for such researches to begin at the Revolution. Mr. Fox, his Lordship said, had often attacked Lord North as the creature of influence, but now, connected with him, his Ld. held it in abhorrence! He imputed to opposition a spirit of contention inconsistent with their profession of patriotism and public good. He regretted, that men of abilities should be excluded from a share in the government of their country, and strongly urged a general coalition. He reprobated the idea of secret influence, and stated the question before the House as an obvious one, whether this kingdom was henceforth to be governed by a faction, or by men responsible for their actions? and whether the Sovereign was to be a free man or a slave? Perhaps, his Lordship said, secret influence was less to be dreaded than another sort of influence, which had been recommended, but he trusted, perished in the India bill.

Mr. Pakeney observed, that two great great factions had forgot their enmities, and

were united to monopolise all the power of the country into their own hands, and to render the King *nobody*. To break that power, a dissolution of Parliament might be necessary.

Lord North never felt, he said, during the twelve years he had been in office, that secret influence under which he had been supposed to act; but it from thence by no means followed, that no such influence did really exist. For aught he knew, there might have been a mine under his house, and though it was not blown up, it was no proof that the mine was not there. Not knowing or suspecting it, he might live in security; but he must be a mad-man who, with his eyes open, would build his house upon a mine which his enemy might blow up whenever he chose so to do. Secret influence, which might formerly be problematical, was now openly avowed. A peer of parliament had given secret advice, and gloried in it. The prerogative of the Crown to dissolve Parliaments was unquestionable; but prerogative could receive efficacy only from the support and confidence of Parliament. Without these it would be a scare-crow prerogative, and without them the King would be nobody; but when the prerogative was supported by the confidence of the nation, it made the King somebody;—it made him the greatest Prince in the world.

Mr. Dundas, late Lord Advocate, wondered, that the noble Lord was not able to speak more decidedly to the existence of a secret influence. It was strange, indeed, that the noble Lord could live twelve years over a mine without once seeing or smelling it out. The noble Lord had taken great pains to prove propositions, so evidently true, that no man could dispute them: the King, without the support of his people, was nobody; with it, he was a great Prince. But where was the ground to suppose, that in the late changes the King had not the support of his people? He advised the noble Lord not to use out-of-the-way expressions, which might be remembered when the circumstances with which they were coupled might be forgotten: of this kind was the expression of scare-crow prerogative. A learned friend of his (Mr. Lee) was greatly misrepresented in public, for saying a charter was only a skin of parchment with a piece of wax dangling to it. In the sense the learned Gentleman used them, the words might be perfectly just; but, remembered alone, had given rise to a print with a label, "An Attorney-General to be only a carcase, "dangling at the end of a rope."

Gen. Corroby was astonished at the new doctrine he had heard this day from a new Minister; "that he held it as his duty, not to give verbal explanations of an answer given by his Majesty to that House." Hitherto, he understood, that every speech and answer from the throne were to be considered

as coming from the Minister; but he had now learned from the new Minister, that all former opinions on this head were unconstitutional. The advocates for the absolute prerogative of the Crown in calling and dissolving Parliaments ought to look back to the history of this country. Charles I. used to dissolve Parliaments at his pleasure, as did also Charles II. Unfortunate James II. trod in their steps; but these dissolutions lost the first his head, and the last his kingdom. He then drew a contrast between the late E. of Chatham and his son, the present Minister. The former quitted his office of minister because he found behind the throne something greater than the King; while the latter was avowedly introduced into the cabinet by that very something which had driven his father from it. The wording of the King's answer was obscure. Why could not the right hon. Gent. come forward, and declare openly, that the Parliament was or was not to be dissolved? This is a point which the Parliament had a right to know.

Mr. *Chancellor of the Exchequer* in reply said, that when his hon. Friend (Mr. Banks) had pledged his name to the House on the subject of the dissolution, and said, that he (Mr. Pitt) would not advise such a measure, his intention at that time certainly was not to advise the Crown to dissolve the Parliament; but it could never be fairly inferred from thence, that in no possible future contingencies such a measure would not be advisable.

Mr. *Sheridan* rose in great warmth, and said, the right hon. Gent. had shamefully, scandalously, and hypocritically deceived the House. How shuffling was this conduct in a young Minister, unbackneyed in the ways of men! This was an instance of duplicity scarce to be paralleled by the most hearty hypocrite that ever guided the councils of a great nation. If, in the very outset, the young Minister thus tramples on the constitution, what may not be apprehended from the audacity of his ripper years? Mr. Sheridan digressed to point the edge of his satire at Mr. Dundas: to match the Attorney General's dangling at a rope's end, might be drawn a striking likeness of the learned Gent. and a label from his mouth, expressing an appeal from the Parliament to the people; or he might be drawn after he shall have been dismissed from office, as stretched on a bed of torture, with a label out of his pocket, "The martyr of the chartered rights of mankind;" and, as a contrast, another label might come from his mouth, with the title of his own bill, "The Government of India." This kept the House in a roar for a considerable time. He concluded his serio-comic speech with a story from the journals, which happened in the reign of Charles II. of a Sir Richard Temple, which bore, he said, a striking resemblance to a very recent translation of a name-fake of his, which he recommended

as a pattern for his friends to follow.

Gen. *Rofs* related a conversation which he had lately had with a noble Earl supposed to be in the interest of the present administration. The noble Earl told him, he had seen his name in a list that was handed about of gentlemen supposed to be friends to the discarded ministers. His reply was, that he had given no person authority to insert his name in any list whatever. He was a plain man, very willing to serve his King, whom he had already served for thirty-eight years at the expence of some of his blood, and was ready to serve him again when called upon in the way of his profession; but, as a member of parliament, he would pursue his own judgement, and very probably he might vote against the present ministry. The noble Lord then told him, that whoever should vote against them would be looked upon as the King's enemy. He was so hurt as this, that he resolved to lay the affair before the House, though he wished not to give up the name of the noble Lord.

Lord *Maitland* hoped the hon. gent. if he would not give up the name, would at least tell the House, whether the noble Lord has any place under the Crown.

Gen. *Rofs* replied, that he had; as he is a Lord of the Bedchamber. This created an uproar, and the name of Lord Galway was presently whispered through the House.

Mr. *Lee* (late Att. Gen.) rose in great heat. He said, his family had always been friends to the Brunswick family, and his blood ran warm at the very name of the Princess Sophia, yet his love for that family did not extinguish his love for the constitution. He defended his expression relative to a charter being only a piece of parchment, with a piece of wax dangling to it. He spoke, he said, comparatively. What was a charter, when compared with the salvation of thirty millions, and the preservation of an empire, but a piece of parchment, with a piece of wax dangling at the end of it?

Mr. *Rigny* had heard, he said, that, if Ministers should be left in a minority, parliament would be dissolved. He declared, he did not believe it, till he had heard the Chanc. of the Exchequer deliver his sentiments; and now he had not a doubt of it, unless the House should frighten the Minister out of his intentions by numbers on the division. The wording of the King's answer was conceived in terms that an Old Bailey or a Newgate Solicitor would be ashamed of. Why did not the Minister speak out? Was he afraid of the House he was about to dissolve? Was he afraid to tell the nation what he thought of their representatives? It was a poor equivocation in the Minister relative to what his friend had said for him, obvious to the meanest capacity. He then adverted to the late resolutions of the E. I. Company. If they were to be the basis

basis of the Minister's new bill, he must call it the most wretched of all the half measures he had ever heard of.

Lord Fred Campbell was desirous of seeing the new India bill, but without pledging himself to support it.

The House divided on the order of the day, ayes 132, noes 193, majority against the Minister 19.

Immediately after the division the House went into a committee on the state of the nation, in which Mr. Fox moved a string of resolutions in substance as follows: 1st, Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that for any person in his Majesty's Treasury, Exchequer, &c. to issue any public money for services already voted by this House, unless the usual bill for appropriating the sums voted for services should pass into a law before any dissolution or prorogation of Parliament, would be a high misdemeanour, &c.

2dly, That there be laid before the House, an account of all sums issued for public services from Dec. 19, 1783, to Jan. 12, 1784.

3dly, That no more money be issued on the credit of a vote of the House, until the above account shall be laid before the House, nor for three days after.

4thly, That the chairman be instructed to move the House, that the motion bill be read a second time on the 23d day of February next.

Objections having been made to the third resolution, Mr. Fox, to shew that he had no intentions to withhold the supplies, gave it up; and, on his saying he had no more resolutions to move,

Lord Surrey rose to trouble the Committee with two, which were in substance:

1st, Resolved, That, in the present situation of his Majesty's dominions and administration, it is absolutely necessary, that the Ministry should enjoy the confidence of that House, and of the public.

2dly, Resolved, That the late changes in his Majesty's government were preceded by general and alarming reports; that his Majesty's sacred name had been used for the purpose of influencing the deliberations of Parliament; and the new appointments were attended with new and extraordinary circumstances, by no means tending to consolidate the confidence and support of Parliament.

Mr. Dundas moved an amendment to the first, which, after some debate, was negatived.

The second resolution pointing so directly against the new Ministry, their friends of course opposed it.

Mr. Dundas moved, that the chairman do leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again. On this motion a debate and division took place.

For the chairman to leave the chair 142, against it 196.

Lord Surrey's motion was then carried without a division. The House was resumed,

and the different resolutions were reported: after which Mr. Pitt presented the King's message relative to the accommodation of the Hessian troops from America, who being prevented entering the Weser by the ice, were therefore obliged to be landed and quartered at Chatham; and then moved an address of thanks to his Majesty, for his gracious communication.

The House, at quarter before seven in the morning, adjourned to Wednesday.

Wednesday Jan. 14.

Mr. Ch Pitt rose, and bespoke the attention of the House. The motion he was about to make, he said, was for leave to bring in *A Bill for regulating the Territorial Concerns in India*, which, he hoped, after a fair and candid investigation, would be found less exceptionable than that which had lately failed in its progress through Parliament. A most respectable part of the House had indeed given their voice to that bill. He doubted not of the support of those gentlemen to the present bill, if they should find it properly adapted to effect the great end which the nation wished to see accomplished. To find such a bill perfect in its first formation, he believed, no Gent. in that House could expect. He relied on the candour of the House, to correct its deficiencies. He had heard the late resolutions of the India Company talked of. He was happy to learn, that that respectable body of men were not averse to the measures he was about to pursue. It was his wish to preserve inviolate those sacred rights with which that hon. Company was vested. He desired not to annihilate the confidence in public security. The bill which he was unfolding respected three things; the happiness of individuals in India; — the company's commerce; — and the effect which wise laws for the government of India would have on the prosperity of Great Britain. The former bill was calculated to disturb the happiness and tranquillity of the state, by the vast patronage it gave to the Commissioners whom it had created. It was the intention of the present to grant no such patronage. By the former all places, civil and military, were at the disposal of the Seven Commissioners. By the present, the Company is left in possession of the appointment of their own commercial servants. Mr. Pitt remembered the vaulting language which had been held by certain Gentlemen of half-measures, of which they said he was so fond. Half-measures he did, in the present case, prefer greatly to such measures as those that had been adopted on a late similar occasion. Those, he confessed, were no half measures. They were complete and radical. But he was not so bold; he was content to bring about the desirable end he had in view, by compounding matters with the E. I. Company. One of the most difficult points in framing of his bill, he said, was to deter-

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mine how the government of the territorial concerns of India could be separated from the commercial interests. He did not see how it was possible to separate them; but the powers that were to be granted to a new board, to be composed of the most responsible men in the kingdom, would qualify them to answer all the purposes of their establishment. It was, indeed, often very difficult to determine when an occurrence belonged to the political or the commercial departments; but as the new board would be empowered to put a negative on every proceeding of the company of which they did not approve, they could extend that privilege alike to both; and whenever they suspected that any proceeding, which was carried on under the name of commerce, involved any thing that might affect the territorial concerns of the State, they would have a right to put a negative on the proceeding. And with regard to all dispatches to be sent out to India, the new board would be empowered to examine and put a negative on those also, provided they did not meet with their approbation. To expedite the government in India, this bill was to vest the appointment of the governor of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, together with the commander in chief, in the hands of the King. Two of the members of the supreme council were to be chosen by the new board, and two by the Company; all inferior officers to be chosen, as formerly, by the Company.

To the government of Bengal the bill allowed very extensive powers; but that of declaring war it referred to be considered at home. The members of the supreme court of judicature were to be filled by a judge in one of his Majesty's courts in Westminster. It was his wish, that the gov. and council should rise by regular succession, as that would be a means of gaining more experience to fill up places of high trust. With respect to the Zemindars, he was anxious that their rights should be tenderly guarded, and that effectual means should be used to prevent all manner of depredations, fraud, and injustice. He enlarged upon this for a considerable time; and concluded with beseeching the House to be candid in comparing the present bill with that which had been rejected by the House of Lords.

Mr. Fox took notice of the comparison which Mr. Pitt had drawn between the former India bill and that which he was now speaking of. The one, he said, was the bill of the House of Commons, the other the bill of the right hon. Gent.; and yet that Gent. did not scruple to oppose his to the bill of the House of Commons, as if his wisdom were equal to the collective wisdom of that respectable House.

The right hon. Gent. had talked of the creation of a new power in the former bill. He [Mr. Fox] denied it. That bill had only taken power from a set of men who knew not how to use it, and lodged it with a

class of men whose wisdom was unquestionable. Half-measures had also been a topic for the rt. hon. Gentleman's declamation. If ever there was an instance of a half-measure proposed to the British Parliament, it was by the right hon. Gent. this day. If it had been wanted completely to embarrass the affairs of India, no set of men could possibly have devised a measure better adapted to the purpose, than the bill under consideration. He submitted to the good sense of the House to judge of the stability of a government founded on the fluctuating state of British politics. What man in his senses would chuse to accept a place of responsibility abroad, when by the changes of Ministers he might be removed from his office before he arrived at the seat of his appointment?

The right hon. Gent. had entered into the description of his measure with a great and animated triumph, because he stated himself to have the sanction of the E. I. proprietors. The whole secret of that transaction, Mr. Fox said, he was in possession of. There were 1400 proprietors of E. I. stock, and the right hon. Gent. had the suffrages of 150 of them. He would leave it to the candour of the House to say, if his bill was the bill of the E. I. proprietors! Mr. Fox went through the bill proposed by Mr. Pitt with his usual acuteness; and observed, that if a scheme of insufficiency, feebleness, and inaptitude, had been given to Mr. Pitt for an exercise, he could not have produced a more glaring instance of incapacity than the bill which he had exhibited. The elections of the great officers of the India government should be permanent. Within two years there had been four lord lieutenants of Ireland. He wished to apply the case to India. If the appointment was in the Crown, and not permanent by act of parliament, as his bill proposed, what would inevitably be the consequence? The right hon. Gent. had stated one clause in his bill, that some of the principal officers were to rise by seniority and succession. It was by that, no doubt, that the right hon. Gent. himself had arrived to the dignified station he now filled! Mr. Fox digressed to the attempts that had been made, during the recess, to seduce the Members of that House; and was severe on the persons employed in that business. He attacked Mr. Robinson with great personal severity, charging him with duplicity and tergiversation in deserting his friend and staunch patron, Lord North; and declared, that when the new bill came before the House, he would, to the utmost of his power, oppose it. He concluded a long and animated speech with wishing that the former bill and the present might be contrasted with each other, that the House might see the difference (sec. 6.)

Mr. Lubbock, an E. I. director, thought it necessary to acquaint the House, that the

rejo-

resolutions stated to be the resolutions of the directors were not entitled to that appellation. When the resolutions were before the court of directors, he was preparing to deliver his sentiments, but was prevented by the chairman's adjourning the court; a measure he did not approve, though he was persuaded the chairman had not any intention to prevent the resolutions being duly considered. He said, he neither approved of one bill nor the other; they both appeared to him inimical to the interest of the E. I. Comp. and inadequate to the regulation of the government of their territorial possessions in the East. They both alike grasped at patronage; and the only question appeared to him to be, whether the Minister or his Majesty should possess the patronage of India.

An incident of a very extraordinary nature diverted the attention of the House from the motion.

Mr. Philip Yorke, rising hastily, craved the indulgence of the House for a few minutes. He said, that, notwithstanding the immaculate purity which the late Ministry professed, there were reports abroad which bore hard upon their patriotism. He had himself authority from a Member near him to declare, that he had been offered a place of 500*l.* a year, to support the measures of the late Ministry. He had heard another circumstance in public company, which he would relate, though he would not pledge himself to prove it, that money had been lodged in the Bank of Edeuborgh, to defray the expences of such of the Scotch Members who were called upon by letter to attend their duty. In consequence of which, a Member, whose immediate attendance had been called for, complained to the Lord Adv. (Mr. Erskine) of the heavy expences of the journey; upon which that hon. Gent. instantly silenced the complaint of his friend, and enabled him to comply with the requisition in his letter, and to pursue his journey with alacrity and expedition.

This instantly threw the whole House into a ferment; and Mr. Yorke was called upon from every side to name his authority.

He named, Mr. Dalrymple.

The clamour was now directed to that Gentleman; and he, agitated as he was, mentioned the Duke of Portland. The uproar was now greater than ever. He was called upon to give an account of the whole transaction. Many Members speaking together, increased the tumult; and it was with difficulty the Speaker could obtain a vacant moment to enforce Order. He said, there was properly no question before the House; and therefore the House had no right to interrogate Members when no charge had been brought against them.

Sir Peter Burrell moved instantly, that the words might be taken down.

Lord North insisted, that the enquiry should proceed.

Mr. Dalrymple seemed much embarrassed.— Said, he had nothing personal to alledge against his Grace of Portland. He had never seen him in his life;—that his name occurred to him in the agitated state of his mind. The fact was, Mr. Hamilton of Barganny came to him in Scotland, and said, that he could help him to 500*l.* a year if he would engage to support the measures of the then Ministry. His answer was, he wondered how one who knew him so well, could think that he would relinquish his present connections for such a trifle? [A laugh.]

Mr. Fox rose, and in the most solemn manner disavowed his knowledge of any such transaction.

Some of the friends of the Duke of Portland had apprised his grace of what was going forward in the House. He, with both his secretaries (Mr. R. Burke and Mr. O'Beirne), came to one of the Committee-rooms, and gave notice, that his grace was ready to answer to any questions that might be put to him.

Lord North was warm in vindication of the duke.

Lord J. Cavendish was no less vehement.

Mr. Dundas endeavoured to moderate the matter. He treated the tale of lodging 500*l.* in the Bank of Scotland, for the purpose alledged, as so truly ridiculous as not to deserve one serious thought.

Mr. Erskine (whose name had been mentioned) was of another mind. He proposed sending for Mr. Hamilton of Barganny, and tracing the matter to the bottom.

Lord Maitland supported Mr. Erskine's proposition with uncommon warmth.

Mr. Frederick Campbell gave it as his opinion (from the knowledge he had of Mr. Hamilton of Barganny) that the whole transaction between him and Mr. Dalrymple was what is vulgarly called a *meer bun*. Mr. Hamilton is a facetious old man, near 70 years of age, with a vein of wit and humour which few men possess in the vigour of youth. In a merry mood, a proposition of the kind mentioned had started into his head, and, to try the virtue of his friend, he had made the most of it. Mr. Campbell thought sending 500 miles for the old gentleman at this season of the year would be making him pay too dear for his jest.

Mr. Poyts applauded the zeal of Mr. Fox and his friends; and wished the present Ministers had been as warm on another occasion [alluding to the affair of Gen. Ross].

Mr. Pitt rose, and with a manly courage declared upon his honour, that he was privy to no improper means for influencing the vote of any Member. He desired that, in their zeal for privilege, the House would not lose sight of his motion. On which the question was put for leave to bring in his bill, which was granted.

Mr. Scott was partly of the opinion of Mr. Campbell; but thought, as the day ur

of the Duke of Portland was coupled with the transaction, it ought to be probed to the bottom: and he joined in the proposition, that Mr. Hamilton should be sent for, which was agreed to. A messenger was accordingly ordered, and three weeks allowed Mr.

H. to make his appearance.

A spirited conversation then took place on the affair of Gen. Ross, which afforded little entertainment to any but those who were more immediately interested in it.

(To be continued.)

DISPATCHES FROM INDIA.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Jan. 10.

Extract of a Dispatch to his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department from his Excellency Maj. Gen. James Stuart, dated Camp, one Mile South of Cuddalore, June 23, 1783.

I DO myself the honour of acquainting you, by this separate letter, of the very signal victory obtained over the French and Tippeo Sahib's auxiliaries by the troops of his Majesty, and of the honourable East-India Company, under my command, on the 13th of June, being the 4th day after our operations began south of Cuddalore. The particulars will be found in the form of a letter, inclosed to your Lordship, nearly the same as I had the honour to address to this government.

Extract of the Letter alluded to, containing the Particulars of the Action on June 13, 1783.

I MOST sincerely congratulate your Lordship on the successful efforts of this brave army, in carrying at one stroke the whole of the out-posts and redoubts of the enemy, with * 18 pieces of artillery mounted on them. Their loss in Europeans killed and wounded, according to the prisoners report, being † 26 officers and 600 men. We have also lost many excellent officers and brave men.

On the preceding day (the 12th) I called, as a council of war, the two officers next in command to me, Maj. Gen. Bruce and Col. Stuart. I acquainted them with the letters I had received from the Admiral, representing the sickly condition of his men, and the state of the water, which might oblige him to return to Madras; also the approach of the French fleet; but above all, the indefatigable industry visible in the vast works the enemy were making on the high grounds and lines, in communication with the post commonly called Brickmye's, thus stretching along the neck by which we must approach the place; and I requested them freely to speak their minds. I had called the chief engineer and the commanding officers of the Bengal and Coast Artillery as deliberative, desiring to know in their different departments if they were in readiness, so far as regarded materials for closing the

redoubts after we should get possession, and to form a first parallel, and as to guns, with a sufficient supply of stores for the enterprise. They agreed that every thing was in readiness; and we were unanimously of opinion, that there was not an hour to be lost in driving the French from all their out-posts into Cuddalore, or under the guns.

I immediately presented the plan I meant to follow in effecting our purpose, a copy of which I have the honour of inclosing. It was in general most exactly followed. Lieut. Col. Kelly, in the precise moment agreed on, got possession of the posts of the enemy on the Bandipollum Hills, with their guns; and Lieut. Col. Cathcart, at the head of the grenadiers, supported by Col. Stuart, commanding the advanced picquets on the left, consisting of the remains of the 73d regiment under Capt. Lamont, and two battalions of Sepoys, made a movement to turn the enemy's right flank.

In advancing, they sustained such a heavy fire, and found the ground so difficult, that with great judgement Col. Stuart covered his people until he could better reconnoitre, and some further dispositions could be taken to approach the enemy from different quarters nearly about the same time. He sent me a report of his situation, and I gave orders in consequence to the reserve, under Col. Gordon, to make a movement in advance to their left, and to Maj. Gen. Bruce to march from the right in the direction of the redoubt, if the ground could admit of it.

The general had very properly posted Lieut. Col. Edmondson upon the Sand-Hills near the Sea, to support the four brass eighteens, and prevent our being flanked on that side.

Upon further information, that the redoubt, which principally annoyed the grenadiers, was to be got at in the rear, orders were given for the grenadiers, the reserve and the right, under Gen. Bruce, to close upon the enemy with their musquetry, leaving their guns under cover. I desired the commanding officer of artillery to fire three guns as a signal, and to continue a heavy fire for five minutes on the enemy's redoubt on the front opposite to Col. Stuart and the grenadiers, whilst the reserve under Col. Gordon was moving on; upon our fire ceasing, the attack on all sides to begin.

The reserve, which consisted chiefly of the remains of his Majesty's 101st, and of the detachment from the 15th and 16th Hanoverians, with five companies of Capt.

Muir,

* Upon examining the returns, the number taken was 16.

† It was afterwards found, they had 42 officers killed or wounded.

Muirhead's battalion of Sepoys, advanced in the best order imaginable, under the heaviest fire of musquetry, round and grape, from the enemy that I ever beheld. The greater part had got within the enemy's entrenchments; many of our officers fell there.

The detachment of his Majesty's Hanoverians, under Lieut. Col. Waugenheim and Major Varennius, behaved most remarkably well. The Major fell in the attempt. The company of grenadiers and light infantry of his Majesty's 101st, and the officers of that corps, and the officers and sepoy of the 20th Carnatic battalion, shewed the greatest spirit and steadiness; and if the other men of the 101st had seconded the efforts of their officers and their grenadiers and light infantry, there is not a doubt but the business would have been over; but they did not; and our people on that attack were for a certain time driven back, and pursued to a considerable distance by the enemy. However, at that precise time when the French were in pursuit, our grenadiers, under Lieut. Col. Cathcart and Major Moore, with Col. Stuart and Capt. Lempot, with the precious remains of the 73d, entered the redoubt on the side where it was not entirely closed, and not only took possession of it, but pushed forward to a post called Brickmyre's, considerably in advance, and were for some time in possession of it, with the guns, but were obliged to quit, upon fresh troops pouring in upon them.

Our people kept hold of the first redoubt, as commanding or enfilading every thing in front or to the right of it, and therefore a good point to go from in our approaches; it was ordered to be closed by the chief engineer as soon as possible. The havoc done by our guns from the heights now appeared plain; and having thus secured, by Lieut. Col. Kelly and his brigade, the commanding points of the Bandipollum Hills, giving an opening to the large Tank that lies between them, and seeing from thence in reverse the whole bound hedge of Cuddalore; and having secured a post to approach from of such importance as before-mentioned, I thought it sufficient for the day, considering the number of brave men that had fallen.

The spirit of our people, even after so severe an action, was so undaunted, that I was urged to proceed further, and to drive the whole of the enemy into the fort the same evening, although we must have had both heavy guns and musquetry to encounter with; but I declined it, both for the above reason, and because, from my knowledge of the French, I was sure that, after a night's reflection of what had passed, they would not try a second day out of the fort. It happened so, for they abandoned in the night all their remaining out-posts, and drew off their guns, excepting three, which we brought into the redoubt. The enclosed return will shew your Lordship the guns we

Genl. M.A.O. January 1784.

have taken from the enemy; two of them are upon the open hill, and two in the redoubt ready to open against their former masters.

I shall, in a separate letter, so soon as I know it with precision, acquaint your Lordship of the loss of our side. It is with infinite regret that I mention the loss of Capt. Douglas, deputy adjutant-general, as an officer, and as a member of society; and the same of Lieut. Peter Campbell, my first aid de camp. Major Varennius fell haranguing his men, advancing to the redoubt. The hon. Capt. Lindsey, commanding the grenadiers of the 73d, was wounded and taken prisoner, refusing to suffer his own people to remain behind him*. In a word, nothing, I believe, in history ever exceeded the heroism and coolness of this army in general, visible to every one, for it lasted from four in the morning till two in the afternoon.

The Admiral, with the whole fleet, is now at an anchor near our rice ships, and by our last accounts Mons. Suffrein was seen by him to the southward, with 15 ships of the line and two frigates.

I have written to Maj. Gen. Burgoyne to give orders (with the previous information to government) that 200 Hanoverians with all the recovered men and recruits belonging to his Majesty's troops, now at or near the Presidency, be sent with the utmost dispatch to us by sea; and I have recommended to order the same, regarding the recruits and recovered men of the Company's Europeans.

The army lay upon their arms for 20 hours, after the business of the 15th was over, and until I had the means to bring our camp further in advance, now that we had silenced the guns planted on the enemy's outposts. Our right is now within a mile of Cuddalore; but as I had the honour in a former letter to represent to the select Committee, and having nearly a brigade to cover our rear and landing-place, and so large a circuit of posts to occupy in front, added to our loss in action, and sickness incident to fatigue: I repeat, that unless the force under Col. Fullarton does come nearer to co-operate and take off some part of the heavy duty that now falls to our share, this army will, in a very short time, be melted to nothing through sickness and other accidents.

Camp, S. of Cuddalore, June 15, 1783.

(To be continued.)

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Extract of a Letter from a Passenger on board the Vanstittart East Indiaman, dated at Sea, Aug. 22, 1783.

"YESTERDAY in the forenoon we were alarmed with the cry of fire; when, running upon deck, we perceived a great smoke issuing from the Duke of Kingston, East

* Capt. Lindsey died of his wounds at Cuddalore.

India-

Indiaman, Capt. Nutt; soon after which she burst out in flames from head to stern. We were then about half a mile a-head of her, and the Pigot and Earl of Oxford East Indiamen nearly four miles a-head of us. The weather being calm, the Captain immediately ordered out the engine and all the boats, at the same time firing two guns as a signal to the ships a-head. It is impossible to conceive a more dreadful spectacle; numbers of the poor wretches throwing themselves overboard, with oars, spars, &c. to keep them from sinking; others crowding on the bowsprit, where they hung in clusters till received into the boats. Our jolly-boat got out first, and returned in a short time with five men; the long-boat, yawl, and cutter, were hoisted out, and used every effort to save as many of the crew as they could. The boats from the other two ships were now got out; soon after which our yawl returned full of people, among whom were the first mate and a midshipman, whom they had picked up drowned. At three P. M. our long-boat returned with 150 people; the boats belonging to the other Indiamen were also filled; and, having saved every person they could find, they left the ship, which in the afternoon blew up with a terrible explosion. On the whole, 79 persons perished by this melancholy accident, among whom were several women and children, some soldiers, and a few passengers.

"The fire was occasioned by a sailor's drawing some spirits out of a cask in the spirit-room, which catching fire, communicated to the other casks, and burnt with such fury that it was impossible to save a single article."

The following passages are taken from an authentic letter from an officer in the E. I. service at Madras, which arrived by the last packet from India: "Tippoo Saib is far from the character he had been represented to us; instead of being a friend to peace, he has proved himself a restless tyrant. He is entirely influenced by French politicks, and has four battalions of Dutch, Portuguese, and French in his service; the latter amount to near 900 men, and, since our treaty with France for a cessation of hostilities, are said to have deserted to the Mahratta chief; his army is well appointed, and more formidable than that of his father Hyder Ally."

The Duke of Athol Indiaman was blown up on her passage; but, to add to the misfortune, it now appears, that while she was burning, the English fleet sent boats to her assistance, and in the explosion ten Lieutenants, and several inferior officers, with 120 men, were destroyed. Captain Ratray and the purser were on shore.

The Hinchinbrook Indiaman is wrecked in Bengal-river. The crew and the cargo are supposed to be saved.—Perhaps there is no period in the history of the E. I. Com-

pany, except in its infancy, when its misfortunes have been so multiplied as in the last two years.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Copenhagen, Dec. 16. The new island which is formed near Iceland increases daily; there reigns a continual fermentation in the sea in those parts, which frequently throws up quantities both of land and rock, which makes it imagined that this island may in a few years become large enough to make some settlement upon, as soon as the fires which exhale from it cease.

A peasant in digging in his field discovered an ancient sepulchre, in which were some human bones and a gold ring, weighing 63 ducats. It is thought to be the tomb of a Danish monarch, named Svend, who gave his name to the village of Svendstrup.

Königsberg, Dec. 2. The mediation of the Empress of Russia relative to the affair of Dantzick, which has been accepted by the King of Prussia, is conceived in terms entirely conformable to ties subsisting between the two courts; her imperial Majesty has charged her resident at Dantzick, and the King of Prussia has ordered his resident at Warsaw, to repair to the house fixed upon in the suburbs of Dantzick, to enter into conference with commissioners from the King of Poland and the deputies of the city. The King of Prussia still adheres to the terms he has already proposed, and his troops continue to blockade the city.

Hamburg, Dec. 7. We read in several gazettes belonging to the empire, that a part of the troops of Hesse-cassel, which were in the English service during the last war, have returned from America, viz. 3312 men out of 12,000. But this calculation, it is said, is not just. Twelve thousand Hessians originally passed over to America; but for six or seven years others were sent over to recruit them, which may be set down at 2000 per annum. To the original 12,000, therefore, we must add 12 or 14,000 more; the whole of which either have not returned, or exist no longer, or people the lands of America.

Riga, Nov. 24. A chemist has found out the art of preparing wood in such a manner, that fire, instead of consuming it, renders it more solid, without making use of any of the salts now known, and at no very considerable expence; the wood thus prepared is not subject either to the rot or worm, and will therefore be a valuable discovery for ship-building. *This is a new discovery.*

Amsterdam, Dec. 15. Yesterday, from ten in the morning till one in the afternoon, this city was wrapped up in so thick a fog, that no one remembers to have seen its equal; every thing was in confusion, not one person could distinguish the way he intended going. This phenomenon caused several fatal accidents; many people, and some coaches, fell into the canals. We know not yet all the

unhappy consequences of the many accidents, but the case was the same all over Holland.

This harbour is entirely frozen up, and a stop put to all nautical communication for this season: there is every appearance in this country of a long and rigorous season.

Trigle, Nov. 24. The *Auguste Catherine* Terce, from China, is arrived here with a valuable cargo on account of the imperial East-India company. She has made a very good voyage in little better than two years, having sailed from Offend in September 1781. There are three ships getting ready here to sail in March.

We are assured that the Emperor is negotiating with one of the naval powers for the cession of a port in that part of the globe; or at least for the establishment of a factory, which is the only thing wanting to raise the imperial oriental trade to a height equal to that of the Danes and Swedes.

Offend, Jan. 7. The *Augusta*, Joseph Amelia, from India, is arrived here in 4 months and 17 days from Coromandel. She belongs to this port, and the only East-Indian fitted from hence; her cargo consists of tea, rice, arrack, piece goods, raw silk, and some china.

Paris, Dec. 19. An edict of his Most Christian Majesty, for the opening a loan of 120 millions in life annuities, was registered in parliament yesterday.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

THE proclamation forbidding the export of the West India produce from any of the islands excepting in regular British ships, has thrown the Americans into the utmost consternation, who complain heavily of the infringement of the first proclamation after the peace. It is feared the result will be a similar order of Congress to prohibit any British ship taking away produce from America; and what this may lead to, if carried to extremities, it is easy to foresee.

The *Charles-Town Gazette* of October 25 contains an inflammatory paper, strongly urging the Americans to reject all British manufactures. It is supposed to have been published at the instigation of some of the French agents, and has for its foundation the prohibition of American vessels trading to the British West India islands.

The next meeting to be at Annapolis, in Maryland; and the first business is to take into consideration the requisitions of the States of South-Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland, relative to the stoppage of their commerce by proclamation in the West-Indies. These States have recommended to Congress to endeavour to enforce a similar prohibition on British ships taking away the produce of America to any part of the world, until some settlement by treaty can be agreed on between America and England.

ADVICES FROM SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen, Dec. 29. On Wednesday last it began to snow, with the wind at north. In the evening the wind changed about to east, and blew a perfect hurricane.

Montrose, Jan. 11. This winter is likely to be still harder on the poor than the last, and the more so by its immediately succeeding it. At Aberdeen oatmeal sells at 15d, a peck, and bear at 20s. per boll. Oatmeal here is at 16s. and bear at 13s. per boll.

IRELAND.

On the 12th of November 160 delegates from the volunteer associations of Ireland met at the Royal Exchange, Dublin, and elected the Rt. Hon. Gen. Earl Charlemont their chairman, and John Talbot Ashenhurst, Esq. and Capt. Dawson, secretaries, during the meeting. They came to several resolutions, to the following effect:

1. That the Protestant inhabitants of Ireland are entitled to carry arms.
2. That the volunteers of Ireland are impressed with the most lively sense of gratitude toward their sovereign, and will zealously seize every opportunity to manifest their loyalty to his royal person, family, and government.
3. That nothing can contribute more to the prosperity of the people of Ireland, than an harmonious connection with Great-Britain. And,
4. That a reform of the present state of the representation in parliament is essentially necessary for the preservation of the rights of Ireland.

These resolutions having passed a motion was made for adjournment, which after some debate was agreed to.

On the 14th the grand convention met again; but nothing decisive was resolved, or has yet taken place.

Dublin, Jan. 13. Friday a messenger arrived at the castle with dispatches from the Rt. Hon. Lord Sidney, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, to his excellency the Earl of Northington. In these dispatches the minister informs his excellency, that his Majesty had been pleased to accept of his resignation, and that a Chief Governor would be appointed to succeed him as soon as possible.

COUNTRY AND PORT-NEWS.

Wednesday last, the 31st of December, at half an hour past eight o'clock in the morning, a correct mercurial thermometer on Fahrenheit's scale, exposed to the open air, stood at two and a half degrees, which is 29 degrees and a half below the freezing point. It was the coldest day we have had since the 14th of January, 1780, when the thermometer stood three degrees below 0.

The weather was so severe on Wednesday noon, that the boy who brought the mail from
Dorchester

Deviles to Heytesbury was just expiring when he arrived there. He was lifted from the horse almost motionless, and it was some hours before he was totally recovered.

Canterbury, Jan. 3. The frost on Tuesday night was so uncommonly severe, that the river Stour, which runs very rapidly through this city, was frozen in many places hard enough to walk over; a circumstance which the oldest inhabitant never before remembered.

Salisbury, Jan. 5. Last Wednesday morning Edward Brown was found frozen to death on the Downs, about five miles from this city; the next day the Coroner's Inquest brought in their verdict, "perished by the inclemency of the weather."

The frost was never known in the memory of man so severe in Worcestershire as on Tuesday and Wednesday last week. The Severn was frozen over for miles together, and various are the accounts of people and cattle that perished.

There being no court of aldermen yesterday at Guildhall, the Lord-Mayor made an order to continue the high price of bread as before.

His Majesty's sloop *Orestes*, commanded by Capt. Ellis, has had the good fortune to fall in with and capture a very capital smuggling cutter. She did not strike till her canvas and rigging were entirely rendered useless by the fire of the *Orestes*. She is said to be the finest sea-boat which has been taken since the war, being near 300 tons burthen. She mounts 22 six pounders. Her cargo consists of teas, brandy, silks, and lace, and is estimated at upwards of 30,000*l.* The quantity of spirits and tea on board was very considerable.

Tadcaster, Jan. 2. You will no doubt be sorry to hear, that on the first instant we had a most terrible flood; the water rose nearly four feet high in the space of about 33 hours, several boats were sunk, and two fishermen were drowned; but what adds still more to this melancholy scene, is to see five of the arches of the bridge torn away, on one of which was a post chaise, going over at the time this fatal accident happened, whereby the postboy, one horse, and one passenger, were drowned; the other passenger, by getting on the top of the roof of the chaise, was driven on shore and saved.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Monday, Dec. 22.

The miscarriage of Mr. Fox's E. India Bill in the House of Lords, and the consequent change of ministry that happened thereupon (See Vol. LIII. p. 106*a.*) alarmed the House of Commons, lest a dissolution should take place before the supporters of that bill should be able to counteract the measures of its enemies.

Mr. Erskine, therefore, supported by a decided majority of the House in orders to defeat that design, in case any such was in contemplation moved the following address:

"That his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament assembled, think themselves bound in duty humbly to represent to his Majesty, that alarming reports of an intended dissolution of Parliament have gone forth.

"That his Majesty's faithful Commons, acknowledging the wisdom of the constitution, in trusting to the crown that just and legal prerogative, and fully confiding in his Majesty's royal wisdom and paternal care of his people for the most beneficial exercise of it, desire, with great humility, to represent to his Majesty the inconveniences and dangers which appear to them, from a consideration of the state of the nation, likely to follow from a prorogation or dissolution of the Parliament, in the present arduous and critical conjuncture of public affairs. The maintenance of the public credit, and the support of the revenue, demand the most immediate attention. The disorders prevailing in the government of the East-Indies, at home and abroad, call aloud for instant reformation; and the state of the East-India Company's finances, from the pressing demands on them, require a no less immediate support and assistance from Parliament.

"That his Majesty's faithful Commons are at present proceeding with the utmost diligence upon these great objects of government, as recommended to their attention by his gracious Speech from the Throne, but which must necessarily be frustrated and disappointed by the delay attending a dissolution, and most especially the affairs of the East-Indies, and the assembling of a new Parliament, not prepared by previous enquiry to enter with equal effect upon an object involving long and intricate details, which his Majesty's faithful Commons have investigated for two years past, with the most laborious, earnest, and unremitting attention.

"That his Majesty's faithful Commons, deeply affected by these important considerations, impressed with the highest reverence and affection for his Majesty's person and government, and anxious to preserve the lustre and safety of his government, do humbly beseech his Majesty to suffer his faithful Commons to proceed on the business of the session, the furtherance of which is so essentially necessary to the prosperity of the public; and that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to hearken to the advice of his faithful Commons, and not to the secret advices of persons who may have private interests of their own, separate from the true interest of his Majesty and his people."

His Majesty's Answer to the Address of the Commons, verbatim.

"Gentlemen,

"It has been my constant object to employ the authority, entrusted to me by the constitution, to its true and only end—the good of my people; and I am always happy in concurring with the wishes and opinions of my faithful Commons.

"I agree with you in thinking that the support of the public credit and revenue must demand your most earnest and vigilant care. The state of the East-Indies is also an object of as much delicacy and importance as can excite the wisdom and justice of Parliament. I trust you will proceed in those considerations, with all convenient speed, after such an adjournment as the present circumstances may seem to require. And I assure you I shall not interrupt your meeting by any exercise of my prerogative, either of prorogation or dissolution."

December 22.

The Rt. Hon. Geo. Earl Temple, who by Saturday's Gazette was appointed one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, resigned that office.

December 25.

Being Christmas day, the same was observed as a high festival at court.

December 26.

After some debate, the House adjourned to Monday the 12th of January. The powers of an act passed in the last session of parliament, for the better carrying on trade and commerce between Great-Britain and the United States, which were soon to expire, were extended by order of council to the 20th day of April next.

December 30.

A number of sea-gulls and other sea fowl were seen in the river Thames nearly as high as the Tower. The appearance of these birds so far from the sea indicates a continuance of severe weather.

January 1.

There was a very numerous and splendid court at St. James's to pay compliments to their Majesties on account of its being new-year's day: all the foreign ministers and a great number of nobility and persons of distinction were present. According to annual custom, 40 boys, educated in the mathematics, &c. were presented to his Majesty at the drawing room by the treasurer and president.

January 3.

This morning an ounce of water poured boiling hot into an earthen cup froze in 20 minutes, and in 20 minutes more was all a dry solid lump of ice.

Monday 1.

Nine transport ships, with about 2000 Hessians, arrived at Chatham, and were marched into barracks; three more vessels are daily expected with the remainder of the Hessian troops.

Thursday 8.

A bloody affray happened at the Hill House public-house in Chatham, between a party of marines and some Hessians, when great numbers on both sides were cut and wounded with swords and bayonets, some of whom, it is said, are in great danger; and had not the guard interposed, in all probability the consequence would have been : **GEN. T. MAC. Jan. 1783.**

much worse. A marine serjeant, whose name is Cooper, with two privates, and several Hessians, are lodged in prison.

Saturday 20

One Mary Cave, a girl of only 13 years of age, was tried at the Old Bailey, for robbing her master's house when it was on fire. In the course of the evidence it came out, that she had herself set the house on fire; but as she was not indicted for that offence, and the statute being favourable for young subjects under 15, she was found guilty only of grand larceny.

Sunday 11.

Lieut. Kemphorne, of his Majesty's ship the Amphion, arrived at the Admiralty, with dispatches from Rear Adm. Digby, giving an account of his having brought to in Portland-road, on his way to Spithead, having quitted the American command. The troops which lately occupied New York, in consequence of the orders of Sir Guy Carleton, evacuated that garrison on the 16th and 27th of November last, at which time Gen. Washington, at the head of a detachment of the American army, took possession of the works.

Monday 12.

His royal highness the Prince of Wales was present at the debates in the H. of C. which was not much relished by some of the members. It gave rise to an idle notion of a fourth estate to be added by way of tinkering of the constitution.

Wednesday 14.

A Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was held at their house in Leadenhall-street, for the election by ballot of three directors, in the room of Sir Wm. James, bt. deceased, and Sir Hen. Fletcher, bt. and Jacob Wilkinson, esq. who had resigned; the ballot closed at six o'clock, and about nine o'clock the scrutineers made the following report, viz. that John Woodhouse, Rich. Atkinson, and Geo. Johnston, esqs. had the majority of votes.

This day the sessions began at the Old Bailey.

Gen. Sir Guy Carleton, late commander in chief in America, arrived in town. When he sailed, all the British and Hessian troops with the Loyalists had left New York; and the Americans, with Gen. Washington at their head, were in peaceable possession of that city.

Thursday 15.

The pole for alderman of Queenhithe, in the room of Ald. Bull, finally closed, when the number for John Bates, esq. was 87, for G. M. Macaulay, esq. 40; and Mr. Bates was declared duly elected.

Friday 16.

Mr. Dunscombe moved for leave to present a petition from the Yorkshire Association, for a Parliamentary reform. He used no new arguments (see vols. LI. and LIII.); only enforced those which had been urged before : **he**

he appealed to the distractions of the times, which, he said, could never have happened if the plan for reform had been accomplished.

Lord North was repeatedly called for, to defend his opposition to a Parliamentary reform. His Lordship at length arose, and with the most contemptuous ridicule affected to treat Mr. Dancombe's reference to the present heats. It did not appear to him, that the desire of Parliamentary reform had rapidly increased. The Yorkshire Associations were singular in their application. He should not, however, oppose its being presented. He would only oppose it in its succeeding shapes. The petition gave occasion to much personal asperity.

Lord Surrey thought Mr. Pitt's ideas of reform had been much moderated for less honourable considerations. He had professed never to sit in the cabinet with men who thought differently on the subject. His late connections, however, had damped the expectations of those who had considered him as the life and soul of that idea.

Mr. Pitt, with great animation, retorted on the noble Lord, who had given his sanction to a coalition which had rendered it absolutely necessary to form a cabinet of one mind on that subject.

Mr. Fox owned it was one of the great features of blame that he had been charged with in coalescing with his noble friend, and the example of the Rt. Hon. Gentleman that spoke last had been retorted upon him; the pattern by which he ought to have been directed. Yet such has been the vicissitude in the political system of this country, that the Hon. Gentleman is now in the cabinet with a majority of persons, the most implacable enemies to a parliamentary reform.

Mr. Perceval said he had already declared his sentiments of a parliamentary reform, which he believed he should never change, unless he should see a fourth estate rising up in the constitution. It would then, he thought, be high time to introduce a parliamentary reform.

Mr. Burke took fire at the words *fourth estate*, and endeavoured to fix the desire of creating a fourth estate on the other side of the House. The name of Sir G. Savile having been mentioned in the debate, gave occasion to one of the most masterly eulogiums on that gentleman that perhaps was ever spoken in a public assembly.

(This debate shall be continued.)

16. A barbarous murder was committed on the body of Mr. Philip Troughton, of Webberthwaite near Leeds, as is supposed by one Wilson, a relation. The villain frequently lay at the house, and was entertained hospitably; but watching an opportunity when the servant was from home, had cleaved his head with an axe, and left him weltering in his blood. Diligent search has been made after him, but hitherto without effect.

The lord-mayor, aldermen, the two sheriffs, the recorder, city-remembrancer, town-clerk, city counsel, and about 60 common-councilmen, waited on his Majesty at St. James's, with the following address:

"Most gracious Sovereign!

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common-council assembled, consider it incumbent on us at the present alarming moment to approach the Throne with renewed assurances of our most faithful and constant attachment to your Majesty's person and government.

"Your faithful citizens lately beheld with infinite concern the progress of a measure, which equally tended to encroach on the rights of your Majesty's Crown, to annihilate the chartered rights of the E. I. Company, and to raise a new power, unknown to this free government, and highly inimical to its safety.

"As this dangerous measure was warmly supported by your Majesty's late Ministers, we heartily rejoice in their dismissal, and humbly thank your Majesty for exerting your prerogative in a manner so salutary and constitutional.

"It is impossible for us to consider that event without fresh admiration of the constitution handed down by our ancestors; and we trust, that, in the well compounded legislation of this kingdom, there will ever be found some branch ready to defend the rights and liberties of the people, and to preserve inviolate the faith and honour of parliamentary engagements.

"Sire! the prerogatives of your Majesty's high office were annexed thereto for the good of the people; and we beg your Majesty will receive our earnest assurances, that the citizens of London will always support the constitutional exercise of them to the utmost of their power.

"Highly sensible of your Majesty's paternal care and affection for your people, we pray the Almighty that you may long reign in peace over a free, an happy, and united nation."

To which his Majesty was pleased to return the following answer:

"I thank you for this dutiful and affectionate address, and for the expressions of your attachment to my person, and your zeal for the excellent constitution of this country.

"My faithful citizens of London may always depend upon my earnest attention to the welfare of all my subjects; and may assure themselves, that in the exercise of the power, with which I am invested by the constitution, I shall uniformly endeavour to promote the happiness and prosperity of my people."

Saturday 17.

Three men of the 62d regiment, in passing through Newark, and ballotted at an inn there,

there, were found dead in the morning, and a fourth near expiring. It appeared they had been suffocated by making a fire in a chimney that was found to be stuffed up with straw.

Monday 19.

Being the day appointed for celebrating her Majesty's birth-day, the same was observed as usual. The Park and Tower guns were fired, and the evening was concluded with illuminations and rejoicings, &c. The court was uncommonly brilliant.

The sessions of the Old Bailey ended, when eighteen convicts received sentence of death.

Wednesday 21.

A general quarterly Court of Proprietors was held at the East India House in Leadenhall-st. for the purpose of declaring a dividend on the Company's stock from Midsummer day last.

After the usual form, it was declared, that the dividend should be four per cent. for the next half year; which motion passed without a single dissentient voice.

The following malefactors were executed facing Newgate, viz. Robert Dewar, for forging the will of Shaw Farquharson, late a seaman on board the *Rocbuck*; Mary Moody, for stealing in the dwelling-house of Lord Teynham a large quantity of linen and wearing apparel; John Rich, for stealing in the house of Mr. Probert, in Broad-street, a quantity of apparel, the property of Robert Bruce; and Patrick Bowman, for robbing John Spicer in a field at Bethnal-green, and wounding him in a desperate manner.

The meeting was held of the freeholders of Middlesex, which was numerously attended. The business of this meeting was a proposition to address his Majesty on the critical state of national affairs. Among the speakers were, the E. of Surrey, Mr. Byles, Ald. Townshend, Mr. Robinson, &c. The two first were strongly against the address, and the two others equally sanguine for it. An address was, however, agreed to; and a committee of five appointed to prepare the same, the substance of which is as follows:—
“We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, freeholders of the county of Middlesex, assure your Majesty of our most cordial attachment to your Person and Government, and our reverence for the constitution established at the glorious Revolution.

“We cannot reflect on the very peculiar situation of the country at the present moment, and the melancholy state of the national debt, without representing the necessity that appears for the most diligent and strenuous endeavours of those whom your Majesty shall think proper to intrust with the conduct of the public affairs, to relieve the country to restore the other; but we must despair of seeing their utmost exertions attended with the least success, unless they are aided and promoted by the co-operation of

your Parliament.

“Therefore, considering it as the best pledge we can give of our affection and loyalty to your Majesty, we most humbly implore your Majesty to appoint such an administration as may possess the confidence of your parliament and the public; that, by the means of their united efforts, such measures may be pursued as may tend effectually to establish the glory and happiness of your Majesty's reign, and permanently secure the true interests of all your dominion &c.”

Friday 23.

Mr. Pitt's bill for regulating the concerns of the territorial acquisitions of the E. I. C. in India, was lost by a majority of eight, viz. Noes 222, Ayes 214.

Saturday 24.

In this day's Gazette, the address of the mayor and corporation of the city of Norwich is inserted, returning thanks to his Majesty for his paternal care in dismissing a powerful and violent confederacy of men from his councils.

Also that of the boroughs of Leicester and Great Yarmouth, to the same purpose.

Wednesday 27.

The country-gentlemen, who had formed an association at the St. Alban's Tavern, to promote a general union of parties on the present alarming occasion; met to receive the report of their committee deputed to hold conferences with the respective leaders, viz. D. of Portland, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Fox. D. of Portland and Mr. Fox were resolute not to treat with Mr. Pitt till he had resigned his office, and was upon equal ground. Mr. Pitt could not descend from his place till the fundamental principles of Mr. Fox's E. I. bill should be relinquished. It seemed to be the general sense of the meeting, that Mr. Pitt should be requested to resign, and hold the office vacant for a few days, to try the farther effect of their moderation; to which, if it failed, he should be resigned and supported.

Tuesday 26.

Mr. Fox, in reply to the st. hon. Mr. Pitt, declared, in the most solemn manner, that, until the latter of the resolutions of the House should be expunged from their Journals, or should be complied with, he would not desist from his resolution of seeing the present administration ruined and at an end.

Thursday, Jan. 29.

The motion for Mrs. Hamilton's attending the House of Commons was, after a short debate, discharged, in consequence of a letter from Mr. H. declaring upon his honour that he had no authority from any of the late ministers to make any offer to Mr. Dalrymple if he would give his support to the Duke of Portland's administration.

Mr. Fox then moved that the consideration of the state of the nation be adjourned till Monday; which, after a warm debate, was carried.

Births.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 11. **A**T Ashton Keynes, in Wilts, the Lady of Robert Nicholas, esq; one of the daughters of Adm. Sir Tho. Frankland, bart. a daughter.

18. In Essex-street, Strand, the Lady of the rev. Dr. Disney, a daughter.

28. Lady of Sir Harry Gough, bt. & son.

MARRIAGES.

MR. Geo. Richards, to Mrs. A. Shaw, of Wolverhampton, widow, a descendant of the family who protected King Charles II. in the oak.

Jan. 5. At Lichfield, rev. R. G. Robinson, one of the priest vicars of that cathedral, to Miss Hannah Wild, of Lichfield.

8. At Monckton, Somerset. rev. Mr. Crossman, R. of Monckton and Blagdon, in the same county, to Miss Brickdale, dau. of M. B. esq; M.P. for Bristol.

9. At Hirst, Col. Tho. Dundas, of Fingask, to Lady Eliz. Eleonora Home, eldest dau. of the Earl of Home.

Rev. Tho. Bere, B. A. R. of Burcombe, Somerset. to Miss Box.

17. Geo. Wynch, esq; of Woodstock-st. to Mrs. Smyth, dau. of J. Secker, esq; of Lamb's Conduit-street.

19. Mr. Wm. Edwards, jun. of Lambeth, to Miss Ley, dau. of the late rev. Mr. L. R. of Doddiscomb Leigh, Devonshire.

Sir Jn. Reade, bart. of Shipton, Oxfordsh. to Miss Hoskins, dau. of the late Sir Chandos H. bart. of Harewood, Herefordsh.

By a special licence, Jn Peachey, esq; M. P. for Shoreham, to Miss Jennings, dau. of Geo. J. esq;

22. Rev. — Howell. R. of Ousage St. Michael, co. Dorset, to Miss Randal.

23. Arthur Stanhope, esq; cousin to Lord Chesterfield, to Miss Thistlethwayte, sister to Lady Chesterfield.

27. Mr. Potts, surgeon, Pall-Mall, to Miss Ethelinda Thorpe, daughter of John Thorpe, esq; F. S. A. of Bexley, Kent.

DEATHS.

LATELY, in Coventry, Tho. Gleen, esq; barrister at law, and deputy recorder of that city.

In Portland-street, after being only two days in town, Mr. Melndorff, a native of Germany, distinguished among the literati of his country for his poetic talents, particularly for a beautiful Critique, in verse, on the Odes of Anacreon, as well as those of Dryden and Prior.

In France, on the road to Paris, Miss Chalmers, an Amélie lady, eminent for her extensive knowledge of natural history, and descended from the celebrated Dr. Chalmers, of South Carolina, one of the first physicians on the American Continent.

Mr. Rob. Menzforth, twenty years second riding-master in the 2d troop of horse guards.

In S. Audley-st. Jas. Grimstead, esq; formerly an agent victualler for Gibraltar.

W. Aikman, esq; of Broomleton, aged 89.

At Aberystwith, in Wales, Barbara wife of

Mr. Tho. Pownall, son of the late eminent seal-engraver of James-street, Covent-garden.

Apr. At Madras, Capt. Wm. Elliot, in the hon. E. I. Company's service.

Dec. 24. At Paris, Anne Peter Marshal-D. of Harcourt. He was born in the year 1701, had a regiment of dragoons in 1733, and was made marechal de camp in 1723; lieutenant-general in 1748; had the order of the Holy Ghost in 1756, and in 1764 obtained the government of Normandy. In 1771, he was treated marshal of France, and commander in chief in the province of which he was governor.

28. Rev. Mr. Vaughan, V. of Devynock, co. Brecon.

29. At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, after suffering the most excruciating torments from a tumour in her breast for six months, with a fortitude that could not arise but from the support of her Redeemer, in whom she firmly trusted, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. S. of Cottwall, near High Ercall, co. Salop, gent. and eldest dau. of the late rev. Mr. White, sub-chancellor of Lichfield cathedral, who also died under the care of the same eminent practitioner in 1776.

In Dean-street, Soho, much regretted by his surviving friends, to whose esteem he was entitled by the many worthy and ingenious qualities which he possessed, Daniel Wray, esq; M. A. F. R. and A. S. S. and one of the trustees of the British Museum, in his 82d year. He was educated at the Charter-house, and is supposed to have been the oldest survivor of any persons educated there; from thence he went to Queen's College, Cambridge. His father was Sir Dan. Wray, knt. formerly a soap-boiler in London, but retired from business, and resided in Charter-House-square. His memory is still reflected on with a degree of pleasure by some (*quibusdam purpauris*) who can revive the long-buried ideas of what passed at that school about the year 1716 or 17; when Sir Daniel was always ready, if any body was wanted, to beg a half-holiday on Tuesday afternoons. Mr. Wray was many years a deputy-teller of the exchequer under the E. of Hardwicke, but resigned about two years ago. His great punctuality and exactness in any business he undertook made the constant attendance at the office troublesome to him. He was an excellent critic in the English language; an accomplished judge of polite literature, of virtue, and the finer arts; and deservedly a member of most of our learned societies, the Royal, the British Museum, the Antiquarian, &c. at all of which, as long as his health permitted, he gave constant attendance. He was elected F. A. S. 1740-1, and was one of the vice presidents. In the first volume of the *Archæologia*, p. 128, are printed "Notes on the Walls of ancient Rome," communicated by him 1756; and "Extracts from different Letters from Rome, giving an Account of the Discovery of a most beautiful Statue of Venus dug up there 1761." He was a member of Queen's College, Cambridge, to the last; and in his younger days had made the tour of France and Italy with two respectable friends, the

the son of Lord Chancellor King, and the Earl of Morton. There is a large copper medallion of him, a striking representation in profile with his own hair in the antique form, inscribed DANIEL WRAY ANGLVS. ET. XXIV. Exergue, 1726, G. Pozzo F.—Rev. NIL ACTVM REVVTANS SI QVID VPER-
SSET AGENDVM. The qualities of his heart were as distinguished as those of his mind; the rules of religion, of virtue, and morality regulated his conduct from the beginning to the end of his days. He was married to a lady of merit equal to his own, the daughter of — Darrel, esq; of Richmond; and may be said to have been through life, a happy and respectable member of society. His friend Mr. Harding, in a poetical dialogue at Cambridge between a Stranger and a Beadle, occasioned by the statue of Academic Glory being placed in the senate-house, has thus ironically characterised him:

— but when malignant *Wray*,
Eager in hope, impatient of delay,
A chatter, pert, loquacious, busy elf,
More active for the public than himself,
Ran to and fro, with anxious looks, and prated,
And mov'd that hence she might be soon
translated, &c.

29. In Red Lion-court, Fleet-st. of a consumption, Mr. John Steel, aged 29.

30. Mr. Young, assistant-surgeon to St. Bartholomew's hospital.

31. Geo. Hart, esq; of Newington-Butts, Surrey, aged 74.

At Topham, Devonsh. in her 84th year, Mrs. A. Collier, one of the people called Quakers.

Jan. 1. At Bath, rev. Guyon Griffith, D.D. R. of St. Mary at Hill and St. Andrew's Hubbard, united parishes, to which he was presented 1763, on the death of Dr. Dixon; and lecturer of St. Michael, Cornhill. His father, Miles G. M.D. survives at Colchester.

At Bromley, Kent, Mrs. Buchanan, relict of John B. esq; formerly of Maryland, but late of London, merchant.

Mrs. Philadelphia Collyer, in her 88th year, relict of the late Mr. C. one of the pages of the presence to King George the Second, and during twelve years of the present reign.

Mr. Tho. Deletanville, many years teacher of the French and Latin languages, and author of the New French Dictionary, Exercises, &c.

1. In Laurence Pountney-lane, Mr. Chs. Rogers, clerk of the certificates in the custom-house, F. R. and A. S. S.; of whom a more particular account shall be given next month.

2. In the Temple, in his 51d year, Mr. Rich. Ackland, deputy filaster and exiger to the court of king's-bench (a near relation of an ancient baronet of that name), who lived universally respected, and died as universally regretted.

At Waltham-Abbey, aged 84, Mr. Halfhide.

4. Edw. Hillersdon, esq; aged 69 of Sewardston, in Essex, formerly a Hamburg merchant.

5. In Grosvenor-street, Griffin Ransom, esq;

father to Lady Kinnaird.

6. In the Isle of Wight, Rob. Wordley, esq;

7. Of a sudden pain in his breast, occasioned by a habit of going open breasted, as he was returning to his house in Bishopsgate-street, Jos. Jeffries, LL.D. Gresham Professor of civil law, and pastor of the Baptist congregation in Bury-st. S. Mary-axe. He had been speaking in Runhill-fields at the grave of the rev. Mr. Noble, baptist preacher, whose funeral sermon he was to have preached on the Sunday following.

At Chert, near Dorking, Hen. Talbot, esq; in his 84th year.

8. At Bath, aged 80, Adolphus Meekkerke, of Julians, near Buntingford, Heris, esq; a very respectable and worthy character, universally esteemed by all his acquaintances. He was descended from Sir Adolphus Meekkerke, president of Flanders, who came over to England circa temp. Eliz. died here, and was buried in the church of St. Botolph Aldersgate (see Stow's Survey of London). His father married the eldest dau. and coheirress of the family of Stone of Julians, by whom he became possessed of a part of the estate, and purchased the rest. He has left one son, of his own name (to whom he some years since gave possession of the family estate, and retired to Bath), and four daughters. He was an old member of the Royston Club (see last volume, p. 816.).

At Norwich, rev. Matthias Jackson, R. of the Carletons, near Norwich, and of Stratton Strawless, in Norfolk.

9. At Brompton, Hen. Cottrell, esq; of York, who a few months since arrived from India, after a residence of 21 years in the company's service. He was third in council, and late chief of Dacca.

At Huntingdon, John Mackie, M. D. to Miss Deschamps.

10. At Brompton, Sir Gen. Savile, bart. in his 58th year. A man universally esteemed by every lover of his country, who possessed, though he lived in these degenerate days, when patriotism is made the pretence of every desperate political adventurer to obtain power, that genuine flame of the *amor patriæ* which was only known in better times. Dying unmarried, his title is supposed to be extinct.

In Palace-Yard, Westminster, Fred. Bull, esq; alderman of Queenshithe ward, and M. P. for the city of London. His character as a magistrate, a senator, and an individual, will make his loss much lamented, not by his friends alone, but the public in general.

John Gresley, esq; of Santy Brook, near Ashborne, Derbyshire.

Suddenly, in Macclesfield-st. Soho, aged 79, Sam. Crisp, esq; a relation of the celebrated Sir Nicholas Crisp. There was a remarkable singularity in the character of this gentleman. He was a bachelor, had been formerly a broker in 'Change-Alley, but many years since had retired from business, with an easy competency. His daily amusement, for 14 years past, was going

going from London to Greenwich, and immediately returning from thence, in the stage; for which he paid regularly 27l. a year. He was a good humoured, obliging, and facetious companion, always paying a particular attention, and a profusion of compliments, to the ladies, especially to those who were agreeable. He was perpetually projecting some little schemes for the benefit of the public, or, to use his own favourite maxim, *Pro Bono Publico*; he was the institutor of the *Lacarium* in St. George's Fields, and selected the Latin mottoes for the facetious Mrs. Hennifer, who got a little fortune there. He projected the mile and half spines round London; and trazed the printers of news-papers into the plan of Letter-boxes. He was remarkably humane and benevolent, and, without the least ostentation, performed many generous and charitable actions, which would have dignified a more ample fortune.

11. Near Cogges-Hall, Essex, Ofgood Hanbury, esq;

At Edmonton, Mr. Tho. Abel, surgeon and apothecary.

Lieut. Gen. Jordan Wren, aged 90, col. of 41st reg. of foot.

At Norwich, Mr. Robt. Francis, attorney at law, upwards of 40 years register of the Archdeacon of Norfolk's office.

12. Rt. hon. Sir Edw. Walpole, K. B. clerk of the pells, clerk of the pless in the exchequer, and privy-counsellor in Ireland, and uncle to the E. of Orford. He was 2d son of Sir Robert, the first earl, and M. P. for Yarmouth in Norfolk in several parliaments. He was secretary to the D. of Devonshire (grandfather of the present duke), when lord lieut. of Ireland. Sir Edward was never married, but has left three illegitimate daughters; the eldest, relict of Bp. Keppel; the second, married, 1. to E. Waldegrave, and, 2. to his R. H. the D. of Gloucester; and the youngest, married to the E. of Dysart.

Rev. Wm. Blakiston, late fellow of Peter-House, Cambr. and V. of Canewdon, Essex.

At Derby, John Smith, in his 105th year. In the former part of his life, he was many years a diligent servant to Mrs. Cavendish, late of that town; after which he carried on the business of a farmer and dairyman with honesty and industry, until within a few years of his death. When in his 98th year he employed several days in hay-making, and in his 103d year was capable of singing and dancing. He retained the use of his faculties until within a short time before he died, and at length was carried off after two days illness.

13. Wm. Amery, esq; brewer, St. John's-Ar. Mr. Gale, clerk of the wood-yard, at St. James's-Palace.

14. — Dickinon, esq; brewer, Golden-là. At Glasgow, in his 75th year, rev. Wm. Craig, D. D.

Rob. Clayton Bayley, esq; late lieut.-col. of 98th reg. of foot.

15. In Portman-Square, in her 80th year,

the Countess Dowager of Home. Her ladyship has left the bulk of her estate, and her elegant house in Portman-squ. to a Mr. Gale, a relation of her ladyship's, and a minor; also a small estate in Jamaica to the hon. James Luttrell, a relation of her ladyship's first husband. Several legacies in money to a number of her friends; but the chief part of her great income being only a jointure from her first husband, brother to Lady Viscountess Carhampton, near 7000l. a year, devolves to Ld Visc. Carhampton, father to the Duchess of Cumberland.

16. Mr. J. N. Russell, of New Annuity-Office, S. S. House.

Sir Walter Riddell, of Riddell, bart.

At his seat at Hazlegrave, Somersetshire, in his 94th year, Carverv Harry Mildway, esq; He has left one only daughter, a maiden lady, whom he had by his first wife, sole heiress of — Eastment, esq; of Sherborne, co. Dorset, and who succeeds him in his immense possessions. He afterwards married Miss Edith Phelps, dau. of Sir Edw. P. of Montacute, co. Somerset. This extraordinary person was one of the representatives for Harwich in the beginning of the present century, and was supposed to be the only remaining member of Q. Anne's parliament. He spent the earlier part of his life at the Court of Hanover, and was a particular favourite of the Princess Sophia. On his return to England, such was the reputation of his extensive abilities, that his acquaintance was sought by all the great men of that age. He was the much esteemed friend of Lord Bolingbroke, and was intimately connected with Lord Bathurst, Sir Wm. Wyndham, Pope, Addison, &c. He had a principal hand in composing the *Guardian*, *Craftsman*, and other periodical papers of that time. Of so singular a turn of mind was he, that although he was often pressed to accept the greatest civil offices he constantly refused, choosing rather to preserve the untainted character of an independent country gentleman: nor was he ever known to ask the most trifling favour, because he would not lay himself under obligation. He retained all his faculties to the last, and could even read the smallest print without the help of glasses.

17. In Berkeley-squ. the hon. Lady Frederick, wife of Sir Cha. F. K. B. She was sister of the late Visc. Falmouth and of Adm. Boscawen.

Rev. Mr. Blackstone, lecturer of St. Andrew's, Holborn.

Cha. Smith, esq; late governor of Madras. Vincent Cunningham, esq; major of Plymouth Fort, and capt.-lieut. in the Essex militia.

18. In the King's-Bench Prison, rev. Mr. Goodhall, of Queen-squ. Westminster.

John Fitzgerald, esq; in his 83d year.

19. Mr. Blyth, engraver, in N. Bond-Ar.

In Brook-Ar. Bath, Major Aubrey.

In Sherborne-lane, Mr. Jn. Lewis, printer.

Near Rambury, Wilts, J. Gifford, esq; aged 64.

20. Rev. Tho. Bawn, fellow of Wadham Coll. Oxford.

23. At Enfield, aged 66, Mr. Tho. Pritchard, many years an eminent surgeon and apothecary, lamented by all who knew him.

24. Mrs. Penrle, wife of Mr. P. surgeon, at Hatfield, Herts.

At Enfield, Mr. Petre, aged 78, formerly a linen-draper in Cheap-side.

At York, rev. Wm. Berdmore, M. A. one of the canon residentiaries in that cathedral, prebendary of Bugthorpe in the same church, and R. of Rothbury, Northumberland.

At Barret, John Howard, esq; In Upper Harley-str. Charles Smith, esq; late governor of Madras.

26. In Upper Brook-street, of a lingering disorder, aged 29, the rt. hon. Amelia baroness Conyers, lady of George Byron, esq. She was the only dau. of the late E. of Holderness; and was first married, in 1773, to Francis Godolphin Osborne, marquis of Caermarthen, by whom she had two sons and a daughter, and from whom she was divorced, and remarried to the hon. Capt. Byron. By her ladyship's death the title of Baron Conyers descends to her eldest son by her first husband, Geo. Wm. Fred. (now E. of Danby), b. July 21, 1775. This succession produces a most remarkable circumstance; that of father, son, and grandfather, possessing peerages, and a right of sitting and voting in the house of lords at one and the same time, in the persons of the D. of Leeds, his son the Marquis of Caermarthen, and his grandson the E. of Danby. The young earl is heir to three of the first estates in this country; that of the late E. of Holderness, the present D. of Leeds, and La Godolphin.

28. In Salisbury-co. Fleet-str. where he had resided upwards of 30 years, Mr. Davis, aged 74, well known as an engraver of wooden cuts for printers.

At Ayneshford, Kent, rev. Thomas Verrier Alkin, A. M. vicar of that parish, to which he was presented 1783.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Dec. 30. THOMAS Pitt, esq; created a baron of Great Britain, by the title of Lord Camelford, baron of Boconnoc, co. Cornwall.

Rt. hon. Rich. Visc. Howe, Cha. Brett, J. Jefferies Pratt, and J. Leveson Gower, esqrs. Hen. Bathurst, esq; (commonly called Lord Aspley) C. G. Petival, and J. Modyford Heywood, esqrs. commissioners of the admiralty.

Rt. hon. W. Wyndham Grenville, receiver and paymaster-general of his Majesty's guards, garrisons, and land forces.

Rt. hon. H. Dundas, treasurer of the navy.

Wm. Smith, esq; treasurer and paymaster of the ordnance.

31. Heneage Earl of Aylesford, Tho. Lord Walsingham, and rt. hon. Wm. Wyndham Grenville, sworn of the privy council.

Thomas Earl of Clarendon, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.

Jan. 2. Philip E. of Chesterfield, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the King of Spain; and

Arthur Stanhope, esq; secretary to that embassy.

Earl of Aylesford, captain of the yeomen of the guard.

Lord De Ferrars, captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners.

Earl of Galloway, one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber.

6. Earl of Tankerville and right hon. Hen. Frederick Carteret, joint postmasters-general.

Rt. hon. Sir Geo. Yonge, bart. 1ecr. at war.

7. Philip Earl of Chesterfield, sworn of the privy council.

9. Honour of knighthood conferred on Lieut. Col. Henry Augustus Montagu Cosby.

10. Geo. Aug. Selwyn, esq; surveyor of his Majesty's castles, honours, lands, and woods, in England.

Dublin-Castle, Dec. 20. Tho. Kelly and John Fitzgibbon, esqrs. privy counsellors in Ireland.

22. Rt. hon. John Fitzgibbon, attorney-general of Ireland.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

JOHN Woodhouse, Ri. Atkinson, and Geo. Johnstone, esqrs. elected directors of E. I. Company.

John Bates, esq; (master of Queen's Arms tavern, St. Paul's Church-yard) elected alderman of Queenhithe ward.

Rev. Tho. Taylor, LL. B. elected, by the Gresham Committee, professor of civil law, vice Jefferies.

Rt. hon. Isaac Barré, clerk of the pells, 3000l. per ann.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Herbert Randolph, M. A. bro. to Mr. R. professor of Greek and Poetry at Oxford, Canewdon V. co. Essex.

Rev. Jos. Frederick Eyre, B. A. Monk Kirby V. co. Warwick.

Rev. Henry Close, Carlton St. Peter R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Rich. Phillips, M. A. Beakboara V. co. Kent.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. Sam. Raymond, B. L. Middleton R. with Balmer V. and Belchamp annexed, co. Essex.

Bill of Mortality from Dec. 30. 1783. to Jan. 20, 1784.

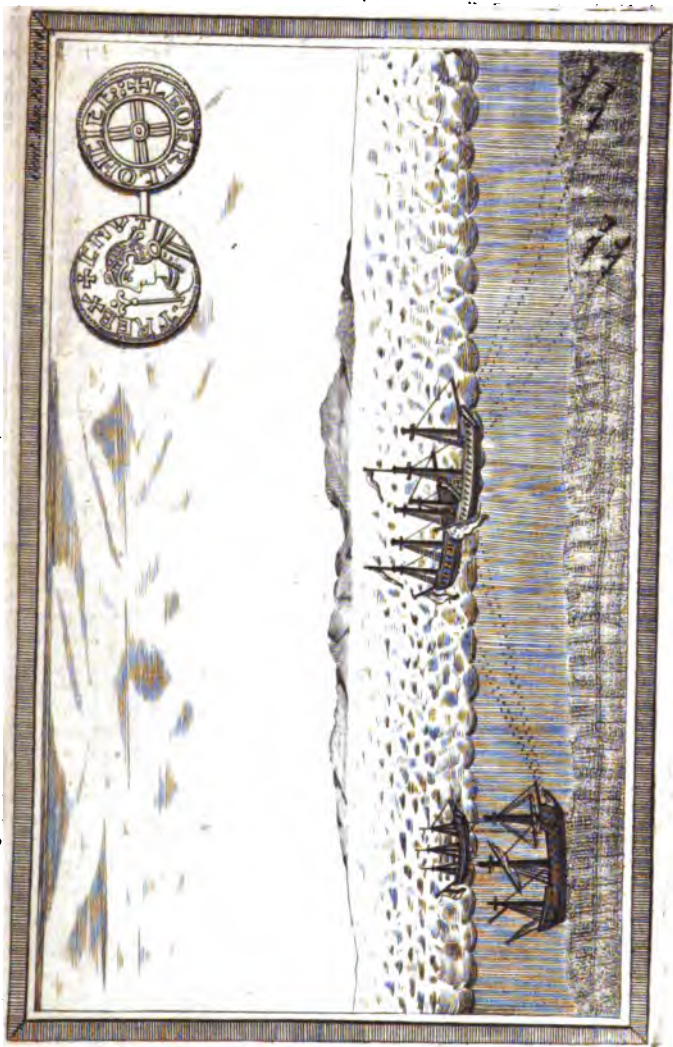
Christened.		Buried.			
Males	6667	Males	9347	Between	2 and 5 203
Females	634	Females	881		5 and 10 66
	1300		1815		10 and 20 56
					20 and 30 128
Whereof have died under two years old			597		30 and 40 159
					40 and 50 171
					50 and 60 179
					60 and 70 128
					70 and 80 79
					80 and 90 51
					90 and 100 4

Peck Loaf 25. 4½d.

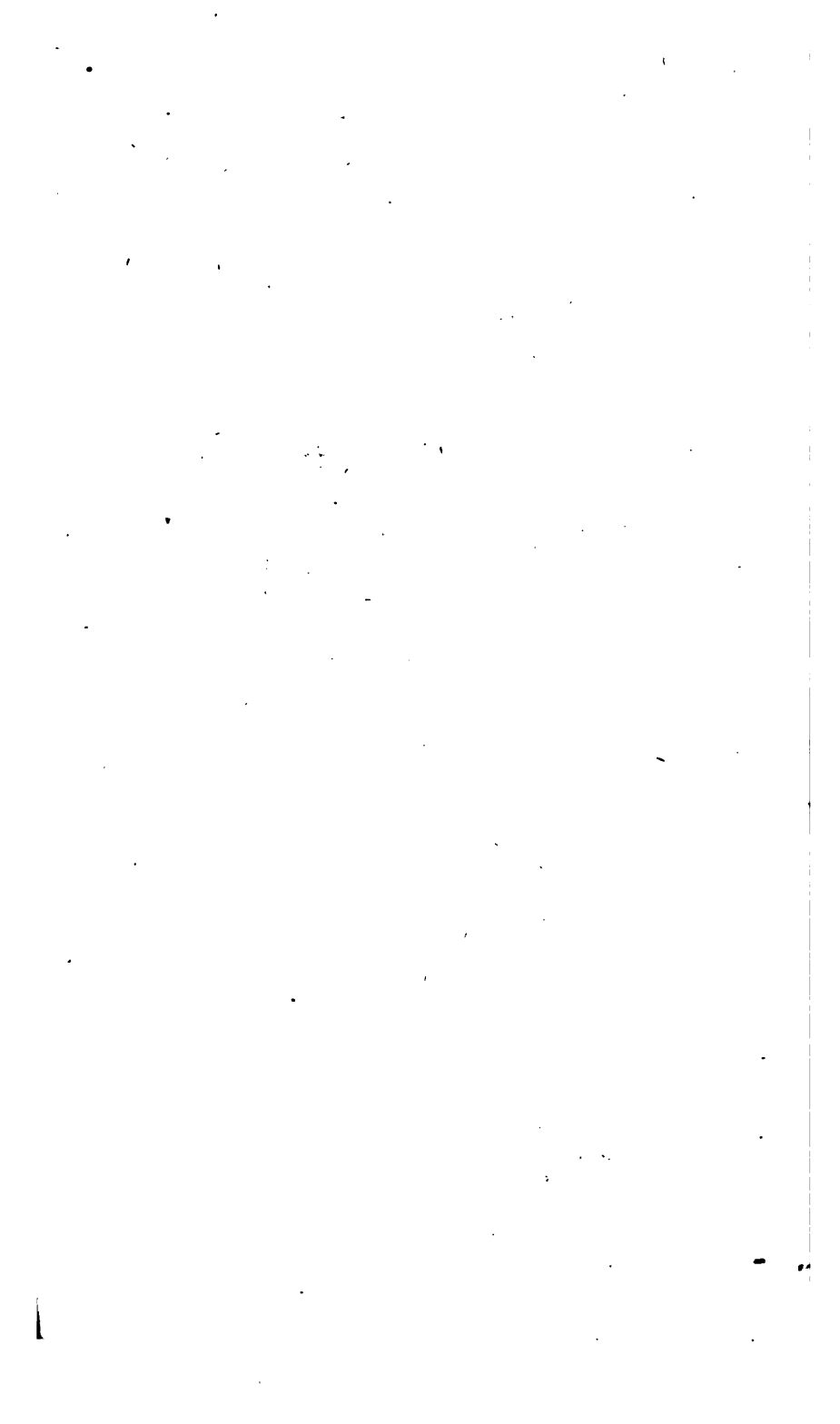
EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JANUARY, 1784.

	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. reduced.	3 per Ct. confol.	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip.	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	New Ann.	Navy Bills.	Exch ^g . Bills.	Omanism.	Lottery Tickets.
29	1 2 1/4	56 1/2	57 1/2 = 57	57 1/2									17 1/2	12		
30	1 1 1/4	56 1/2	57 1/2 = 57	58									18 1/2			
31	1 1 1/4	56 1/2	57 1/2 = 57										18 1/2			
1	1 1 1/4	56 1/2	57 1/2 = 57										18 1/2			
2	1 1 1/4	56 1/2	57 1/2 = 57										18 1/2			
3	1 1 1/4	56 1/2	57 1/2 = 57										18 1/2			
4	1 1 1/4	56 1/2	57 1/2 = 57										18 1/2			
5	1 1 1/4	56 1/2	57 1/2 = 57										18 1/2			
6	1 1 1/4	56 1/2	57 1/2 = 57										18 1/2			
7	1 1 1/4	56 1/2	57 1/2 = 57										18 1/2			
8	1 1 1/4	56 1/2	57 1/2 = 57										18 1/2			
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10	1 1 1/4	56 1/2	57 1/2 = 57										18 1/2			
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18	1 1 1/4	56 1/2	57 1/2 = 57										18 1/2			
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23	1 1 1/4	56 1/2	57 1/2 = 57										18 1/2			
24	1 1 1/4	56 1/2	57 1/2 = 57										18 1/2			
25	1 1 1/4	56 1/2	57 1/2 = 57										18 1/2			
26	1 1 1/4	56 1/2	57 1/2 = 57										18 1/2			
27	1 1 1/4	56 1/2	57 1/2 = 57										18 1/2			
28	1 1 1/4	56 1/2	57 1/2 = 57										18 1/2			
29	1 1 1/4	56 1/2	57 1/2 = 57										18 1/2			

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Confol. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stock the highest Price only.

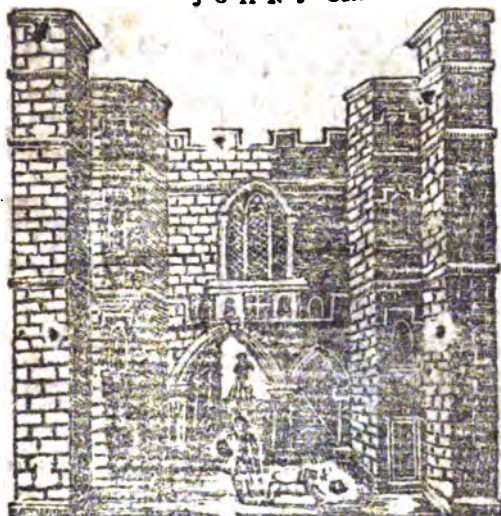






The Gentleman's Magazine;

ST. JOHN'S Gate.



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Advertiser
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
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Whitcomb Even.
London Evening
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For FEBRUARY, 1784.

CONTAINING

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any other Magazine of the Kind and Price.

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Embellished with a Representation of a Cross Bow found in Bosworth Field; Two ancient FORTUNE-TELLERS; a curious Danish Tower in Ireland; a Plan for raising the ROYAL GEORGE; and an inedited Coin of CANUTE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by J. NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of ST. JOHN'S GATE.

78 *Meteorological Diary for February, 1783.—Average Prices of C*

Febru. Days.	Thermom.	Barometer. Inch. 20ths	Wind.	Rain. 100ths of inch.	Weather.
1	31	30 4	SW		fair.
2	46	30 2	SW		clouds and wind.
3	48	30 0	SW		clouds. ¹
4	46	29 18	SW		rain.
5	43	29 14	S	.33	ditto. ²
6	50	29 14	SW		clouds and sun, wind. ³
7	44	29 6	SE	.12	rain. ⁴
8	39	29 2	SE	.45	rain.
9	45	28 12	SW		stormy. ⁵
10	46	28 14	SW	.39	storms, rain. ⁶
11	45	29 14	SW		fair. ⁷
12	44	29 10	S	.6	fair, rain.
13	44	29 10	S	.25	showers, rain. ⁸
14	40	29 12	E		fair. ⁹
15	36	30 6	NE		overcast.
16	38	30 12	E		fair.
17	37	30 12	NE		fair.
18	38	30 10	NE		fair.
19	31	30 4	W		rimc.
20	34	30 4	W		fair and still. ¹⁰
21	38	29 18	W		clouds and wind.
22	48	29 16	W	.9	cloudy, rain. ¹¹
23	50	29 10	W		stormy. ¹²
24	40	29 14	W		stormy.
25	33	29 16	E-N	.50	snow. ¹³
26	22	30 2	W-N		bright.
27	31	30 0	W	.47	rain.
28	33	29 14	E	.32	snow, melting.

OBSERVATIONS. ¹ Mild and soft air; sky-lark sings.—² Violets in bloom; buds of weeping willow appear green.—³ Bloom of Soldanella appears.—⁴ Bloom of pears very forward.—⁵ Bloom buds of apricots much enlarged.—⁶ Chaffinch sings.—⁷ Soldanella in bloom.—⁸ Lark and chaffinch sing.—⁹ Thrush sings; elm in full bloom.—¹⁰ Pilewort in bloom.—¹¹ Soft mild air; plants grow.—¹² Bloom of apricot begins to open.—¹³ Seven inches light snow.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Feb. 9, to Feb. 14, 1784.

Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans										COUNTIES upon the COAST.												
s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.																						
London	6	0	3	6	4	0	2	6	3	9	Essex	5	7	0	0	3	1	2	4	3	9	
COUNTIES INLAND.																						
Middlesex	6	0	0	0	3	1	1	7	3	10	Suffolk	5	6	3	1	3	8	2	4	3	4	
Surry	6	5	4	1	4	1	4	8	4	5	Norfolk	5	7	3	4	3	5	2	4	7	0	
Hertford	6	3	0	0	4	0	4	5	4	0	Lincoln	5	1	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	0	
Bedford	6	4	4	1	3	1	0	3	3	10	York	5	8	4	0	3	7	2	3	4	4	
Cambridge	5	7	3	6	3	1	1	2	3	6	Durham	5	3	4	1	3	4	2	2	4	6	
Huntingdon	6	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	1	3	9	Northumberland	4	1	0	3	5	3	1	2	0	3
Northampton	6	7	4	3	3	1	0	2	1	3	8	Cumberland	5	6	3	8	3	1	1	1	4	4
Rutland	6	4	0	0	4	0	2	1	3	7	Westmorland	6	1	4	2	3	5	2	3	4	8	
Leicester	6	9	4	1	4	2	2	1	4	1	Lancashire	6	6	0	0	3	1	0	2	7	4	
Nottingham	6	0	4	5	4	2	2	5	3	9	Cheshire	6	1	0	5	3	4	2	7	0	0	
Derby	6	8	0	0	4	1	2	4	4	6	Monmouth	6	1	0	0	3	1	1	9	0	0	
Stafford	7	2	0	0	4	7	2	5	4	10	Somerset	5	8	0	0	3	7	2	4	4	0	
Salop	6	9	4	1	4	5	2	1	5	1	Devon	6	2	0	0	3	3	1	1	0	0	
Hertford	6	3	0	0	4	5	1	9	3	9	Cornwall	6	1	0	0	3	1	0	1	9	0	
Worcester	6	1	0	0	4	7	2	3	4	7	Dorset	5	8	0	0	3	6	2	5	4	4	
Warwick	6	4	0	0	4	4	2	1	4	0	Hampshire	5	9	0	0	3	6	2	5	4	0	
Gloucester	6	2	0	0	3	5	2	1	4	3	Suffex	6	1	0	0	3	3	2	2	3	4	
Wilts	5	7	0	0	3	5	2	5	4	5	Kent	6	0	0	0	3	9	2	4	3	5	
Berks	6	1	0	0	3	5	2	5	3	11	WALES, Feb. 2, to Feb. 7, 1784.											
Oxford	6	7	0	0	3	1	1	2	6	4	North Wales	6	8	4	1	4	0	1	1	4	0	
Bucks	6	5	0	0	3	9	2	4	3	11	South Wales	6	8	5	0	3	9	1	7	4	5	

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For F E B R U A R Y, 1784.

BEING THE SECOND NUMBER OF VOL. LIV.

MR. URBAN, *Lichfield, Jan. 18.*

THE inclosed drawing is an exact representation of the stock, or handle, of an *Arcubalista*, or cross-bow, found, some years ago, by some labourers in Bosworth field, ever famous for the victory obtained by the Earl of Richmond over Richard III. in which he lost his crown, and his life. It was carefully preserved, in a private family, in a neighbouring market town, in Warwickshire, and hath lately been presented by a friend to my museum. It is so exquisitely carved as to authorise a conjecture that it was the weapon of no mean warrior: indeed very few specimens of the chissel of later days excel it. The bow part is unfortunately lost, and the iron work remaining much corroded by lying, as it assuredly did, upwards of 300 years in the earth. (*See the plate, fig. 1.*)

There are yet plainly to be discovered several studs of gold, tolerably well preserved. It is made of yew, whose compact texture has so well preserved it from decay, when the other parts of iron are almost eaten away by the tooth of time.

It is but justice in me to add, that the elegant and faithful drawing of it was the workmanship of an almost self-taught artist of this city, Mr. Edward Stringer; whose abilities and diligence highly merit this public acknowledgement.

In hopes, Mr. Urban, that your engraver may as well perform his part (of which indeed I do not entertain any doubt), and that this may find a

speedy insertion in your justly-esteemed Miscellany, I remain your sincere well-wisher, and occasional contributor,

RICHARD GREENE.

It will in some degree illustrate the use of this curious instrument, if, in addition to our worthy correspondent's account of it, we extract a few lines from a scarce poem, by Charles Alleyne, which contains a particular account of the battle of Bosworth field.

"The Archers strip their sleeves, who must define

The controversy here debated on:

The sun of Richmond's hopes was in the signe
Of Sagittarius, and there chieflie shon.

The feathers of their shafts sung as they went

Being newly set to th' one-string'd instrumēt.
And again,

"The Archers then begin

To let their shafts, like winged serpents, flye,
With their heads forward, and their stings therein;

Nor stung they like the selfe-disarming
They had more stings, when their first stings were gone." N.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 5.

I Send you some account of the *Zingara*, enquired after in p. 1071 of your last Volume, from Montecatini's description of the Villa Borghese, Rome, 1700, 12mo.

In the Fourth Chamber, called from the statues of Castor and Pollux, is an antique statue, large as life, of a *Zingara* in the act of predicting future events; the whole of white marble except the head, hands and feet, which are of metal, p. 223. (*See the plate, fig. 2.*)

In another room, called from the Zingara, is another such beautiful statue, large as life, the under garment of white marble, and an upper robe of dark grey or brown*. The head, feet, and one hand, of metal: the left hand is lifted up against the breast, putting back the garment, and the right extended, pointing with the fore-finger with a smiling and pleasant countenance, seeming to foretell some event. (*See fig. 3.*)

This last statue stands on a square pedestal of marble, the angles of which are carved in rams heads, and the four faces with festoons of fruit fastened to their horns, and on one side the following mutilated inscription:

ANTONIVS

SIBI. ET

ANTONIAE. ARCTE
CONTVBERNALI. SVAE
NVTRICII

M. ANTON. FLORI

But whether this pedestal belongs to the statue, the author does not say.

MR. URBAN,

I Send you an inelegant, yet tolerably just, representation of an old tower (*see fig. 4.*) called the Yellow Steeple, at Trim in the county of Meath in Ireland; above one fourth of it is now ruined, having been blown up by Cromwell. The principal curiosity in the present state is the part marked X, almost at the top of the building, which over-hangs by several feet, and has done so long before any person now living remembers this edifice. Dangerous as the attempt may be, the boys oftentimes mount unto the top of this tower, by ladders, to the place where the stairs begin, and which is about the place marked X. This tower is now in part undermined just at one of the angles, and probably will soon fall. But as the inhabitants of the town, as well as those of the adjacent country, give themselves no trouble to repair or preserve this elegant piece of antiquity, I was tempted to trouble you even with this coarse view of it, should you please to preserve any appearance of so venerable a monument of our ancestors' piety.

A. M. T.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 23.

YOU seem, Mr. Urban, to have picked up a curious collection of stories about the late Dr. John Thomas,

who died Bishop of Salisbury in 1744: the circumstance of there having been three bishops of the same names, so near the same time, will be very likely to create confusion, especially as two of them were Bps of Salisbury. His Ldp (first mentioned) once, I have heard, diffused a glow of pleasure over his auditory, when, preaching at the annual general meeting of charity children at Christ's church in Newgate-street, he opened his mouth, and with great pathos read "Matthew xviii. 14. It is not the will of your Father who is in Heaven, that one of *these* little ones should perish."

He once told a friend of mine, from whom I had it, that when he was Chaplain to the British Factory at Ham-burgh, a gentleman of the Factory, being ill, was ordered into the country for the benefit of the air; accordingly he went to a village at about 10 miles distance, but after some time died there: upon this, application was made to the parson of the parish, for leave to bury him in the church-yard; the parson inquired what his religion was, and was told that he was a Calvinist: "No," says he, there are none but Lutherans in my church-yard, and there shall be no other." "This," says Dr. Thomas, "was told to me, and I wondered that any man of any learning or understanding should have such ideas: I resolved to take my horse, and go and argue the matter with him, but found him inflexible; at length I told him he made me think of a circumstance which once happened to myself, when I was curate of a church in Thames-street: I was burying a corpse, and a woman came, and pulled me by the sleeve in the midst of the service—"Sir, Sir, I want to speak to you."—"Pr'ythee, says I, woman, wait till I have done."—"No, Sir, I must speak to you immediately."—"Why then, what is the matter?"—"Why, Sir," says she, "you are burying a man, who died of the small-pox, next my poor husband, who never had it." This story had the desired effect, and the curate permitted the bones of the poor Calvinist to be laid in his church-yard.

Soon after James Duke of Athol had made Mr. Hildesley, who was then Vicar of Hitchin in Hertfordshire, Bishop of the Isle of Man, the Doctor, being then Bishop of Lincoln, met the Duke at Court, and accosting the Duke, told him, that his Grace had done him a very great injury.—"Done you an injury,

* The Italian word is *bigia*.

jury, my Lord!" says the Duke, "in what respect? I am sure it is unknowingly, if I have."—"Yes," says he, "your Grace has done me a very great injury, I feel it very sensibly; you have deprived me of the best Vicar in my diocese."

If you think these trifles worth inserting in your valuable Miscellany, Mr. Urban, they are at your service.

Yours, &c.

E.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 4.

THE best and most commodious rendezvous of our naval force being materially injured by the wreck of the abovementioned ship, and every effort hitherto made to raise her having failed, I beg leave to suggest some hints that may be useful, and which may probably lead to a better plan than has yet occurred; stating generally what I conceive to be the most likely method of removing so great a nuisance, and which I presume to be such as would be attended with no risque to the ships employed upon the service, which might be tried at very little expence or trouble, and yet would fully answer the wishes of naval people, who are sensible of the many inconveniences that would attend the continuance of the wreck in her present situation. The attempt to raise her, I understand, has failed, on account of the weight being above the power that could be brought to act at one time; so that the cables to which the power was applied being unequal to raise the ship, they snapped, and the ships employed were in much danger of being hurt by the wreck, which I would obviate in the following manner:

Let the wreck be cleared as much as possible of all that now adds to its weight, such as anchors that are at its bows, and the guns upon the quarter, the upper deck, and forecastle, and if possible from those on the middle and lower decks, *all which a very skillful intelligent person who has practised diving will undertake to do.* Let it then be swept with chains or cables, and the ends of these be furnished with large iron rings well woolded with rope that has been sufficiently stretched; let two or three ships of large burthen be placed in the direction to which the wreck is to be removed, and let them be moored head and stern between the wreck and several anchors, *each backed by another* *. Let

the cables to the wreck be brought into the gun-rooms of the ships used upon the occasion, passed through the after-ports on each side, and carried forward to the *bride ports*, where they may be taken in and spliced together; let the cables to the anchors ahead be brought into the hawse-holes of the same ships, and hove *taut* by all the powers that can be brought to act, and this when the water is, at the lowest ebb; then let them be stoppered, and every tide let the operation be repeated. Thus will the rise of the tide continually help to stretch the cables, *and will in the end occasion the wreck to move, the anchors to come home, or the cables to break.* But as eight or twelve cables may be brought by this means to bear *equally*; and as it is a *fact indisputable*, that a weight is removable by one-third of the power required to lift it; as the ship is said to be clear both before and abaft, by reason of the shifting and run of the tides, there is great reason to believe she will move forwards, and if so, that she may be brought to any place that may be required, I mean within the space of a mile or two from where she is. To aid the above operation, two or more large lighters or colliers may be brought down at low water by fastening to the bows, gunwales, or quarters, which will help to lighten the wreck upon the ground; and that they may not be liable to be irrecoverably lost, they may be filled with empty * casks well bunged, and have their hatchways planked over and caulked. So that on casting off the fastenings by which they were held, they would rise of themselves; and by these means it is presumed every risque would be avoided, and hardly any expence incurred.

Should the wreck not move with all this combination of power, there would remain a method of destroying her, which it is not necessary to mention here, as there is little doubt in my mind but that it would move in eight or ten tides; and if in forty, it would be worth the trouble; for when once it began to move, it would ever after come forward. I have only to request further, that every man who reads this will consider it as *no more than a suggestion of a seaman* who is ready

* The empty casks are only to be considered as a necessary precaution, lest the vessels themselves might not be well caulked.

* See this illustrated in our second plate. ED.

to admit of every improvement of his plan, and is not so wedded to his opinion, but that he will with the utmost cheerfulness listen to that of any man who is disposed to give his sentiments upon a matter of so great importance; with which declaration I conclude, and am

The Public's faithful servant.

NAUTICUS.

N. B. When seamen reflect with how much ease they can launch a large boat upon a clay bottom, and how great the difficulty would be to overcome the adhesive quality of such a surface, and lift the same boat perpendicularly off of it, there will little doubt remain upon their minds but that the wreck above-mentioned may be moved, especially as the specific gravity of the materials is much less when immersed in water than when in common air.

✠ The Author has left his address with Mr. Nichols, Red-lion-passage, Fleet-street.

MR. URBAN, Bridgenorth.

THE following is extracted from the life of Dr. John HOADLY, youngest son of Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, bishop of Winchester; as given in the *Biographia Dramatica*, Vol. I. p. 238.

"He left several dramatic works in manuscript behind him; and, among the rest, *The House-keeper*, a farce, on the plan of *High life below Stairs*, in favour of which piece it was rejected by Mr. Garrick, together with a tragedy on a religious subject. So great, however, was the Doctor's fondness for theatrical exhibitions, that no visitors were ever long in his house before they were solicited to accept a part in some interlude or other. He himself, with Garrick and Hogarth, once performed a laughable parody on the scene in *Julius Cæsar*, where the *Ghost* appears to *Brutus*. Hogarth personated the spectre; but so unretentive was his memory, that, although his speech consisted only of a few lines, he was unable to get them by heart. At last they hit on the following expedient in his favour. The verses he was to deliver were written in such large letters on the outside of an illuminated lanthorn, that he could read them when he entered with it in his hand on the stage. Hogarth prepared the play-bill on this occasion, with characteristic ornaments. The original drawing is still preserved; and we could wish it were engraved, as the slightest sketch from the design of so grotesque a painter would be welcome to the collectors of his work."

Now, Mr. Urban, as it is most probable you may be able to avail yourself of the above drawing*, I doubt not it would prove an acceptable ornament to your Magazine, and would oblige, among others of your readers.

Y.

MR. URBAN, Leicester-shire, Feb. 1.

GIVE me leave to ask your Correspondent H. S † in what part of the Highlands of Scotland he found that "distinct class of people" whom he calls "*Sheelers*." I, Sir, am a native of the Highlands; and I can assure the public, that there is no class of people in that country known by the name of the Sheelers; nor is there a single clan in the Highlands whose origin and history are not well known. I never saw any of that wandering tribe called Gypsies, in the Highlands; and, I think, I may venture to affirm, notwithstanding the positive assertion of your Correspondent, that there is no class of people, either in the Highlands, or in the Hebrides, "who live independent of laws," and who rove about like the wild Arabs, without paying any regard to connubial rites: nay, I never heard of the word "*Sheeler*," till I saw it in your Magazine. In many parts of the Highlands, indeed, the farmers have huts in the mountains, which they call *Shealings*, and to which they retire with their cattle from the vallies, for a few months, during the summer season. If your Correspondent alludes to them, I can assure you, Mr. Urban, that the account he has given of them is without the least foundation, for, had he taken pains to be properly informed when he was in the Highlands, he would have found, that those who live during the summer in *Shealings*, were not a distinct class of people, without law or government, and he might have very easily learnt both "who they were, and whence they came." Some parts of the Highlands, about 50 or 60 years ago, were infested with troops of Robbers (particularly the districts of Glengary and Lochaber), who made a practice of stealing cattle from their more peaceable neighbours; but these predatory excursions have long since been knocked in the head. Those Robbers were very lawless, no doubt, but they were not a distinct class of people, for the clans to which they belonged were well known.

Upon the whole, I am persuaded,

* We should be happy to obtain it. Ed.

† See Mag. for November 1783. p. 904. that

that the race of Sheelers, as described by H. S., exists not in the Highlands of Scotland; and, had he visited some of the farmers in their shealings, he would have given a very different account of them, from what he has given of the ideal race of Sheelers. I myself, Mr. Urban, have spent many happy days in a Highland shealing, when I was a school-boy; and the recollection of the pure and simple pleasures which I then enjoyed, even now, warms my heart. Often have I surveyed, with emotions which I cannot express, the cloud-capt mountain, the tremendous precipice, and the foaming torrent. Often have I angled for trout in the rapid brook, "while summer suns stole unperceived away;" and many a happy evening have I passed in the shealing, listening to the shepherd's song, or the tales of "other times." In short, Mr. Urban, I have witnessed, in a Highland shealing, such lines as the Mantuan bard thus inimitably paints, and which to be capable of relishing, is "no vulgar pleasure."

*Interea dulces pendent circum oscula nati:
Casta pudicitiam servat domus: ubera vacca
Lactea demittunt: pinguesque in gramine læto
Inter se adversus luctantur cornibus hædi.*

GEORGE.

When I recall these scenes, I often repeat, with Goldsmith,

Yes, let the rich deride, the proud disdain,
Those simple blessings of the lowly train;
To me, more dear, congenial to my heart,
One native charm, than all the glories of art.

Deserted Village.

Yours &c.

CLERICUS.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 10.
IN the second volume of Hasted's History of Kent, a publication of the other day, there occurs a most remarkable blunder, which I beg leave to point out. Speaking of an inscription observable on an old barn, where, between the Roman initials W. C. there is this mark $\text{III}^{\circ}2$, the Antiquary tells us that it has puzzled Casaubon, Vossius, and many more learned men, as Arabian numerals are by no means thought of such antiquity in Europe as 1102. He seems to leave it himself as a matter of much doubt and debate to profound antiquarians. Allow me, Mr. Editor, to tell him that this wonderful inscription only means and is No 2. Some honest farmer, having two barns, numbered them, that he might easily name to his servants which he

meant. This is undoubtedly the sense of this inscription, which has given rise to conjectures worthy the Memoirs of Scriblerus. Yours, &c.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 26.

IN Vol. LIII. p. 922, amongst original Anecdotes that are given of Dr. Richard Newton, (founder and head of Hertford college, and afterwards canon of Christ-church, Oxford) there appear to me, who intimately knew him till his death, some errors, one particularly by which a publication that is soon to be made would justly be looked upon as spurious, or at least surreptitiously obtained, if not refuted: The writer there says, "Upon his death-bed, he ordered all his writings to be destroyed, as his worthy widow informed me, and she was a conscientious person." Now, Mr. Urban, I must beg leave, to observe this is a mistake, for in his will he expressly excepts from this general destruction a select portion of his Sermons, which he had always intended for the press, but dying before he had finally corrected them, his widow, as previously directed by him, committed them to the inspection of Mr. Saunders, the Rector of Sudbury, but he being soon after incapacitated by indisposition from executing this office, the manuscripts for many years lay in his widow's hands, who being, as before observed, "a conscientious woman," was doubtful whether to commit them to any other person. His friends Doctors Hunt and Durell, knowing they were valuable discourses, were urgent with her to give them to the public; notwithstanding which, they remained in her possession till the year before he died, which was in 1781, when being again pressed to publish them, she delivered them up for that purpose to two friends, who, upon her death, [July 5, 1781, aged 82], presented them to the Rev. Mr. Adams, of Lavendon, the Dr's grandson, who is now preparing them for immediate publication, which, together with three or four Sermons that were published in his life-time, but are now out of print, will make one octavo volume.

Dr. NEWTON was descended from a family that had long been of considerable repute, and of good fortune, which was much injured during the civil wars; his father enjoyed a moderate estate at Lavendon Grange, in Bucks (which is

now

now in the family), and lived in a house of Lord Northampton's in Yardly Chace, where Dr. Newton was (I believe) born; he was in his 78th year when he died, which was in April 1743. He was educated at Westminster school, and elected from that foundation to a studentship of Christchurch, Oxford, where he was eminent as a tutor; a charge which he executed to his own, the college, and university's honor and benefit: from hence he was called into Lord Pelham's family, to superintend the education of the late Duke of Newcastle, and his brother, Mr. Pelham, who ever retained (as many letters now extant show) a most affectionate regard for him; but, being a man of too independent and liberal principles ever to solicit for any favour for himself, he never met with any return for his sedulous attention to them till a short time before his death, when he was promoted to a canonry of Christ church. He was honoured with the esteem of the late Lord Granville, than whom none at that time was a better judge of merit, and men of learning. He was allowed to be as polite a scholar, and as ingenious a writer, as any of the age. In closeness of argument, and perspicuity and elegance of language, he had not his equal. Never was any private man employed in more trusts, or discharged them with greater integrity. He was a true friend to religion, the university, and the clergy; a man of exemplary piety, and extensive charity.

A FRIEND TO BIOGRAPHY.

MR. URBAN,

IF the following attempt to clear up an obscure passage in Shakspeare meets with your approbation, you may probably hear again soon, from

PHOSPHORUS.

Whether 'tis nobler in the mind, to suffer
The fangs and arrows of outrageous fortune;
Or to take arms against a sea of troubles,
And by opposing, end them?

This has been much censured as a faulty allegory; because the writer flies from one allusion to another, from *fangs* to *taking up of arms*—against what?—a sea, &c. &c. &c. Now if Shakspeare meant this for an allegory, it is doubtless very faulty; but I truly believe that was not his meaning. It seems to me, that he only took the first strong metaphor which came into his head, to express himself forcibly and pathetically, and then another and another, as

the subject rose upon them, but had no idea of making them connected with or dependant on each other. I will not venture to affirm I am right; but I am certain, that one of the most judicious and correct authors that ever wrote comedy does the self-same thing: I mean Terence. He makes one of his characters say:

"I am *walled* about with so many and so great difficulties, that I cannot *swim* out."

This, you see, is liable to the very same exception with the former, the metaphor not being continued in the same kind; but I believe neither author had even the most distant notion of an allegory.

Another correspondent remarks on "so to commit you," (vol. LIII. p. 953.) that old letters begin and end, "and so I *commend* myself to you;" and that *commit* looks like the legal term of the justice. [The phrase, we may add, is not unusual in the conclusion of princely letters, "to whose holy keeping we commit you." And so Claudio adds, "To the tuition of God."]

P. 935. *hollow bell* is in Othello, Act III. Sc. 5. Milton might be drawn in to use the word from Shakspeare, tho' we see nothing amiss in his use of it, *vaustum inane*, and *Tinnit inane*. Y.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR correspondent B. C. in Jan. p. 27, has very properly remarked, upon the account of archbishop Secker's having left the Dissenters at the age of 17. It appears by a letter of his to Dr. Watts, Nov. 18, 1711, preserved in the Doctor's life, 1780, that the Archbishop (then about 18) was a student in the Rev. Mr. Jones's dissenting academy at Gloucester, and had not yet formed the design of quitting his situation.

R.

MR. URBAN,

YOU are requested to give the inclosed Coin a place in a corner of your next plate, (*see plate 1.*)

It is one of the many coins of Canute found in Orkney, as described in the Catalogue of that King's coins, 777; but, not coming to hand sooner, could not have a place therein. The legend is

LEOFRIE ON EILE

And probably the place of coinage was *Chichester*.

Mr.

URBAN,

WHEN I sent you a copy of the inscription on a pig of lead, lately found at or near Boffington, Hampshire, which is situated very near to, if not upon, the Roman way leading from Old Sarum to Winchester, I did not add a word of my own as to the meaning of it, because I conceived, that the first line was too plain to be misunderstood by any one, and the last too obscure to be made out satisfactorily by me, but it seems that I was mistaken in the first particular. The reading of the first line I thought must be, NERONIS AVGVSTI EX KA Lendis AVGVSTI IIII ConsulIS BRITANNICI. Of this common form of expressing the time (if not the usual one) of the Consul's entering on his office, there are 50 or 100 instances in the list of Consuls at the end of the later editions of Ainsworth's Dictionary. It should, however, be mentioned, that Pighius makes Nero the Consul with Cossus Cornelius Lentulus for the former months, and to have been succeeded ex kal. Jul. by somebody, but who the person was he doth not know. As the smallest particulars, that relate to our isle, interest us, may we not almost conclude from the unusual place of the Emperor's addition, that it was but just assumed for the first time; and that the *Doer* of the inscription had seen no form by authority, and had even begun to make his mould, before he knew any thing of it, and then was glad to get it in how he could? I do not say it was an absolute post-insertion, as the general regularity forbids that supposition.

Mr. Pegge in Archæol. V. 370, observes, that "A dative case is evidently wanting for the making any sense of the (short similar) inscription" he attempts to explain; and as it is not easy to produce a Consul's name out of HVLPM, some may perhaps think of reading Honori. and Vorum 'Libens Posuit Merito, as Horsley doth VLPM, p. 102, No. 56, Durham: or, as it would run better in ours, Votum Libenti Posuit Mente: but still the troublesome CoS stands in the way: and as the letters are plain and in relief, no interpretation should be admitted that is not quite clear. Could we get rid of CoS, and knew that the letters had been picked out, and thrown together into a basket by the finders, as a trial of skill for the decyphers, as was done at Herculaneum, we might fancy the

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letters had stood Hoc PLVM: but this is woeful trifling; so no more, only we will hope for something better from some abler or happier conjecturer. Doth any body know of more than seven of these inscriptions, viz. to Claudius, Nero, Vespasian and Titus, two for Domitian, Hadrian, Antonine and Verus? I reckon two of them are yet unread and unexplained, and that a difficulty still hangs about some of the rest. A. G.

MR. URBAN,

IN the year 1771, when the turnpike road from Bury to Newmarket was made, in order to continue it in a strait line for two or three miles together, it was necessary to cut away part of the base of the barrow, which stands between the fifth and sixth mile stone; on which occasion some bones, to the quantity of about a bushel, were discovered. About two or three years afterwards the writer, going by, saw and handled a skull that had lately fallen out. Some labourers, being employed a few days ago to remove the earth that had fallen down on the side of the road, found an urn, which they instantly demolished in their eagerness to examine its contents; but were much disappointed at finding nothing but mould and bits of bone. According to their account, the urn stood about 6 ft. from the top, and as far from the south side, with its mouth upwards, and no cover of any kind: they judge it to have been 2 feet high, and above 1 foot broad in the widest part, and its mouth 10 or 12 inches; and that it would have held a painful of any thing. As many of the fragments have been collected, could be; and from them it appears clearly, that the urn being of a very coarse pottery, only slightly burnt at first, and since thoroughly moistened, could not have been preserved whole without much care; that though the bottom is only four inches in the clear within, yet that, as it flues exceedingly, they may be right as to its size and capacity, and are certainly so as to the large size of its mouth, there being enough of the rim to settle that. There was a skull whole and perfect, of the common kind, brought away with the urn. Sending in a day or two some other examiners, they found the compleat skeleton of a man, lying with his head towards Newmarket, or East and West, in the direction of the road; they had so distinct a view of it, as to be sure, that both the

leg

legs were doubled up under the body: the thigh bone, usually reckoned one fourth of a man's height, was 17 inches and a half long, and the leg bone 14 and a half, and both put together 31 and a half. Besides the bones of this skeleton, they brought home two other substances, one of which was black, and may be pronounced to be wood ashes; the other was in large lumps, some, as big as a fist, of a pale reddish brown colour, with many white streaks in it, the same as in horse-dung charged with malthoom spawn: this was quite soft as a fungus, but the grain of the wood is plainly discernible; and is thought to have been driven downwards as a post. Upon the whole, we may be sure, that the small part of the circumference that hath been cut away has afforded at least three common skeletons and one urn, and its contents are probably the remains of an officer, and the rest those of common soldiers: and as the urn was found not in the centre, with the skeletons lying round, which is most usual, but nearer to one side, it is probable that more urns will hereafter be discovered in the centre, and towards other parts of the circumference: But, unless they prove richer than what hath already been examined, they will afford nothing to gratify avarice, or curiosity. One could have wished for at least one bit of money; to determine it to have been a Roman sepulchre, and not Danish, who were the last people in this island that used urn-burial, or burnt their dead; a very excellent method, bating the urn part, to prevent their remains being insulted, or injuries in any shape to the living; and which, tho' only practised by the mob, to prevent their friends falling into the surgeons hands, ought to be done to all, as it might easily be, by means of a bushel or two of unslacked lime above and below.

A BARROWIST.

N. B. The barrow paring in the parishes of Risby and Barrow, probably gave name to the latter.

A small urn was taken up whole at Needham-street in Gazeley parish, either last winter, or the winter before; where it is preserved: and about 20 years ago, a grand one of glass, or rather a large and thick square bottle, was taken up at Withersfield, and is safely kept there. All these places are in the south eastern parts of Suffolk.

Vol. LIII. p. 241. Was not Doove the inventor of the penny post? Povey's seems to have been a bulfenny one.

MR. URBAN,

IT is some years since I read Dr. Jortin's Sermons; and, as I cannot now sit down to examine the particulars, what observations I am going to give you may not be exact, but I think they are; and, if they are so, it is wonderful the editor, when he published them, did not see the mistakes, and correct them. I only refer to some loose observations I made upon scraps of paper when I read them.

Vol. II. Sermon XV. p. 296. It is certain these inferences follow not from the text, and are not regularly connected with the subject. The editor, therefore, of Dr. Jortin's Sermons has made a great mistake, and printed what I am convinced the Dr. had never corrected for the press. The whole, from the inferences p. 296 to the conclusion, is more loose; unconnected (if indeed there is any connection at all), and foreign to the subject, than any other I have ever observed in his writings. In his note d. p. 305, is there any connection between the note and its application? The conclusion of this sermon, and of the preceding one, makes me imagine that *this* was some way or other joined to *that*, it being a continuation of the same subject, and never intended to stand as it does in this edition. 'Go and do likewise,' and what he says upon charity schools and more exalted seminaries of learning, is indeed very applicable to the parable of the Samaritan, but not of the Fig-tree. Perhaps the words in p. 284, should have followed the conclusion of p. 307.

Vol. II. Sermon XVIII. p. 352, & seq. "There is as we, &c." This and the following page are word for word as page the 40th and the following. It is plain this sermon was the original, as the argument naturally falls in here: whereas in the other, Sermon the 2d, the discourse would have ended as well, if not better, without it. In that the Doctor in my opinion wanted to tack a bit to assist him upon some occasional fast, and in his hurry took it from hence:

W. B. B.

MR. URBAN, *Canterbury, Jan. 26.*
FOR the information of your astronomical readers, you receive the following particulars relating to the newly discovered (or Georgian) Planet.

Its longitude on the 24th inst. was 3° 8' 40"; its latitude about 20° N. It was in opposition on the 30th of Dec. last,

last, and will be stationary on the 14th of March next. Its apparent daily motion is at present 2' 30" retrograde, gradually decreasing. It may at this time be seen every clear evening, without a glass, on the under part of Castor's right thigh, in the constellation Gemini, but cannot be viewed distinctly without a magnifying power of 60 or 70 times; and even then it appears in all respects like a star of the 5th or 6th magnitude.

J. S.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 10,

ON Saturday morning the 3d instant, there was a lower ebb tide all along the Kentish coast than has been known for many years, and in the evening a very small flood. At Deal, when the tides in their ordinary course were at the lowest, or what is called *dead neap*, the ebb ran four hours later than its proper hour, the water therefore retired much beyond its expected line, the ships in the Downs did not trend, and the usual course of nature, in this particular, was reversed. The wind for some days past had been strong to the eastward, but was that day westerly and moderate. At Ramsgate, and some other places on the coast, there was no water next day in the wells or pumps, either fresh or salt; they remained dry the whole day, but the water returned again on Monday. The foundations of Ramsgate pier were also left dry, a circumstance never known before. At Reculver, the Black Rock (as it is called) being left dry, the foundations of the ancient parish church were discovered, which had not been seen for 40 years before. And this confirms the supposition of a writer in the *History of that Parish*, lately published*. The tides in the northern parts of England, it is said, were that day as remarkably high. This some other correspondent, it is hoped, will ascertain.

Yours, &c. CANTIANUS.

* "The current tradition of the place is, that the parish church stood about a mile into the sea, upon a place called by the inhabitants "the Black Rock," which shows itself at low water. The present church seems to me to be built for the use of the religious house within the walls. The sea has swallowed up one half of the parish; and, with the *terra firma*, the ancient parish church that stood upon it. This tradition seems to be not improbable." [Letter I. from the Rev. Francis Green, Vicar of Reculver, from 1695 to 1716.]

5

MR. URBAN;

SOME modern minute Philosophers lately furnished up an old Heathen System of this World being originally covered with water, and stored only with aquatic animals: that earthquakes in a few millions of millions of ages raised continents and mountains, and that men and all the terrestrial tribes sprung from fish, or their exuvia; and that hence such numbers of fossils are found even on the highest mountains, and all this they eagerly swallowed, to get rid of the belief of Noah's flood. A Doctor of the above sect, therefore, put as the motto of his family arms, which were three scollop shells,

'*Omhia e Conchis*,'

'All things from shell-fish.'

The following Lines addressed to the Doctor, were written by the Rev. Mr. Seward, of Lichfield:

FROM atoms, in confusion hurl'd,
Old Epicurus built a World;
Maintain'd that all was accidental;
Whether corporeal pow'rs, or mental;
That neither hands, head, heart, or mind,
By any foresight were design'd;
That feet were not devis'd for walking;
For eating, teeth; or tongues for talking;
That Chance each casual texture made—
Then every member found its trade:
And id this whirlpool of stark nonsense,
He buried virtue, truth, and conscience.
For this he spent much tedious toil,
And oft consum'd the midnight oil;
Each year produc'd long labour'd volumes,
Which cover'd half the Attic columns:
And thus his sect spread far around,
In Asia, Greece, and Rome renown'd;
For all the bad receiv'd with glee
This hodge-podge of iniquity.
Celsus† at length resolves to list
Under this grand cosmogenist;
He too renounces his Creator,
And forms all sense from senseless matters;
Makes men start up from dead fish-bones,
As old Deucalion did from stones;
Great wizard he, by magic spells,
Can build a world of cockle-shells,
And all things frame, while eye-lid twinkles,
From lobsters, crabs, and periwinkles.—
O Doctor! change thy foolish motto,
Or keep it for some lady's grotto,
Else thy poor patients well may quake,
If thou no more canst mend, than make.

* It was customary for the Athenian and Roman booksellers to hang a volume of each book they had to sell upon pillars or temples, the forum, &c.

† The name both of an eminent Roman physician and of an eminent writer against the primitive Christians; both characters applicable.

MR.

High Wycomb, Dec. 7.

MR. URBAN,

" ——— The moral world

" Which, tho' to us it seems embroil'd,
" moves on

" In higher order, fitted and impell'd

" By wisdom's finest hand, and issuing all
" In general good." THOMSON.

IN the Gentleman's Magazine for March, 1778, I published some Strictures on Dr. Priestley's Treatise of Philosophical Necessity; and in the Magazine for January, 1779, some more, upon his Correspondence with Dr. Price, relative to the same Subject. Altho' I had taken, perhaps, more liberty than became me, the Doctor seemed pleased, and bade me write on: perceiving, I imagine (while he thought me mistaken), a love of truth, which, on further enquiry, would probably set me right.

On the scheme of philosophical liberty I always had difficulties, which, on closer inspection, appeared much more important than formerly: and, on the contrary, the difficulties attending the other scheme seemed greatly diminished: insomuch that the event turned out most likely as the Doctor conjectured.

With Mr. Urban's leave, I will now briefly state the reasons which have induced me to alter my opinion.

Upon supposition that men and other intelligent beings are free in a philosophical sense, I formerly saw there was a great deal of obscurity in the doctrine of the prescience and consequently of the providence of God; the one being necessary to the other, tho' Mr. Palmer, when hard pressed, seemed willing to give up the first*. And I remember good Dr. Tillotson has somewhere admitted, that it is the hardest thing in the world to conceive how a free action might be foreknown.

When one looks abroad in the world, and observes in what manner human affairs proceed, it seems most evident that *there is nothing unconnected*. One event produces another; and, in a series of events, if we imagine one of them to have fallen out otherwise than it did, the whole series will be affected. Now, when we behold this grand succession, if we believe in a perfect Deity, we naturally ascribe it to his providence. But, if we suppose that the volitions of intelligent beings cannot be fore-known,

it should seem there can be no providence; because these volitions are *means* whereby the events are brought about which we refer to a providential administration. How is it possible that the Governor of the universe should propose to himself a scheme of providence, when he is not able to foresee the *means* whereby the scheme is to be effected?

Prescience, then, we will say, is necessary in order to a Providence: and this may very well be if the determination of an intelligent being be always the same in the same circumstances, including the state of his mind; but it seems absolutely impossible on the supposition of a multitude of independent* agents at work in the universe. These might be perpetually counteracting the designs of providence, if such an imperfect providence were admitted. And here I cannot but recollect a passage which occurs in a Dissertation upon Prayer by that excellent man Dr. Price, and which I think much to my purpose, tho' certainly not so intended, and therefore it may have more weight. The Doctor, having mentioned virtue as the principal thing we ought to pray for, adds, "I hope it will not be said that, this being placed in our own power, we have no reason for any applications to God for it, but ought to seek it entirely from ourselves.— Is any man truly virtuous? And has he no reason to praise God on this account? May he venture to declare that he owes it not in any way to God? Was it not in consequence of the divine will and direction that he was brought into those circumstances, and had those views of things laid before his mind, which have produced this happy effect? Is there no reason to think that there have been many good men in the world who, had their circumstances been *in the least different* from what they were, had *one* incident in their lives never happened, or had any smaller share of advantages been granted them, would have continued in the number of the careless and irreligious*?"

* Any reflecting mind, I should think, would be shocked at the notion of a *creature independent of its creator*: but I would beg leave to ask, Have we a conception of a Being free and at the same time, and in the same instances, *dependent*? In other words, Is not a Being necessarily *independent* exactly in proportion to the *liberty* he enjoys?

* See Price's Four Dissertations, p. 300 and 301.

* Mr. P. is not singular in this respect.

A person, who does not believe a Revelation, if he acknowledge a perfect Deity, must at the same time admit a Providence, and in order thereto a Prescience: but whoever receives the Revelations of the Old and New Testaments must be a believer in Prophecy. Now real Prophecy supposes certain Prescience, which one, who only believes Natural Religion, from the imperfect idea he has formed of the Deity, may perhaps reject. There must surely, however, be the highest inconsistency in pretending to believe there can be Prophecy where the thing foretold is not foreknown: and to me it is equally strange that a thing should be foreknown and not be certain, or certain and not necessary. And it deserves to be considered that those very things are predicted in the Scriptures which, the advocates for philosophical liberty contend, must, from their nature, be contingent, and not subject to any necessary law whereby they are produced: I mean the virtuous and vicious actions of men.

But if I were capable of disbelieving the providence of God and the prophecies of Scripture, still I must believe the Doctrine of Necessity, being convinced by my own experience and what I understand to be the experience of other men*. If I engage in any affair, some motive must determine me to do so. It is inconceivable how a person can act at all, if he be not thus determined. Different motives, indeed, influence different men: those, which operate most powerfully on a vicious person, may not, in the least degree, affect a sincere lover of virtue; a sordid and a generous nature will feel and will act very differently in the same circumstances; but some motive is absolutely necessary, and, if there be several present to the mind, the strongest determines it. If a man do a thing which we think strange, we ask what could induce him to it? supposing something there must needs be, tho' we cannot tell what. Even those who have said most in favour of liberty have acknowledged,

* Mr. Locke, in the first paragraph of his Conduct of the Understanding, altho' he speaks of man's *determining himself*, immediately after adds "The will itself, how absolute and uncontrollable soever it may be thought, never fails in its obedience to the dictates of the understanding." Whether there be a real consistency in these opinions, I leave others to judge.

I think, that they were unable to act without a motive, at the same time maintaining that they were free to choose what motive should determine them. This choice, however, could not, any more than any other act of the mind, take place without some inducement to make it. Many of these persons have confessed, what I should imagine few persons in the world would deny, (*viz.*) that *happiness* is the general object of all men. If it be so in reality, I cannot avoid concluding that, in every instance, our choice is determined by the greatest happiness or good. It is no detraction, I apprehend, to affirm thus much of the very best characters. Whoever prefers religion and virtue before every thing else appears to me herein to seek *his* felicity, while others unwisely seek *theirs* elsewhere. Religious and benevolent affections are inseparably connected with happiness the purest and most perfect. If the contrary were true, one might venture to pronounce that such a character as a religious and virtuous man would never have existed. Even those, who express themselves with all the ardour of a generous enthusiasm when talking of *disinterested* virtue, are sometimes observed to confess unwarily the strong *interest* they take in the happiness of individuals, or in the public welfare. The interest in reality is never stronger than when the idea of *self* is absent from the mind.

I would add further that it is generally, I think, admitted, the judgement is inevitably determined by the evidence before the mind. Now if this be true, and if Mr. Locke's opinion be true also, that the will never fails in its obedience, the doctrine of necessity follows of course. And then there will be much propriety in ascribing the vices of mankind to a wrong *estimate* of things. This seems to be done in scripture, where we find vice and folly to be synonymous; and every one will remember that remarkable expression "Have the workers of iniquity no knowledge?" A wrong *estimate* likewise is the fruitful cause which the advocates for liberty scruple not often to assign as producing such unhappy effects, how strange soever their conduct herein may appear to me.

As a believer, then, in a perfect Providence, and in the Prophecy of Scripture (to say nothing of the multitude of other scripture passages), and of the consideration

consideration of what seems to be the Fact with respect to Human Agency, I find myself obliged to receive the Doctrine of Necessity.

It never has happened, I believe, that I have offered my opinion with such rash and unseemly confidence as in stating my former objections to the doctrine for which I am now pleading; and in what I have advanced of a similar nature in a little book intitled "Hints and Essays Theological and Moral." If, however, I might be permitted, I would presume to allege, in my behalf, that the real existence of Philosophical Liberty has been, and is very generally acknowledged even by the Calvinists, who have contended that the first man was in perfect possession of it: and in the opinion of others, some of the wisest and best, the very *being* of virtue depends on it. This was, in truth, my own opinion; and hence my unwarrantable (tho' I would hope not unpardonable) zeal.

The doctrine of necessity annihilating, as appeared to me, the reality of virtue and moral excellence, appeared also to destroy the ideas of praise and blame and accountableness, and, therefore, of reward and punishment; it seemed even to take away the moral attributes of the Deity, so as to render him no longer that infinitely venerable object whom we have been accustomed to adore. These considerations, I thought, afforded sufficient reason for controverting the doctrine; and on this ground I rested my objections; but, in consequence of giving more attention to the subject, I find I have been deceived.

When we contemplate the idea of an intelligent mind conversing with that vast variety of objects presented to it, distinguishing their nature and comparative value, approving and joyfully preferring "the things which are excellent," a mind wherein the love of God and the love of man perpetually bear sway, we have certainly before us a character of *real goodness*. At least, I think, it must be allowed to be very *amiable*, tho' formed by the necessary influence of the different *forces*, thro' which the person has been conducted by Divine Providence. Thus much, I should think, would be granted, by one who is not a Necessarian; were he to imagine such a character existing. For my part, it appears to me the greatest perfection attainable by humanity.

It will be said that, after all, we have here nothing better than natural excellence. Be it so. It is, however, *the highest species* of it. But have we, in truth, a conception of any thing better? Is it not universally allowed that the Deity is naturally possessed of all that excellence which we attribute to him? And would it not be deemed charging him with imperfection to say otherwise?—Nevertheless, we ought carefully to remark the great difference between the *derived* and the *underived*, the being who is altogether *dependent* and the absolutely *independent* Being, the ENTITUM ENS. And tho' we cannot conceive of the glorious Creator as acting without *motives* the most benevolent and wise, this consideration doth not destroy the notion of his being the only true and original *cause*. The creatures, indeed, can be no other than instruments to fulfil his purposes; for that end created, supported, and appointed to their several stations and circumstances, the influence of which they feel, and (still exercising their reason, judgement, and choice) are thereby led to act in a certain and definite manner from the beginning well known to him "who declareth the
"end from the beginning, and, from
"ancient times, the things which are
"not yet done; saying, My counsel
"shall stand, and I will do all my
"pleasure."

With respect to the notion of Accountableness—it is not agreeable, I apprehend, to strict philosophy. At the same time, things will conclude in the very same manner you would judge to be right, should you hold mankind to be accountable in the strictest sense: (i. e.) He, whose disposition and conduct have been such as that you and every one else would call him a good man, will be put into a state of great and inconceivable felicity; while the man of an opposite character will be appointed to a state of severe suffering, which, likewise, we are unable to conceive. The present world is evidently a state of discipline; and, when we have passed through it, it seems perfectly reasonable that we should be disposed to according as we are found qualified. Goodness, it hath been often said, is not more a condition of obtaining, than a necessary qualification for enjoying the heavenly happiness. Some pious, yet mistaken, people, who have considered themselves as *the children of*

God to the exclusion of the rest of mankind, have observed, if a gentler discipline will not answer the purpose, one more severe is adopted for the accomplishment of their salvation. Now I think it no extravagant thing to hope and expect, from the infinite goodness of the Universal Parent, that in this manner he will treat all his rational offspring; and that even the severe discipline the worst of mankind may experience in a future world shall be the means of bringing back his perversely-wandering children to himself and to their proper happiness. This, I am aware, may be regarded by many as nothing better than a dream: I will therefore beg leave, Mr. Urban, in some future Magazine, to offer somewhat in support of it. THEOPHILUS.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 10.

GIVE me leave to recommend to your notice a Paper of Observations, which, though it does not particularly mark the increase of luxury in this part of Great Britain, is a striking proof of its rapid progress to the North within the short period of TWENTY YEARS. You will find it Lond. Chron. Feb. 10, and in my opinion it is well worth preserving in your Repository. Y. D.

Edinburgh. Jan. 1.

I HAVE often thought that it would be both curious and useful to observe, from time to time, the vicissitudes of manners in society; and by comparing the present with the past, to examine whether as a people, or as individuals, we were improving or declining. It is frequently difficult to assign a reason for the revolutions which take place in the manners of a country, or to trace the causes that have occasioned the change; but, in all cases, the first step towards investigating the cause is to state the facts.

Every person who remembers but a few years back, must be sensible of a very striking difference in the external appearance, and in the manners of the people, of this place.

Let us state a comparison, for instance, no farther back than between the year 1763, and the year 1783; and many features of the present time will probably appear prominent, which, in the gradual progress of society, have passed altogether unnoticed, or have been faintly perceived.

In 1763—Edinburgh was almost confined within the city walls. Nichol-

son's-street and square, Chapel-street, great part of Bristol-street, Chrichton-street, George's-square, Teviot-row, Buccleugh-street, St. Patrick's-square, &c. &c. to the South, were fields and orchards—to the North there was no bridge; and, till of late, the New Town, with all its elegant and magnificent buildings, squares, streets, rows, courts, &c. did not exist. It is perhaps moderate to say, that two millions sterling have been expended on building in and about Edinburgh since 1763.

In 1763—People of quality and fashion lived in houses, which, in 1783, are inhabited by tradesmen, and people in humble and ordinary life.

In 1763—There were two stage-coaches, with three horses, a coachman, and postillion each, which went to Leith every hour, from eight in the morning to eight at night, and consumed the hour upon the stage. There were no other stage-coaches in Scotland, except one which set out once a month for London, and was 15 days upon the road.

In 1783—There are four or five stage-coaches to Leith every half hour, and they run it in 15 or 20 minutes. Dunn, who now has the magnificent hotels in the New Town, was also the first person who attempted a stage-coach to Dalkeith, a village six miles distant. There are now stage-coaches, fays, and diligences to every considerable town in Scotland, and to many of them two, three, or four. To London there are 60 stage-coaches monthly, or 15 every week, and they reach the capital in four days.

In 1763—The hackney-coaches in Edinburgh were few in number, and perhaps the worst in Britain.

In 1783—The number of hackney-coaches is tripled, and they are the handsomest carriages, and have the best horses of the kind, without exception, in Europe.

In 1763—Triple the number of merchants keep their own carriages that ever did in any former period.

In 1783—Several presbyterian ministers, and professors in the college, keep their carriages; a circumstance which, in a circumscribed walk of life as to fortune, does honour to the literary abilities of many of them.

In 1763—There were 396 four-wheeled carriages entered to pay duty, and 462 two-wheeled.

In 1783—There are 1268 four-wheeled

wheeled carriages entered to pay duty, and 338 two-wheeled.

In 1763—There was no such profession known as an haberdasher.

In 1783—It is nearly the most frequent in town.

In 1763—There was no such profession known as a perfumer—barbers and wig-makers were numerous—hair-dressers were few.

In 1783—Perfumers have splendid shops in every street—some of them advertise keeping bears, to kill occasionally, for greasing hair.—Hair-dressers are tripled in number, and there is a professor who advertises a hair-dressing academy, and lectures on that *hoble and useful art*.

In 1763—There were no oyster-cellars, or, if any, they were for the reception of the lowest rank.

In 1783—Oyster-cellars are become places of genteel and fashionable resort, and the frequent rendezvous of dancing parties or private assemblies.

In 1763—A stranger coming to Edinburgh was obliged to put up at a dirty inn, or to remove to private lodgings—there was no such place as an hotel; the word indeed was not known, or only intelligible to French scholars.

In 1783—A stranger may be accommodated most elegantly at many public hotels; may be lodged like a prince, and command every luxury of life—his guinea, it must be owned, will not go quite so far as it did in 1763.

In 1763—The Society of Cadies was numerous; they were ready and useful servants of the public, and would have run an errand to any part of the city for a penny.

In 1783—The cadies are few, and those generally pimps, or occasional waiters—they expect sixpence where they formerly got a penny; and the only knowledge there is of their being an incorporated society, is by some of the principal ones tormenting strangers and citizens, the whole year through, with a box, begging for their poor.

In 1763—The wages to servant-maids were, generally, from 3*l*. to 4*l*. a year. They dressed decently, in blue or red cloaks or plaids, suitably to their station.

In 1783—The wages are nearly the same, but the dress and appearance are greatly altered, the servant-maids being almost as fine as their mistresses.

In 1763—Edinburgh was chiefly supplied with vegetables from Musselburgh,

cried through the streets by women with creels on their backs: any sudden increase of people raised all the markets.

In 1783—The markets of Edinburgh are as amply supplied with every necessary as any in Europe.—In 1782, Adm. Parker's fleet, and the Jamaica fleet, consisting of 13 sail of the line, many frigates, and near 400 merchant-men, lay near two months in Leith Roads, were fully supplied with every kind of provision.

The merchants of London, who, thro' ignorance, but from humanity, sent four transports with fresh provisions to the fleet, had them returned without breaking bulk.—It is believed that a similar instance to the above would not have happened at any port in Britain.

In my next I shall give you a few striking facts respecting MANNERS.

THEOPHRASTUS.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 4.

BE pleased to allow a place in your valuable Magazine for the following picture of the manners of the times, copied from an evening paper in July last: it will be a fit companion for the satirical Squib in p. 577 of your Magazine for that month:

A Comparison between the year 1750 and that of 1783.

In the year 1750 Hackney coaches were plain, awkward, clumsy things, hung by leathers: at present they are *tasty*, and almost as handsome as those belonging to people of fashion. At that time country gentlemen and their families kept at home, or made a journey once a year with a pair of dock-tailed black hollies: whereas now they spend all their fortunes in London, and drive hunters 100 guineas the pair. Fashions in the former period did not reach any place 50 miles from London, till they were nearly out: now they travel down in coaches and diligences in a few hours. In the year 1750 farmers daughters carried butter and eggs to market in green Josephs, fastened round with a leathern girdle: now they wear riding habits and plumes of feathers. Formerly citizens wore round wigs, and worsted stockings: now nothing but quecs and silk hose are worn by their apprentices and porters. In 1750 mutton was three-pence halfpenny a pound: now it is nearer sixpence. Maid's wages at that time were from three to five pounds per annum: they are now from eight to ten. The number of merchants

chants at that time was very small; but those were in general wealthy and respectable; their daughters learned to work, and make pastry: now merchants are as numerous as clerks; and their families are emulous in dissipation. Forty years ago there were hardly any turnpike roads: Islington and Camberwell were then both distant villages; now they are almost united with London." The universal motto may now be *Non sum qualis eram*, adds

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

P. S. The very incorrect account of Dr. Robert Harris, in p. 667 of your volume for last year, may be adjusted by consulting A. Wood's "Athen. Oxon." ii. 227, 228.

P. 704, col. 2, l. 4, bot. r. 'preserving.' And p. 706, l. pen. 'expedient.'

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 6.

AS your collection is justly considered as a most useful repository, which affords an opportunity of diffusing knowledge in an easy manner, to a very great extent, and is particularly valuable on account of the agreeable variety of authentic and curious anecdotes of eminent persons with which it abounds; I apprehend that my furnishing you with a faithful account of a man, who was certainly a worthy and respectable character, will neither be useless nor disagreeable. Its length will not, I hope, be an insuperable bar to its insertion.

But the reason I have already given for this attempt is not the only one that induces me to take up my pen on this occasion; I am particularly led to send you this account by observing a passage in your Magazine for October last, p. 332, wherein a book is mentioned (of which the person I mean was the author) in rather an uncandid manner. In order to save your correspondents the trouble of referring to the Magazine, I will, as the passage is but short, transcribe it here:

"I should be glad to be informed by some of your correspondents, who was the author (writers or compilers) of that vast heap of combustible divinity intitled, The Illustration of the Holy Scriptures, printed at Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, in three volumes in folio. —Mr. Sellon, of Clerkenwell, has written a judicious pamphlet against this enormous publication, but has not informed the public who were the authors."

To what this anonymous writer

refers, or what is his meaning by the phrase "combustible divinity," it is not easy to say; but it has been justly observed that this phrase might be used with most propriety if applied to the principles of Popery, but cannot be used with any distinct meaning when applied to the books in question, the principles of which are as opposite to Popery as light is to darkness. Nor will it be generally allowed, that Mr. Sellon's attempt to refute the principles it inculcates, deserves to be called either candid or judicious. But this is not the proper place for such a discussion.

The late Mr. Robert Goadby, the sole and undoubted author of the Illustration of the Holy Scriptures, carried on a very large and extensive business as a printer and bookseller, at Sherborne, in Dorsetshire. Few men have been more generally known in the West than he was, and few had more friends or more enemies. To the freedom of his sentiments on religious and political subjects, and to the openness with which he declared them, he was indebted for both. Truth was the object of his researches: nor did he scruple to avow a change of opinion when he was satisfied in his own mind that the notions which he had before formed were erroneous. His knowledge was considerable, and he was well versed in several languages.

The Illustration of the Holy Scriptures is a book that has been very generally read, and widely circulated. Notwithstanding its large size, three bulky volumes in folio, it has been perused by many thousands with great attention, and with real pleasure and improvement. To the Calvinist, the Trinitarian, or the Enthusiast, it cannot be agreeable, because it combats their respective systems with cogent arguments and acute reasonings. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at, that they have severely censured it, and treated it with the greatest asperity. But to those who wish to make scripture and reason coincide, and to avoid inconsistency, it will give great pleasure. To persons of this cast of mind, the rationality of its principles and the pureness of its morality will strongly recommend it, though they may differ from it in some respects. When it first appeared, it had the singular recommendation of being the only English commentary on the sacred volumes that was

was

was written on a rational plan, and that boldly ventured to deviate from popular systems of Tritheists and Calvinists. In exposing the errors of those systems it had a very considerable share. Nor was its author to be deterred from continuing to circulate his work by the threatenings of those who disliked it, or the harsh language which they chose to adopt respecting it. Conscious of its sentiments being such as appeared to him to be just, he was not to be influenced by fear. That he was influenced by a love of truth in this publication he gave a remarkable and convincing proof: this was, that he took great care to correct in the latter editions such tenets and remarks as appeared to him to be erroneous in the first. Among other considerable alterations which took place in the latter editions of the *Illustration*, were the introduction and adoption of many of the admirable observations of the Rev. Dr. Hugh Farmer, on the curious and difficult subjects of miracles, demoniacs, &c. That able divine has thrown great light on these important subjects in his several publications respecting them, of which improvements Mr. Goadby did not fail to make the proper use. The great doctrine of the unity of God was also inculcated still more strongly in the latter editions; and the harsh and severe, but commonly received doctrine of the eternity of hell torments, was very ably refuted, upon the most liberal and extensive grounds. I cannot help here remarking, that the late Dr. Newton, Bp. of Bristol, tho' he was far from entertaining very liberal ideas upon some religious subjects, has, notwithstanding, written a very elaborate dissertation to evince, that the above-mentioned most dismal doctrine cannot be proved either by scripture or reason.

To attempt to enter into a minute discussion of the merits of so large a work would be quite improper in this place. I shall, therefore, only add, that the "*Illustration*" has been spoken of in a very respectful manner by several able judges, to whom it gave great satisfaction.

Mr. Goadby was the author and compiler of several other useful publications. In particular, he published, both in folio and duodecimo, "*A Rational Catechism*;" or, *The Principles of Religion drawn from the Mind itself.*" In this Catechism he has endea-

voured, and not without considerable success, to impress upon the minds of his readers, particularly young persons, the strongest arguments in favour of natural and revealed religion; and this he does, agreeably to the title which he has given to his Catechism, upon such principles as are calculated to give the most amiable, and consequently the justest ideas of the Supreme Being, and of his dispensations, and to make scripture and reason perfectly consistent.

He also compiled and printed a useful book, intituled, "*The Christian's Instructor and Pocket Companion, extracted from the Holy Scriptures.*" This had the good fortune to meet with the approbation of Bishop Sherlock, and was very well received by the public.—It should be observed, that the above book is at present imperfect, the author having only completed that part of his design which belongs to the Old Testament: ill-health, and other avocations, prevented his completing the other part of his design, which he intended to do by extracting and bringing into one view the texts in the New Testament, on similar subjects, in the same manner as he had done those in the Old,

In 1777, when the execution of Dr. Dodd made a great noise, he published a pamphlet, in which he endeavoured to prove that the notion too generally entertained, that his fate was hard, on account of the character he bore, and the many good qualities he possessed, was erroneous. He argues, that as that unhappy man's life was justly forfeited to the state in consequence of his having committed a crime which would prove fatal to all trade, if its progress were not checked in time, his being a clergyman rendered it more necessary that he should suffer, than if he had been a layman. He also makes some very judicious remarks on the blameable lenity with which it is fashionable to treat a departure from honesty, and a breach of the laws; a lenity, calculated to lessen that horror with which every honest man ought to consider even the most inconsiderable acts of dishonesty, especially when exercised to maintain a boundless and inexcusable extravagance.

Mr. Goadby was also the conductor of several miscellaneous and periodical publications, which being sold extremely cheap, and very widely circulated, had a considerable good effect, and

and proved the means of disseminating a great deal of useful knowledge among persons whose opportunities of gaining information were few and scanty. In the West of England, in particular, his publications were read by great numbers who scarcely ever read any thing else, and were calculated to excite a desire of useful knowledge that could not fail to be highly beneficial. To the praise of Mr. Goadby, it should be observed, that he carefully excluded from his publications every thing of an immoral and irreligious tendency.

Of liberty, both religious and political, he was a distinguished and consistent assertor. In proof of the former it will be sufficient to mention the liberal and rational principles on this subject which he inculcated in his *Illustration*, and other publications, as well as warmly maintained whenever they became the subject of conversation.

His attachment to political liberty, and the English constitution, was very conspicuous on many occasions. His weekly paper, intitled "*The Sherborne Mercury*," was uniformly conducted in a manner friendly to the liberties of Englishmen. In particular, he had a just idea of the importance of the liberty of the press; and the celebrated axiom of Mr. Hume, "That the liberties of the press and the liberties of the people must stand and fall together," was a favourite one with him. With a manly boldness he never scrupled to avow his sentiments on important political points, and would frequently, through the channel of his paper, as well as in his other publications, enforce upon his countrymen the importance of a proper attention to the preservation of their liberties from the attacks of those who were hostile to them.

To the poor he was a constant and generous friend. Their distresses frequently engaged his attention, and were sure to meet with a liberal relief. On some occasions he brought upon himself a great deal of trouble by the zeal with which he pleaded their cause. Nothing was more abhorrent to his nature than cruelty, and he always spoke of it with the utmost detestation. His acts of beneficence were very numerous, while he lived; and by his will he left a sum in the stocks, the interest of which is annually distributed among the poor of the town in which he lived.

Of the beauties of nature he was a warm and attentive admirer. As a proof of this, I shall beg leave to ob-

serve, that he left 40s. a year to the Vicars of Sherborne for ever, on condition of their preaching an annual sermon, upon the first Sunday in May; when the beauties of nature are generally in the highest perfection, on the wonders of the creation.—The inscription on his tomb-stone, placed there in consequence of his own directions, is another proof that the infinite varieties of vegetation engrossed a considerable share of his attention. It stands in the church-yard of Osborne, a small village situated about a mile from Sherborne, and is as follows:

In Memory

OF MR. ROBERT GOADBY,
Late of Sherborne, Printer, who departed this
Life, August 12, 1778, aged 57.

Death is a path that must be trod,

If Man would ever come to God.

The fir-tree aspires to the sky,
And is clothed with everlasting verdure;
Emblem of the good, and of that everlasting
Life, which God will bestow on them.
Since death is the gate to life, the grave
Should be crown'd with flowers.

On the 12th of August, 1778, he fell a victim to an atrophy, after a very long and painful illness, which he bore with great calmness and resignation. Many of his friends apprehended that he injured his health by too great an application to business and study. He was, indeed, of a disposition uncommonly active and assiduous, and could not bear to be long idle. He was also accustomed to rise very early, even in winter. The numerous concerns in which he was engaged engrossed a very considerable share of his attention; and these, in conjunction with that vigour of mind which he certainly possessed, occasioned his living in much too sedentary a manner. This brought on, by degrees, so great and general a relaxation of the whole of his vital system, that the utmost efforts of medicine proved useless, and he paid the debt of nature at the age of 57.

He was not without his faults: But they were few, and not of a singular kind. They were, without doubt, greatly overbalanced by his good qualities, which certainly entitle him to the character of a most active, useful, and worthy member of society. W.

P. S. W. E's remark in your *Mag.* for Dec. 1783, is undoubtedly groundless. "The studious young man," to whom he is thought to allude, had no hand in compiling the *Illustration*; the whole of which was certainly Mr. Robert Goadby's. MR.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 12.
THE arms engraved in your first plate, for October last (fig. 4), are two bars, *Harcourt*, impaled with a cross moline. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the intermarriages of the *Harcourt* family to inform you of the name of the bearer of the second coat *. At the first sight this coat has the appearance of an uncommon bearing; but on a closer inspection it proves to be nothing more than the ancient method of impaling arms.

In Mr. Edmondson's *Heraldry* it is said, that "the arms of the town of Derby, as painted in the town-hall, are a hart cumbent upon a hill, in a park paled, all proper; but that in the common seal, which is very ancient, they are a hart lodged in a wood."

Permit me to observe (from a very fine impression of the common seal, now lying before me, which, as Mr. Edmondson truly says, is a very ancient one), that the arms, engraved on the seal are "a hart cumbent, within a park paled," just in the same manner as they are painted in the town-hall.

Your correspondent A. G. vol. LIII. p. 750, was misinformed as to St. Dogmel's being the place of President Bradshaw's birth. He was descended from a very ancient family, seated at *Bradshaw*, in Chinley liberty, near Chapel en le Firth, in Derbyshire (who bore for their arms "Arg. two bezants between two martlets Sab."), which estate now belongs to Piers Galliard, Esq. his ancestor having married an heiress of the Bradshaw family. The President was born at Marple-hall, in Cheshire, a few miles from Chapel en le Firth, at which town it is said that he and his brothers received a part of their education. I have been informed, that the late Mr. Watson, of Stockport, had collected a great many curious particulars relative to this extraordinary man, with an intent to publish the same. It is said, that the President's elder brother, Henry Bradshaw, was a captain in the King's army, in which station he exerted himself with as much spirit as the President did in his.

The pamphlet enquired after in your last Mag. p. 1028, by your correspondent W. has the following title: "A Discourse on the Bookland and Folk-

* Mr. Edmondson has inserted this coat per pale O. and V. a cross moline G. in the coat of *Harcourt*, but has not been so kind as to explain it.

land of the Saxons; wherein the Nature of those Kinds of Estates is explained, and the Notion of them advanced by Sir John Dalrymple, in his Essay on Feudal Property, examined and confuted." Cambridge, printed by J. Archdeacon, Printer to the University, 1775. 8vo. price 1s. About two years afterwards, there was a 4to. pamphlet published on the same subject, with the following title: "A Dissertation on the Folcland and Boclande of the Saxons. Lond. 1777." printed by W. Richardson. M. Y. K.

MR. URBAN, Manchester, Feb. 3.
SCRUTATOR, last vol. p. 928, wants an explanation of *Lifting*. It was originally designed to represent our Saviour's resurrection. The men lift the women on Easter-Monday, and the women the men on Tuesday. One or more take hold of each leg; and one or more of each arm, near the body, and lift the person up, in an horizontal position, three times. It is a rude, indecent, and dangerous diversion, practised chiefly by the lower class of people; our magistrates constantly prohibit it by the bellman, but it subsists at the ends of the town, and the women have of late years converted it into a money job. I believe it is chiefly confined to these northern counties. I shall be obliged to any of your correspondents if he will inform me what will effectually destroy crickets. I have many children, therefore poison is dangerous; and the hedge-hog is inexpedient. J. H—Y.

Another correspondent says, "*Lifting* is done one day by the men to the women, and another by the women to the men, I think, on Easter Monday and Tuesday, in memory of the Resurrection. I speak from memory, perhaps about Shrewsbury. Probably this is in Bourn and Brand, on the Antiquities of the common people, a book which however wants shortening and lengthening."

MR. URBAN, Jan. 7.
AS a correspondent of yours, vol. LIII. p. 578, is desirous, amongst other customs, of knowing the original of regaling on *Yarmety* on what he calls "Mothering Sunday," I have here sent you what has occurred to me towards tracing it out. As to "Mothering Sunday," of which another correspondent, p. 928, confesses his ignorance,

nace, and which indeed I never heard of before, this I suppose may be some Sunday near Christmas, and has reference to the winter solstice, the night of which was called by our ancestors *Möser-Night*, as they reckoned the beginning of their years from thence. But be this as it will, I know it is a custom in the northern counties to have *farmety*, or *frumity*, as the common people there call it, on Christmas-eve; however the word be pronounced, it is probably derived from *frumentum*, wheat*. It is made of what is called in a certain town in Yorkshire "kreed wheat," or whole grains first boiled plump and soft, and then put into and boiled in milk sweetened and spiced. One of the principal feasts among the northern nations was the *Juul*, afterwards called *Yule*, about the shortest day †; which, as Mr. Mallet observes, bore a great resemblance to the Roman *Saturnalia*, feasts instituted in memory of Noah, who, as Mr. Bryant has shewn, was the real Saturn, and, from the light he has thrown on this subject, the *Juul* might have a greater affinity with them than Mr. Mallet was aware. In almost all the ancient nations anniversary seasons were observed in commemoration of something or other relating to Noah or the deluge: but in process of time the originals were forgotten by many of them, and they were diverted to other purposes, which has occasioned some perplexity. In September the Egyptians, Canaanites, and others, made bitter lamentations for the dead Osiris, Jammuz, Adonis, Scapis, or Apis, on the bier, by all which names Noah was denoted; and this was in commemoration of his being at that time shut up in the ark. They also observed a festivity in commemoration of his coming out again, when they ran about in a wild disorderly manner, making great exclamations, with other demonstrations of frantic mirth. Besides which there seems to me to have been another celebrated, as the Romans did their *Saturnalia*, in December, when all were considered on a level, like masters, like man; and this was to express the social manner in which Noah lived about this time with his family in the ark, when the great storms and tem-

pests were ceased, and all the oppressors and disturbers of mankind were destroyed. Of this kind, I take it, was the feast *Juul*; and as Noah was not only adored as the god of the deluge, but also recognised as a great benefactor to mankind by teaching or improving them in the art of husbandry, what could be more suitable than for them to regale themselves on it with a palatable dish for those times, the principal ingredient of which is wheat? Those times were held peculiarly sacred by the idolisers of Noah, which were adapted to express the perishing of the old world and the revival of the new, as that of the new moons; and, as then one ended and another began, they called it the old and new day: and the winter solstice might seem to the northern nations more fully to answer this purpose, as on it they ended the old and began the new year. That this rejoicing on Christmas-eve had its rise from the *Juul*, and was exchanged for it, is evident from a custom practised in the northern counties of putting a large clog of wood on the fire this evening, which is still called the *Yule Clog*: the original occasion of it may have been, as the *Juul* was their greatest festival, to honour it with the best fire. About this, in the rude and simple ages after the change, the whole household, which was quite agreeable to the nature of the old feast, used to sit, stand, or play in a sportive manner, according to the proverb of those times,

All friends round the wrekin.

Now what gave occasion to this exchange was this: in the degenerate ages it was the usual method to convert these Barbarians by adapting the Christian religion, as much as possible, to their ancient usages and customs; and one most prevailing way they took for doing it was, by promising them they should be indulged with the same or like feasts in it as what they enjoyed before in Paganism. Hence for the *Juul* they gave them to understand they should enjoy the feast of Christmas, and indulged them with this part of their feast on its eve, which they might think innocent, and would not break in much upon this festival, and agreed with their ancient manner of beginning theirs. However, from that strong attachment the multitude always have for their ancient customs, many of them for some time afterwards called

* On this head let the curious reader consult "The Farmety," a delightful poem of the facetious Dr. King. SCRIBERUS.

† Northern Antiquities, vol. 1. p. 130.

Christmas 'Yule; and this seems to have prevailed the longest in the northern countries. In the same manner as the feast of our Lord's Resurrection was substituted for another festival they held in the spring or Easter month, as April was then called, from the easterly winds which prevail at this time, it is called Easter amongst us to this day. But, by the bye, I think it high time this old denomination was laid aside, and the true one restored. It would be much the best to have all our Christian festivals called by their most true, simple, and expressive names, that people of all ranks might hence be more strongly reminded of what great, glorious, and interesting events they are intended to recall into their minds, and so be excited to think more seriously about them, and take comfort from them. We have another instance of this impropriety in Acts xii. 4, where our translators have put Easter for the Passover.

J. M.

SCRUTATOR observes, that "*Mothering Sunday*" is explained in Bailey's Dictionary, 8vo. where it is said, that "*Mothering* is a custom still retained in many places of England, of visiting parents on Midlent Sunday; and it seems to be called *Mothering* from the respect in old time paid to the *Mother* church, it being the custom for people in popish times to visit their *Mother* church on Midlent Sunday, and to make their offerings at the high altar."

A NOTTINGHAMSHIRE correspondent tells us, that, when he was a school-boy, the practice on Christmas-eve was to roast apples on a string till they dropt into a large bowl of spiced ale, which is the whole composition of "*Lamb's Wool*;" and that, whilst he was an apprentice, the custom was to visit his mother on *Midlent Sunday* (thence called *Mothering Sunday*), for a regale of excellent furmety.

The same correspondent wishes to know the etymology of the word *Firm*, as applied to the partnership of a merchant or trader's house; Dr. Johnson not having given the word in that acceptation.

N.

MR. URBAN, Rotherham, Dec 17.

YOUR anonymous correspondent, vol. LIII. p. 928, having said that he never heard of *Lamb's Wool* on Christmas-eve, and cannot guess the meaning, I am induced to trouble you with the following attempt at an explanation of what was meant by the ex-

pression.

In that part of Yorkshire [near Leeds] where I was born, and spent my youth, I remember, when I was a boy, that it was customary for many families, on the twelfth eve of Christmas, (not on Christmas-eve, as your correspondent H. T. p. 978, mentions) to invite their relations, friends, and neighbours to their houses, to play at cards, and to partake of a supper, of which minced pies were an indispensable ingredient; and after supper was brought in the *Wassail Cup*, or *Wassail Bowl*, being a large bowl, such as is now used for punch, filled with sweetened ale and roasted apples.—I have seen bowls used for this purpose that held above a gallon.—A plate of spiced cake was first handed about to the company, and then the *Wassail Bowl*, of which every one partook, by taking with a spoon, out of the ale, a roasted apple, and eating it, and then drinking the healths of the company out of the bowl, wishing them a Merry Christmas* and a happy New Year: the ingredients put into the bowl, viz. ale, sugar, nutmeg, and roasted apples, were usually called, *Lamb's Wool*, and the night on which it used to be drunk (which was generally on the twelfth-eve) was commonly called *Wassail-eve*. I am of opinion that the custom was very ancient; but from whence it arose, or why the mixture was called *Lamb's Wool*, I do not at present pretend to account.

Shakspeare certainly alludes to it in his '*Midsummer Night's Dream*,' where he makes Puck, or Robin Goodfellow, say

— Sometimes lurk I in a gossip's bowl
In very likeness of a roasted crab †,
And when she drinks, against her lips I bob,
And on her wither'd dewlap pour the ale—
A very common accident; especially to old people, who oftentimes had as much *Lamb's Wool* in the bowl as they could lift to their heads, and sometimes more than they could do so without assistance:

Since the alteration of the style, the *Wassail Bowl*, or *Wassail Cup*, as it was more commonly called, is so much gone into disuse in this part of the country, that I have scarcely seen it in

* The festival of Christmas used in this part of the country to hold for twenty days, and some persons extended it to Candlemas.

† Crab-apple.

roduced into company these thirty years.—Indeed the festival of Christmas is not celebrated since that period as it used to be in my remembrance.

We have in this place a very ancient custom yet kept up, viz. the *Curfeu bells*, called here *Culfer*, i. e. *Cool-fire*, which are two of the church bells rung alternately, every morning and evening, at seven o'clock; during the twelve days of Christmas only, and at no other time of the year.—They make a most disagreeable sound.

Yours, &c. JOSIAH BECKWITH.

P. S. Furnety used, in my remembrance, to be always the breakfast and supper on Christmas-eve in this country.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 3.

IN addition to my former paper on the Gypsies, I would observe that mine Host of the Garter* talks of *Bohemian Tartar*, on which Dr. Johnson notes. "The French call a *Bohemian* what we call a *Gypsy*;" but I believe the Host means nothing more than, by a wild appellation, to insinuate that *Simple* makes a strange appearance. So he had applied the title of a "*Casilian* king untial" to Dr. Caius. *Basc Hungarian* wight, and Duke of Germany, are introduced in the same comedy.

In the book of receipts and payments of the King's Majesty, beginning at Michaelmas, 35 Henry VIII. are the following entries:

"Net payments, 1 Sept. 36 of Henry 8th.

"Item. To Tho. Warner, Sergeant of the Admiraltie, 10th Sept. for victualls prepared for a shipp appointed to conveiy certain Egipcians to Callis 58s.—Item. To the same Tho. Warner, to thuse of John Bowles, for the freight of the said shipp 6l. 5s.—Item. To Robt ap Rice, Esq. Shreff of Huntingdon, for the charge of the Egipcians at a speciell gaile delive'y, and the bringing of them upp to be convey'd over the fces, over and besides the some of 4l. 5s. growing of 17 horsis solde at 5s. the pce, as apperyth by a particular boke of the same 17l. 17s. 7d. —Item. To Will. Wever being appointed to have the charge of the conducte of the said Egipcians to Callis 5l."

Of the Spanish gypsies Mr. Swinburne gives the following account. "They swarm more in the province of

Granada than in any other part of the realm. This singular sect have kept themselves separate from the rest of mankind ever since their first appearance recorded in history. Their origin remains a problem not to be satisfactorily solved; and I doubt whether the gitanos themselves have any secret tradition that might lead to a discovery of what they really were in the beginning, or from what country they came. The received opinion sets them down as Egyptians, and makes them out to be the descendants of those vagabond votaries of Isis, who appeared to have exercised in ancient Rome pretty much the same profession as that followed by the present gypsies, viz. fortune-telling, strolling up and down, and pilfering. Few of them employed themselves in works of husbandry or handicraft: indeed the Spaniards would not work with them. Except a small part that follow the trade of blacksmiths, or vintners, most of them are makers of iron rings and other little trifles, rather to prevent their being laid hold of as vagrants, than really as means of subsistence. Several of them travel about as carriers and pedlars, but more enlist as soldiers and sailors, or bind themselves as servants. Though they conform to the Roman Catholic mode of worship, they are looked upon in the light of unbelievers; but I never could meet with any body that pretended to say what their private faith and religion may be: all the gypsies I have conversed with assured me of their sound Catholicism; and I have seen the medal of Nuestra Señora del Carmel sewed on the sleeves of several of their women. They seldom venture on any crimes that may endanger their lives: petty larceny is the utmost extent of their roguery. The men are tall, well built, and swarthy, with a bad scowling eye, and a kind of favourite lock of hair left to grow down before their ears, which rather increases the gloominess of their features: their women are nimble and supple-jointed; when young, they are generally handsome, with fine black eyes; when old, they become the worst-favoured hags in nature. Their ears and necks are loaded with trinkets and baubles, and most of them wear a large patch on each temple. Both sexes are remarkably expert at drawing, and sing the wild segundillas with a peculiar turn of humour or tenderness according to the subject.

The present King had thoughts of banishing the whole race out of his dominions; but I believe the project was dropped: as the gypsies are rather an useless than mischievous people, their abode in the country, or their expulsion, seems a matter of little consequence, for the loss would be scarcely felt, except in the apparent diminution of population, as they are of little or no service in the state, neither cultivating its lands, forwarding its manufactures and commerce, conveying its productions to foreign parts, nor fighting its battles. Perhaps they render themselves necessary to the amusement of the common people, out of whose simplicity they work themselves a maintenance*." At Lorea he noticed the dress of a gypsy, daughter of the innkeeper. "Her hair was tied in a club, with a bunch of scarlet ribbons; large drops hung from her ears, and on her breast she wore abundance of relics and hallowed medals; the sleeves of her gown were fastened together behind by a long blue ribbon that hung to the ground. I could not prevail on her to explain the use of this last piece of ornament †.

"At Confuegra a most beautiful gypsy girl, with the sweetest eyes in the world, sung to us a pretty song about the eyes of the river Guadiana, and danced sesquidillas to the tune with admirable agility and expertness. She was quite *Precoza the little gypsy*, with her soft voice and affected lisp. It is pity her beauty was much impaired by her mode of dressing, which gave her a most prominent belly, a defect few Spanish women are free from, and a flat low breast, which they esteem a great perfection in a lady's shape †."

Of the Italian gypsies take the same traveller's account in his journey thro' Calabria, p. 304.

"The landlord of the inn at Mirti earnestly recommended to the servants to leave nothing out of doors, as there was an encampment of Zingari, or gypsies, who would lay their hands upon any part of the baggage that was not watched with the strictest attention. His caution led me to an enquiry into the state of this strange tribe of vagrants, of whom I had seen great numbers in Spain. The result of this account, combined with those I had received from others, is as follows:

"The gypsies of Calabria do not contract alliances with any other class of inhabitants, but marry among themselves. It is not possible to say where they reside, as they have no fixed habitation, and consequently possess neither house nor land, but pitch their tents wherever they think proper to make any stay. They support life by the profits of handicrafts, but more by those of swopping asses and horses, which they do for the smallest trifle to boot; nay one has been known to truck his ass with another for a glass of wine. They generally work in iron, and make trivets, knitting needles, bodkins, and such baubles. Their dress is extremely shabby: they shave their chins, but indulge a great length of hair, which they seldom disturb with either comb or scissors. As to their religion, it is a secret which they keep locked up in their own breasts. They seem to have no great veneration for the Virgin Mary, but are supposed to believe in Christ. All the proof we have of their belief depends upon appearances and an occasional conforming to the ceremonies of the Roman Catholic religion in marriages, burials, &c. but if the priests start any difficulties, they manage the matter without their interference, and perform the functions according to their own ceremonies, which in many points resemble those of the heathens. At their weddings they carry torches, and have paranympths to give the bride away, with many other unusual rites. It is, in reality, almost an absurdity to talk of the religion of a set of people whose moral characters are so depraved as to make it evident they believe in nothing capable of being a check on their passions. They are universally accounted pilferers, cheats, faithless, shameless, and abandoned to all manner of dissoluteness. The following anecdote will shew how little they are under the controul of modesty or fear of shame. A gang of gypsies assembled at the fair of Marisco Nuovo with an intention of robbing the shops, for which purpose a proper number of them were dispersed among the throng. To draw off the merchants by some very extraordinary incitements to curiosity was the next point to be considered, and with this view they adopted an expedient that would have shocked the most hardened libertine. Some of their men and women went

* Travels through Spain, pp. 229—231.

† Ib. 135.

† Ib. 319.

into an adjacent field, and there proceeded to such indecent liberties as soon brought most of the people of the fair about them, and left their shops a prey to the confederate thieves. Contracts and plighting of faith are by them esteemed mere empty forms, and whenever the breach of a promise is more advantageous than the observance, they never hesitate a moment. No cheats can be more artful or impudent. When they bring their asses to sale, they prick their shoulders with very small needles set in a piece of cork, which makes the poor animals bound like deer. The unsuspecting chapman thinks he buys the fleetest of beasts, and perhaps finds on trial that he has purchased a dull, restive, foundered grizel. The gypsies have a way of throwing down the mules and asses they wish to buy, and thereby depreciating their merit. When they travel through a country where herds of horses and asses are suffered to wander without a keeper, they steal them by casting over their necks a ball of lead fastened to a thong. They tell fortunes and play juggling tricks, just as they do in all other countries where they are to be found. In 1560 they were banished the kingdom as thieves, cheats, and spies for the Turks. In 1569 and 1685 the order was refused, but, not being enforced, had little effect. A gypsy, being brought to trial for larceny, declared that his law allowed him to take from others as much every day as sufficed for his maintenance. These people make use of two languages; one, Calabrian with a foreign accent and pronunciation; the other, a peculiar one of their own, which in sound seems to bear great affinity to the Oriental tongues, and is spoken when they have secrets to impart to each other. One of the most intelligent of the men being asked, why his nation was a wandering one? replied, that they cannot remain in a place above a few days without being overrun with lice. This propensity to breed vermin proceeds from their excessive filthiness. They sleep, like dogs in a kennel, huddled together, men, women, and children, taking up no more room than if they were dead and buried; which crowding must cause a heat and fermentation extremely favourable to the multiplication of noxious insects."

GENT. MAG. February, 1784.

Bp. Pococke met with these people in the East. He says, "The *Chingani*, who are spread almost all over the world, are in great abundance in the north of Syria, and pass for Mahometans. They live under tents, and sometimes in grots underground: they make a coarse sort of tapestry or carpet-work for hangings of saddles and other uses; and, when they are not far from towns, deal much in milch cattle, and have a much better character than their relations in Hungary and the gypsies in England, who are thought by some to have been originally of the same tribe. These and the Turcomen, with regard to offence, are under the pasha and cadi, though they have a shiek to every encampment, and several great ones over them: but with regard to taxes they are immediately under the Grand Signor, whose tribute is collected yearly by an officer over each of these people, one being called the Turcoman-Agasi, an office of great credit, and the other the Chingani-Agasi, who go round the Turkish dominions to collect the taxes from these people."

R. G.

Munster says, they travelled with *bunting dogs*, so did our ancient nobility; but these were probably only common curs. They hardly hunted, nor would the owners of estates have suffered it. If to his description of their features we add sharp strait noses, we have the invariable features of Jews. Yet the Italian masters often paint a madonna with red hair, which no Jew, not even Judas, ever had. How does Twiss's account of their being vagabonds agree with great numbers of them keeping inns? We certainly know nothing of domesticated gypsies. There are very few in Suffolk; perhaps the county is too open for them. There are plenty in Northampton and other shires. The *chin cloth* is still worn by them. If the name of the Devizer of the *Canting* language was known, it ought to figure in the preface to the dictionary of that language.

Zoroaster was called *Gezita*, or *Leper*, by mistaking his master *Eliab*, whoever he was, for *Elisha*, whose servant Gehazi was †.

* Travels, vol. II. part i. pp. 207, 208.

† Prudeau, Connect. vol. I. part i. b. iv. p. 213, 3vo. edit.

I would

I would ask, who were the *Protestant Christians* of Cha. Martel's time? A.G.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 16.

AT length I take pen in hand to inform you what I have found about "Sel' brat', &c." of the Querist in Gent. Mag. Supplement for 1781, p. 628. I happen to have a few court rolls of a manor, of which I am part owner, in Staffordshire. The principal of them are during the reigns of Charles I. and II. In all these there is a presentment of several persons "quod sunt co'es brasiator' et fr' assis'," and the fine upon each is 3*d*. The same occurs in rolls of Edw. III. Rich. II. Hen. VI. Edw. IV. Rich. III. and Hen. VIII. Cowell, in his Law Dictionary, explains, "Assisa Panis et Cervisie" to be "the power or privilege of assising or adjusting the weights and measures of bread and beer," and this power or privilege is, I apprehend, appendant to every court-leet; and, among other things, the jury are always charged by the steward to enquire after and present those who break the assise. But I am apt to think, that the "Assisa Cervisie" at least takes in the *goodness* as well as the *measure* of beer; for in the Customary of my manor (which is certainly very ancient, though I know not the exact date) are the following customs:

"Item. No man shall be merced for the size of ale brewing but 3*d*. and if the ale be *red or ill in flavour or colour*, then it must be taken into the hands of the bailey, and he shall be merced more grievously by the taxing of his neighbours."

"Item. All brewers in like manner shall charge the ale-tasters to taste the ale before they sell it, or else they shall be merced."

"Item. Every brewer shall give the ale-taster a gawn† of their best ale when they brew to sell."

The ale-taster (Tastator, or Gustator, Cervisia, for so he is called in different rolls) is an annual officer, elected in the court-leet.

But to confirm the idea that the *goodness*, as well as *measure*, of the ale was under the cognizance of the jury, there

* Our correspondent mistakes the date of these *Protestant Christians*. They were not of Cha. Martel's time, as a little attention to the passage, p. 1012, would have shewn; and *Vendit* means by them the descendants of the *Sibgenjes*, who were mis-called *Gizari*, q. d. *Custari*. Mosheim, Eccl. Hist. II. 247. EDW.

† Q. Gallon.

are presentments, in the rolls I have mentioned, as follow: "A. B. et C. D. fr' Assis in Vendic' Cervicie," which clearly refers to *measure*; and, "A. B. et C. D. sunt co'es brasiator' et brat' bis et fr' Ass' ideo in misericordia, 4*d*. A. B. et C. D. sunt co'es brasiator' et brat' semel et fr' Assis ideo in miser' 2*d*." This, I think, refers to the *goodness*, and not to the *measure*, of the brewing. This last roll is 32 Edw. III. and, I apprehend, before the customary above cited. In 16 Hen. VI. several are presented "quod sunt co'es Vitular' et fr' Assis," and are fined 2*d*. each; and 18 Hen. VI. several are presented "quod sunt co'es Hostilar' et fr' Assis," and are fined 2*d*. each; but in both these cases the Brasiatores are fined 3*d*. each; and here I take Vitularii et Hostilarii to be sellers of ale only, and not brewers; as we now call common alehouse-keepers *visuallers*. In one roll 15 Car. II. "A. B. et C. D. sunt co'es Cervisarii et fr' Assis Cervisie." And the lord of the leet not only had power over the measure and goodness of ale, but I apprehend, that no one could sell ale without his leave; for I find a presentment in one of the above-mentioned rolls, dated 15 Car. I. "quod A. B. et C. D. vendiderunt Cerviciam sine Licencia," and are fined 4*d*. each. In a court-roll of another manor I find the same presentments of breaking the assise of ale, only there the fine is 6*d*.

What I have here quoted I should think sufficient to explain "Brat' et fregit Assisa;" and I take "fel'" to be a mistake or abbreviation for *semel* as above. Yours, J. W.

MR. URBAN,

WE find the solemnities of Corpus Christi day (generally thought to be peculiar to Coventry, and as such recorded in Dugdale's Warwickshire, and Pennant's Journey from Chester) were performed at Dublin, with great preparation of pageants. The glovers were to represent Adam and Eve, an angel bearing a sword before them; the *corriges* (perhaps *carriers*), Cain and Abel, with an altar, and their offering; the mariners and vintners, Noah and the persons in the ark, apparelled in the habits of carpenters and *salmon-takers*; the weavers personated Abraham and Isaac, with their offering and altar; the smiths, Pharaoh with his host; the skinners, the camel with the children of liars; the goldsmiths were to find the king of

Cullen

Calles [Cologne]; the *hoopers*, the shepherds, with an angel singing Gloria, &c. Corpus Christi gild, Christ in his passion, with the Marys and angels; the taylor, Pilate with his fellowship, and *his wife clothed accordingly*; the barbers, Anna and Caiaphas; the fishers, the apostles; the merchants, the prophets; and the butchers, the *tormentors*. Tho. Fitzgerald, E. of Kildare, lord lieutenant was invited, Christmas 1528, to a new play every day, wherein the taylor acted Adam and Eve; the shoemakers, Crispin and Crispianus; the vintners, Bacchus, and his story; the carpenters, the story of Joseph and Mary; the smiths, that of Vulcan; and the bakers, that of Ceres. The priors of St. John of Jerusalem, Trinity, and All Saints, caused to be represented on the same stage two plays, Christ's Passion and the Death of the Apostles. The play of The Nine Worthies was also acted on Corpus Christi day 1541. Harris's Hist. of Dublin, pp. 143. 145. 147. MS. Harl. 2013 and 2124, is a list of pageants or plays to be presented (1600) by the companies at Chester. Theanners are to represent the creation of heaven, angels, and devils; the drapers, that of the world; the water *leaders* and *drawers of Dee*, the flood (Noah's wife swears by Christ and St. John); the barbers and wax-chandlers, Abraham's return from the slaughter of the five kings; the cappers and linen-drappers, the giving of the law; the wrightes, the salutation and nativity; the painters, the shepherds; the vintners, the three kings; the mercers, their offering; the goldsmiths, the slaughter of the innocents; the *blacksmiths*, the purification; the *bowchers*, the temptation; the glovers, the curing the blind man, and raising of Lazarus; the *carriers*, Christ in the house of Simon the leper; the bakers, the Lord's supper, and the betraying of Christ; the *fishers*, bowyers, cowpers, and *stringers*, the passion; the ironmongers, the crucifixion; the skinners, the resurrection; the *fadlers*, the journey to Emmaus, and the appearing to the other disciples; the taylor, the ascension; the *fishmongers*, the chusing of Matthias, and descent of the Holy Ghost; the clothworkers, Ezekiel's vision of the bones; the diars, the coming of Antichrist; the *websters*, the last judgement. In the first of these MSS. is a proclamation for Whitlone plays, made by Wm. Nowall, clerk of the *pendice*, 24

Hen. VIII. setting forth, that in "ould tyme not only for the augmentacyon and increas of the holy and catholick faith, and to exort the minds of common people to good devotion and wholsome doctrine, but also for the common-wealthe and prosperity of this citty [Chester], a play and declaracyon of divers stories of the Bible, beginning with the creation and fall of Lucifer, and ending with the generall judgement of the world, to be declared and played *openly in pageants* in the Whitsonne weeke, was devised and made by Sir Hen. Frances, sometime mooncke there; who gat of Clement, then bushop of Rome, 1000 days of pardon, and of the bushop of Chester at that tyme 40 days of pardon, to every person resorting in peaceable manner to see and heare the said plays; which were, to the honor of God, by John Arnway, then mayor of Chester, his brethren, and the whole comynality thereof, to be brought forth, declared, and played at the coste and charges of the craftsmen and occupacyons of the said city, &c." All who disturbed them were to be accused of the Pope till he absolved them. Arnway was mayor 1217 and 13. At which time these plays were written by Randall Higgenett [probably Ranulph Higden] monk of Chester abbey, who was thrice at Rome before he could obtain the pope's leave to have them in English. In Thoresby's MS. of Corpus Christi play, by Tho. Cutler and Rich. Nandyke, now in Mr. Walpole's possession, the trades mentioned are, wewfers [weavers]; cappers [hatters added in a modern hand]; *espreners*, gyrdillers, *tylle-ibackers* [tilers, thatchers with tyles]; spicers, shavers, parchmynners, shermen, and wyne-drawers; merceres, added as modern, Richard, father of Moreton, bp. of Durham, being the first of that trade, at least in the N. of England. Fuller's Worth. York. 229. Thoresby, Duc. p. 517.

A note of the particulars of the properties of the stage-play played at Lincoln in the month of July, a° 6 regine Elizabeth, in the time of the mayoralty of Richard Carter; which play was then played in Broadgate in the said city, and it was of the story of *Old Tobit* in the Old Testament.

Lying at Mr. Norton's house, in tenure of Wm. Smart:

First, Hell mouth with a nether chap.

Item, A prison with a covering.

Item, Sarah's chambré.

Remaining in St. Swithin's church :

Item, A great idol, with a club.

Item, A tomb, with a covering.

Item, The city of Jerusalem, with towers and pinacles.

Item, The city of Raiges, with towers and pinacles.

Item, The city of Nineveh.

Item, The king's palace of Nineveh.

Item; Old Tobee's house.

Item, The Israelite's house, and the neighbour's house.

Item, The king's palace at Laches.

Item, A firmament, with a fiery cloud and a double cloud, in the custody of Tho. Fulbeck, alderman.

We see here the origin of our stage-plays, which were at first only those pageants which after-ages levelled to the decoration of a lord mayor's show. Q.

AFFECTIONATE ANECDOTE.

IN M. Conflans's engagement with Sir Edw. Hawke in 1759, M. de Kersaint, commanding the *Thésée* of 74 guns, perished in consequence of his commands to shut the port-holes of one of the lower batteries not being obeyed. When all was lost, his pilot threw himself into the sea with the Captain, and unable to save would have died with him; but Kersaint bade him save himself, and wrapping himself up in his cloak, pronounced one dear name, and sank.

M. de Kersaint had some foreboding of his death. Embracing M. de Bompard, who was just returned from America, where he had lost Kersaint's son, a brave youth, "I wish," said he, "you had brought him home. I should not have taken him out with me, but I should have embraced him once more before my death."

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 3.

I Have not observed any account in the Magazine of the death of the Chevalier D'Olivarez, a Spanish Nobleman. He died, a month or two ago, at Hackney. His memoirs would be

entertaining. He was banished from Spain some years since, on account of his conversion to Protestantism, and left all his effects behind him*. He wrote several pieces, particularly in defence of the Protestant faith. I have seen a letter, which he published, from his brother, who is an Ecclesiastic in the Romish church, requiring his return to that communion, in the true spirit of his profession, together with his own answer.

Some account of the Rev. Job Orton, lately deceased, would be acceptable to many of your readers. S. T. P.

* Another correspondent wishes to see some memoirs of the late Lord Kaimes; of the learned Greek Antiquary Bos; and of Ronayne, author of an ingenious treatise on Algebra. H. L. M.

MR. URBAN,

THAT your plan of a PICTURE GALLERY is not without its use, no person of curiosity can deny. Of the three portraits † engraved for explanation in your last month's Miscellany, the two first are plainly of the last century, probably of the time of Charles I. or the Republic. But the third is probably neither more nor less than one of the fathers or ancient philosophers, whose likenesses are so imaginary that there is no rule whereby to ascertain them.

Your correspondent S. C. will see the history of Wm. Douglas, of Liddisdale, whom he enquires after, p. 5, at large in Hume's "History of the House of Douglas," fol. p. 62, 1678. He was slain as he was hunting in Attrick forest by William E. of Douglas, beside Galswood forest, 1353 (not 1333), on a jealousy that the earl had conceived of him with his lady, and buried in Melros abbey.

His epitaph is thus translated in Hume :

"Whiles thou alone all valour didst enjoy
Mars doth bestow on those he would employ;
One only virtue wanting doth appear
To make thee excellent, thou couldst not bear

* He lived on a small pension from the King of England.

† The Correspondent who sent us the portraits apologises for not having accompanied them with such slight circumstances of their history as had come to his knowledge. The two first, both miniatures, are in excellent preservation, and can be traced to have been about the time of the South Sea bubble in the possession of Mrs. Catharine Gough of Camberwell (of whom see the History of Hinchley, p. 144); and one of them (she knows not which) was always supposed to be her grandfather, William Mason, M. D. of Leicester. The larger portrait, which is strongly painted on a very old board, 38 inches by 22, is known to have belonged to a collector of pictures at Ilington in the beginning of the present century, and is probably a fancy-picture of some Saint, perhaps St. Jerom. Or can it be Moses? EDIT.

An equal; bate this pride, and thou shalt have
This honour, never souldier was more brave*."

A PARISH OFFICER discovers, p. 29, a very laudable zeal, in calling upon the clergy to do their duty towards the suppression of vice and profaneness. But they will do little by the means he prescribes, while they quietly suffer the fundamentals of the Christian religion to be sapped, and the immortality of the soul to be called in question. Far be it from me to wish a restraint on a decent freedom of debate; but when we have a way of salvation pointed out in the Gospel, wherefore should we permit every man's private creed, with all its variations, to be obtruded upon us? Where indeed is the decorum of an individual, who has not an express commission from heaven, setting up his creed as infallible and incontrovertible? St. Paul says, "If any man, or an angel from heaven, preach any other gospel than that which we have preached, let him be accursed †." He speaks to people who had been bewitched with false doctrines; and it has been said, he speaks with all the violence of Warburton, but it is in defence of the truth. He tells us too, of a society of Christians ‡, where every one had a psalm, a doctrine, a tongue, an interpretation, a revelation, of his own. But he checks all these pretensions with, "Let all things be done to edifying." How is this done in the present case, where the difference of our modern interpreters and doctrinists is not with this or that church, but with the form of doctrine and of sound words, which was delivered to the first Christian church by Christ himself and his apostles §, too early indeed corrupted? But because tares were mixed with the wheat, the whole crop is not to be plucked up by the roots. There can be no other apology given for the silence of our learned clergy of all denominations on this violent attack on their common Christianity, than that (like that on the walls of Gibraltar described in your last)

'it is so ill conducted that it defeats itself.' Still however they should, like the gallant veteran behind those walls, 'Be of good courage, and play the men for their people, and for the cities of their God, and the Lord do that which seemeth him good ||.' Excuse, Mr. Urban, this sally of zeal in an old correspondent, and think not that I mean to make your useful Miscellany a vehicle of polemical controversy. A. B.

As I wish to contribute every mite of information to your candid correspondent W. and D. I am sorry that, after the strictest enquiries on the subject, no other word has occurred to me among the Northern nations for *marriage* or *wedding*, but that of *giving*. The form in Stiernhook de jure Sueonum et Ostrogothorum (among whom he includes the Danes), Holm. 1672, 4to. p. 160., is, *Jagh giffer min ditter or sysser*, &c. and the person bestowing the bride, or, as we now call him, the father, is styled *giftomadir*. In the modern Danish, matrimony is *egresland*, and a wedding, *bryllop*. The Mæsogetic for marrying is, *taking husbands and wives*, ling aidedun jah ling aidos, *ducebant et ducabantur* sc. *uxores*, Luke xvii. 27. and xx. 35. *ni lingand ni linganda*, neither marrying nor giving in marriage, from *lingan ducere*, in the same sense as the Latin *uxorem ducere*. Skinner derives our word *marry* and *marriage* from the French *marier*, and that from *maritare*, and *wedding* from the Northern *wetten*, and Danish *vedder*, Saxon *ƿedjan*, ultimately from the Latin *uadiari*, to contract, whence *wedlac*, in Elfric's Glossary, is *pignus*, or *dona sponsalitia*. On these presents Stiernhook (*loc. cit.*) is very copious. The Saxons expressed marriage as frequently by *ƿisan*; *wiving*, as by *ƿeddan* or *ƿedduz*. See Lye's Dictionary in vocib. The idea of a *contract* confirmed by a *portion* obtained among the northern, as well as among all other people.

* Another Correspondent says, "William Douglas, son of the valiant Sir James Douglas, slain in Spain, was Lord of Liddisdale, and for his singular manhood called 'The Flower of Chivalry.' He was taken prisoner in his eager pursuit of the English in 1332, and ransomed for a great sum after three years imprisonment; and, after being victorious in many subsequent engagements, was again taken prisoner in 1346; after his return, murdered Alexander Ramsay; and was himself slain by his nephew, William Douglas, about 1350, so that the date in that epitaph must be wrong. See David Scott's History of Scotland, printed at Westminster, 1726, fol. pp. 198. 201. 203. 207. There are other particulars of his valiant exploits in a History of Scotland, by an impartial hand, viz. Duff's, fol. 1749, pp. 14. 17. 19. 20. An extraordinary character is given of his nephew above-mentioned, p. 31."

† Gal. i. 8. ‡ 1 Cor. xiv. 26. § Rom. vi. 17. || 2 Tim. i. 13. || 2 Sam. x. 13.

P. 25 History records an instance of that effect of anxiety on the colour of the hair in Francisco Gonzago, who being imprisoned for treason grew grey in one night.

O nox quam longa que facit una senem, was the motto which Sir Tho. Brown proposed for his portrait. Whether or not the change of colour in the human hair is the effect of age, and the want of proper nourishment, is not determined; but we have instances in our own country of its growing after death, and being found in vaults much increased in length and quantity a long time after the depositing of the body there.

Your correspondent H. R. in p. 767 of the last volume, mistakes the rays of the circle on the top of the cross on Roger (not Ragem) de Morfe's coffin-lid in Enville church, co. Stafford, for a *Heu-de-lis*, and thence pronounces him of French extraction. This ornament, common on British crosses in Cornwall, Wales, and the North, is no proof of French origin. *Morue* and *Elnefelde* belonged, at the making of Domesday survey, to Wm. Fitz Ansculf, who had at *Cippemore*, in the same hundred of *Saisdon*, a tenant of the name of Roger.

D. H.

MR. URBAN, Kent, Jan. 16.

IN vol. LIII. p. 1028, W. is at a loss to know what is meant by the word *Bait*, in an Act of Parliament 15 Charles II. c. 2.

I think that I can inform him. The material of which garden-mats are made is called by the gardeners *Bass*, or *Bast*; and this, as I understand, is a membrane growing between the wood and the bark of the lime-tree, and probably others of a similar species. And, if he will look into Lawrence's System of Agriculture and Gardening, under the article LIME-TREE, he will find this ascertained. "Even the coarsest membrane, or flivers, of this tree,

"growing between the bark and the main body, they now twist into Bast-ropes."

I doubt not but this will prove satisfactory to Mr. W.

R. B.

* * Another correspondent observes, that *Bass* is the thin inner bark of lime-trees, &c. that the gardeners about London use to tie up asparagus; and hence, perhaps, *bass* (or *bassets*, as they are called in London) in churches.

A.

MR. URBAN,

IN reading Mr. Barrington's Miscellaneous, I observe that he mentions the mountain-ash, as not indigenous in the Southern counties. Now, there is plenty of it in mine and in the neighbouring woods; but here it is called quick-beam. So that an enquirer after mountain-ash would get no satisfaction from the common labourers; but every wood-man could produce him quick-beam in abundance.

Mr. Barrington's opinion, that woodcocks are not birds of passage, is ill-founded; the contrary being very well known to those who live near the sea-coast: and his notion, that they are mistaken for owls in the summer, is too laughable to refute.

R. B.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 17.

GIVE me leave to enquire where an account may be found of Peter Annet, and the crime for which he suffered punishment, at the instance, as I understand, of Abp. Secker.

I should be glad also to be informed in what book I can meet with an authentic account of the several taxes which load this country, and of the supposed annual produce of each, of which the immense revenue is made up, which pays so much interest, and supports the national establishment.

Yours, &c.

F. X.

* See our vol. for 1782, pp. 560 and 599.

Conclusion of the Debate (See vol. LIII. p. 1059) in the Committee on Mr. Fox's East India Bill.

AS soon as Mr. Pitt had concluded, and sat down,

Mr. Fox rose, and, in a most animated speech, endeavoured to defend his bill against the several objections that had been made to it in the course of a long and spirited debate. To the charge of its being a violation of chartered rights, and chartered property, he said, He could

easily comprehend the right of property in an estate, the rents, the profits, and produce issuing from it; but he knew of no such thing as property in dominion. Such was the present case; the bill was not to violate, but to secure, chartered property, and to rescue, thereby, millions of innocent people from tyranny and oppression. To the accession of influence, which

which gentlemen seemed so apprehensive of, he opposed the inconsistencies of the different speakers; one dreaded the increase of influence that the bill, should it pass into a law, would throw into the scale of the Crown; while others expressed their concern lest that influence should be made to operate against its just prerogatives. These different sentiments, he contended, flowed from the same principle, a fruitless endeavour to raise jealousies where confidence was most to be desired. He adverted to the personalities which had been levelled against him. He gloried, he said, in his present connections. The great and honourable families whose confidence he possessed bore honourable testimony to the uprightness of his measures, and no temptation should ever prevail upon him to relinquish their cause. He treated with contempt the feeble attempts that were made to awaken enmities in bosoms that were reconciled; and was happy, that in one thing he differed from his opponents, if, unlike them, he had forgotten his enmities, he had not, like them, abandoned his friendships. To the charge of Mr. T. Pitt, that they had seized on the reins of government by force, he said, they had attained the places they held by a vote of that House. They had done the same in 1782, and then the hon. Gent. and his friends assisted him. He wished the hon. Gent. to tell him, how that came to be assult and force in 1783, that was fair dealing in 1782?

The question being put, the House divided; for the bill 217, against it 103; majority 114.

Wednesday Dec. 3.

Much miscellaneous matter being brought before the House,

Mr. Dundas moved, That a Committee of the whole House do proceed, on Tuesday next, to hear counsel on the bill of pains and penalties against Sir Tho. Rumbold. Agreed to.

Ld. Duncannon moved for the revival of the Committee to whom the complaints of the embezzlements of stores in his Majesty's yard at Portsmouth had been referred, during the last session of parliament. Agreed to.

Mr. Powney observed, that the state of the gaols throughout the kingdom required the serious consideration of the House. He moved for an account of all the convicts in the several gaols, their crimes and sentences, to be laid before the House. Agreed to.

The order of the day was then called for, and the Committee went into the further consideration of Mr Fox's East India Bill, when that gentleman proceeded to name the Commissioners and Directors who were to be entrusted with the several powers and clause of the bill, to carry the same into execution. These he introduced with encomiums suited to the respective merits of each nominee, all whose characters were allowed to be unexceptionable. The Right Hon. Earl Fitzwilliam was the first named; the rest in the order as follows:

Right Hon. Frederick Montagu.

Right Hon. Viscount Lewisham.

Hon. Colonel North.

Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart.

Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart. And

Robert Gregory, Esq.

These, the Committee agreed, should be inserted in the bill, to constitute the board of *Seven Commissioners*, which term, however, Mr. Fox moved to have changed, throughout the bill, into that of *Directors*, as better accommodated to the usual form of correspondence with the Company's servants abroad.

Something was said about the salaries to be allowed the Commissioners; but Mr. Fox said, he had authority from every gentleman he had named, to declare they would accept of none. He then proceeded to name the following gentlemen, to be inserted in the bill as *Assistant Directors*, who were to have a salary of 500l. a year each, viz.

John Harrison, Esq. Geo. Comyns, Esq.

Richard Hall, Esq. John Mihic, Esq.

St. Lushington, Esq. Geo. Keating, Esq.

John Smith, Esq. Tho. Cheap, Esq.

And Jacob Wilkinson, Esq.

But, as a disqualifying clause was afterwards inserted in the bill, to exclude the Assistant Directors from sitting in parliament, this last gentleman declined the office, declaring, at the same time, that no pecuniary emolument should ever tempt him to part with that franchise. A short conversation then took place, relative to the time the Directors should hold their places, which was ultimately agreed to be *four years*.

The Committee having gone through the bill, the chairman left the chair; and

Mr. Fox moved, That the report be then received, which was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 4.

Mr. Attorney General rose, he said, *officially*, to make a motion of a very disagreeable

agreeable nature in its consequences to a member of that House, and painful to himself. He then moved, That the record of Mr. Atkinson's conviction might be read; and observed, that the House, having before them the record of conviction of one of its members for the commission of a crime so scandalous and infamous as perjury, he presumed they would hold it a dishonour to suffer him to sit any longer among them. He moved, therefore, 'That Christopher Atkinson, Esq. be expelled the House.'

Sir *Tho. Davenport* (Solicitor General) seconded the motion. He said, that if he could formerly have entertained any doubts of the propriety of coming to a vote of expulsion with respect to Mr. Atkinson, a late circumstance had occurred, which would completely have removed them. He had understood that Mr. Atkinson's friends had preferred a bill of indictment against Mr. Bennet for perjury, whose evidence had been the principal ground of the verdict, and who was a gentleman of such known integrity, that, the moment the bill came before a jury, it was instantly thrown out, with the most unequivocal marks of detestation. Another striking mark of guilt was, that while the terror of the prosecution was hanging over his head, he had caused all his papers, relative to the matter of the prosecution, to be burnt. He therefore contended, that nothing could be urged in extenuation of the crime; and he left it to the House to determine on the motion.

Mr. *Gascoyne*, sen. did not rise, he said, as the friend of Mr. Atkinson, to oppose the motion, but merely as a member of parliament, who wished only not to precipitate a measure which the House might, in time, have reason to disclaim. It were a degree of unjustifiable severity hastily to proceed to record upon the Journals of the House a sentence of expulsion, to be read hereafter by the children, when the innocence of the father may be found acknowledged and recorded in a Court of Law. At this moment, he understood that Mr. Atkinson was at liberty to sue out a writ of error, by which he might be able to set aside the verdict, or arrest the judgement. He would say nothing against the reputation of Mr. Bennet; but, in a transaction where Mr. Atkinson appeared to have served the government in two different capacities, one as merchant, the other as factor, it was not impossible that Mr. Ben-

net might mistake a particular circumstance which might be perfectly justifiable in one capacity as merchant, and which would be criminal in the other as factor; it was therefore very natural for the friends of Mr. Atkinson to endeavour to have the whole of that matter fully and clearly investigated, as the guilt or innocence of that gentleman in a great measure depended upon the issue. He therefore contended, that, with regard to the feelings which every man of humanity must entertain for the sufferings of a distressed family, the delay of only a single month, which was all he pleaded for, could not well be refused, especially as he had authority, from two bankers of the greatest eminence in London, to enter into securities for his appearance, to the amount of 20,000l.

Sir *Rob. Herries* rose, and said, that he, for one, was ready to be bound in any sum, if the learned gentleman would withdraw his motion.

Sir *P. J. Clarke* declared, that, being one of the Committee appointed to enquire into the contract with the Victualling Office, he would, in delicacy, wish to use as little rigour as possible, and therefore, if it should be moved to suspend the resolution of expulsion for a short time, he would vote for such motion; but, if the question should be put, simply, as now stated by the learned gentlemen, he confessed that, with the record that was then on the table before him, and which stood uncontradicted, he should vote for the expulsion.

Mr. *Gascoyne* rose instantly, and moved, That the debate on this question be adjourned to the 24th day of January next.

Sir *P. J. Clarke* seconded the motion.

The House divided on the motion. For it 62. Against it 131. Majority 69. The question was then put for expulsion, which was carried without a division.

. *The desire of communicating to our readers the earliest account possible of the important proceedings of Parliament on the late memorable contest between the last and present Ministers, gave occasion to a derangement in the detail of Parliamentary Proceedings, which we have now endeavoured to correct; and, by referring to December-Magazine, and adding, after Mr. W. Pitt's speech, p. 1059, what is above printed, the whole proceedings in the House of Commons, in this session, so far as we have yet carried them, will be restored to order.*

21. *An Account of the Experiments made by the Aerostatic Machine of M. M. Montgolfier, &c. with Figures.* By M. Fanjas de Saint Fond. Paris, 1783. 8vo.

THE method which M. Berniard, an exact and laborious chemist, has discovered for dissolving the gum elastic, though it doth not perfectly answer, deserves to be known.—Cut, with scissars, into very thin slices, one pound of gum elastic; put it, slice by slice, as you see it dissolves, into a matras with a long neck, placed in warm sand. When all is melted, pour into the matras a pound of oil of nut, linseed, or poppy, made drying in the usual manner, by means of litharge. Let the whole boil fifteen minutes.

The defects of this process are, that the coating takes at least several months to dry, and crumbles of itself into little pellets, besides being subject to melt by fire, as was plainly seen in the balloon that was sent up in the Champ de Mars. It is therefore suggested, instead of it, to use copal, or ambre-vermish. If these should be thought too dear, perhaps the pine-vernish may answer well enough. Whoever considers how pliant, &c. silk umbrellas are, for some time at least, may be apt to conclude that the same materials would do very well for the present purpose; and, as the stress or pressure is found to affect the upper part chiefly, in the cylindrical form, which is the last fashion, the dome may be made stouter than the rest, without much increasing the weight of the whole; which, in large balloons, is much less than what is necessary to obstruct any purposes they have been yet applied to; or it may be strengthened by an external netting of silk, the bottom of which holds a hoop, to which the cradle is suspended.

22. *De Mixtura Planetarum in Orbibus eccentricis secundum Theoriam Newtonianam Dissertatio.* Authore Guil. Hales, B. D. Coll. S. Trin. Dublin, Secl.

THE XIth Proposition of the First Book of Newton's Principia being, from its brevity, very difficult to comprehend, an adventurous Genius has here endeavoured to illustrate it, "clausulis interpositis," as he says, "notulisque nonnullis adhibitis," and to deduce from it a theory of the motion of the planets in their eccentric orbs.—If the attempt be favourably received, Mr. H. promises to proceed with other tracks illustrative of the Newtonian philosophy.

GENT. MAG. February, 1784.

23. *Observations on the Police, or Civil Government, of Westminster. With a Proposal for a Reform.* By Edward Sayer, Esq. 4to.

SO glaring were the defects in the civil government of Westminster in the execrable riots of 1780, as to strike the most casual observer. To remedy these is the laudable intention of the present publication. That the franchise of a great and populous city, as Westminster now is, granted and continued by various ancient charters, should still be vested in an ecclesiastical body, as when it was merely a rural manor, and consisted of Tothill Street only, with the adjoining alleys, and the Sanctuary, is equally absurd and unaccountable. As Lords of this Manor and Honour (so made by Henry VIII) the Dean and Chapter of Westminster hold a court-leet, have the custody of a gaol, return all writs and process, and have many other privileges. To assist them in the execution of these, their chief officer is, 1. a High Steward, appointed for life (now the Duke of Newcastle), who employs a Deputy Steward, the acting officer, a man of knowledge in the law (at present the Author, if we mistake not, of this performance); 2. an High Bailiff, usually also for life, who executes all writs and process, presides at elections, attends their courts, &c.; 3. a Coroner; 4. a Clerk of the Market; and 5. a Keeper of the Gaol; all usually for their lives. There are also a High Constable, and 80 petty Constables, for the several parishes, annually chosen at a court-leet. Besides which, the Honour or Franchise has a Court of Burgesses. There are also a Commission of Sewers (in the usual form), and a Commission of Peace. The jurisdiction of the High Steward in the court-leet, and that of the Justices, being separate, frequently clash, the former (in particular) having a right to punish by fine, but not to manage and direct the constables, that power being solely vested in the Justices.—Without dwelling farther on particulars, and reserving for a proof of its inefficiency to the great tumults above-mentioned, in which the weak voice of this police was drowned or lost, *inter arma fiescent leges*, we will now proceed to the outlines of the remedy here proposed. Of this the ground-work is, the surrender of the franchise or manorial rights by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster to the Crown, for a valuable and adequate compensation, to be applied to the ut-

of them and their successors (as lately in the Isle of Man). The High Steward hereafter to be appointed by his Majesty, during pleasure; with power to appoint a deputy (as before), approved by the King, for life. The High Steward to be Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the City and Liberty. Those to be divided into 16 equal wards, and every ward to be subdivided into 10 divisions, or tithings. Over each ward a gentleman to be appointed as Burgess, by the High Steward, with his Majesty's approbation, and a salary, who should be, *ex officio*, a Justice of the Peace. The High Bailiff to be annually appointed by the High Steward, out of the Burgesses. The Town-Clerk and Coroner by the same, during good behaviour. The High Constable also by the same, during pleasure, but not to be in trade, or interested in any trade. Sixteen Deputy High Constables, one for each ward, to be appointed by the Burgesses of it, with the High Steward's approbation; and their names to be put over their doors. The Deputy Steward to be, *ex officio*, a Justice of the Peace for the City, Liberty, and neighbouring Counties, and to preside at the general courts. Two of the Burgesses to be annually appointed, by the High Steward, Chief Burgesses. The Burgesses to have a common-hall, five to be a *quorum*, in which to hold, yearly, four Quarter and four General Sessions of the Peace; and the High Steward, Deputy Steward, or a Chief Burgess, always to preside. The particular powers of this Court are reserved for future discussion. Two of the Burgesses, one of the Chief Burgesses always to be one, to sit daily in the Common-Hall, for a stated time, to administer justice; and each Burgess to hold an annual Leet for the appointment of petty Constables, to regulate weights and measures, the assize of bread, markets, &c. Ten petty Constables to be appointed in each ward, or one for each tithing; all male inhabitants, not excused by law, liable to serve, under a penalty not above 20*l.* nor less than 12*l.* The Town Clerk to be Clerk of the Peace, and to attend the Sessions. The High and other Constables to obey the orders of the High and Deputy Stewards, Chief and other Burgesses. The Deputies to obey the High Constable, and the petty Constables those of the High and Deputy High Constables. The two latter officers to be allowed

salaries, and to continue during the pleasure of the Court of Burgesses.—Eighty Beadles, five for each ward, to be appointed at the Court-Leet, in like manner, and qualified as the Constables, with a Captain-Beadle, appointed by the Court, and all to have salaries. Their duty to consist in attending the church (as at present, though they have now no *legal* authority), in taking up vagrants, and in attending the vagrant-hospital, to which all vagrants whatever should be sent, and there be employed. The expence of this to be defrayed, 1. by a proportion of the poor's rate; 2. by all fines for offences; 3. by licensing all places of public amusement in Westminster and its environs; and 4. by public or private contributions, or legacies. Lastly, instead of the veteran watchmen, slumbering in their stalls, (*quis custodiet custodes?*) it is proposed, that the militia of that city should always be embodied, and in actual service, and should consist of 600 men, to be commanded by the High Steward as Colonel, with a Lieutenant-Colonel and the usual officers; and that the whole should be subjected, on all occasions, to the Deputy Steward and Chief Burgesses. In times of tumult or danger 300, under two Captains at least, should watch alternately every night. They should not live in barracks, and should fluctuate, as militia always do, every third year. Such is the sketch of this well-digested plan, which speaks for itself more forcibly than any thing we can add in its favour. We hope, therefore, that it will speak effectually where it may be heard to some purpose, and be maturely considered and digested by Parliament, as soon as their internal divisions will allow our representatives to study the peace and welfare of their constituents. But

Iliacos intra muros peccatur et extra.

While thus the crew contend, the vessel sinks.

14. *An Historical Essay on Mr. Addison.* 8vo.

THIS "rhapsody," as the author modestly styles it, is unpublished, and the diffidence with which he submits it to his friends, and his laudable partiality for a most amiable character, disarm all criticism. One who has "given his days and nights to Addison," and is "an intimate acquaintance of Dr. Johnson," need not fear a public exhibition, or that his writings

—*is Adeti descendunt iudicis aures.*

To the same hand we are indebted for a similar Essay on Pope*. A few detached passages shall suffice, by way of specimen.

"Cræges was ashamed of the meanness of his birth (which Addison calls *a vicious modesty*); for his father, though by merit raised to be post-master general, and home-agent to the Duke of Marlborough, had been only a barber; the reflection of which tormented him through life."—"Mr. Tickell, one of the favourite writers of the town, and a man of genius and vivacity, is the grandson of the friend of Addison."—"The Companion to the Playhouse asserts that Rosamond was very ill set, and that the merit of the poet could not preserve it." This assertion originated with Sir John Hawkins, *vobis* (in the writer's words of Dr. Arne) *we all know*—Besides Miller's, another comedy on Sir Roger de Coverley, "by a Reverend †, is amongst the forgotten things."—"Of the particular authors of the Spectators, &c. we cannot now ascertain the names. The Bishop of Dromore, whilst only Dr. Percy, was expected to point them out, and the task is now delegated to a proper editor."—"Addison makes Cato, in his last words, disapprove his own death." "This," says Mr. Richardson in MS, "he would not have done as a Roman."—"Addison took great pains to woo, and to win, a widow, the relict of Lord Warwick, when he was forty-five." On the contrary, we have heard, that, by affecting great surprise at the report of such an union which he had inserted in a news-paper (that he used to read to her) and watching her looks, he perceived that his addresses would not be disagreeable.—"Holland-house," says Mr. Richardson, as above, "is a large mansion, but it could not contain Mr. Addison, the Countess, and one guest, Peace. In search of it he had recourse to the solitary bottle, or to a coffee-house at Kennington."—"Addison's daughter," says our Essayist, "by Lady Warwick, is still alive, and unmarried. She lives at Bilton [her paternal seat] near Rugby, and is almost old enough to be superannuated. Mr. Symonds (the Cambridge Professor of Modern History) saw her two summers ago, and says she enjoys an income of more than 1200l. a year.

"Indeed, by all accounts, she was not a Minerva from the brain of Jupiter: "But, careless now of fortune, fame, or fate, "Perhaps forgets that Addison was great."

For instance, we have heard that she has said, long ago, that "her father's Spectators were much commended, but she could not admire them."

"The widow of the Bishop of Cloyne* has reported in conversation, as her husband told her, that Addison often observed he had been in danger of losing his religion by attaching himself to the Whigs. Whatever concession Addison might make to Dean Berkeley, who was a Tory, he could remain, with low-church-men, like Socrates in Athens, however infected it might be with the plague.

"Thus comments, immediately after the event, Mr. Hughes, *quo non præstantior alio*, in a letter to Earl Cowper, "I condole with your Lordship on the loss of that fine genius Mr. Addison. I shall often now think of that topic, from which Lucretius draws a very elegant reproof to a common undistinguished person, who bewails himself on the shortness of life, and the certain prospect of death."

"Achilles has done the same in Homer: "Ancus, thy better far, was born to die, "And thou, dost thou, bewail mortality? "The founders of invented arts are lost, "And wise who made eternity their boast: "And thou, dost thou, disdain to yield thy breath, "Whole very life is little more than death?"

DAYDEN.

"This moralising writer (in the words of Addison, when amongst the tombs in Westminster-Abbey,) considers the vanity of grieving for those whom we must quickly follow. He feels a vacancy from the sudden loss of the conversation and friendship of the Earl of Suffolk, and laments his departure, though death may be ready to surprise him, by knocking at his own door. Hughes followed Addison a few months afterwards: *ut unda superuenit undam*. They both lived well, and are in the catalogue of poets, to whom, as Johnson says of *Wells*, *the grave needed not be terrible*."

"The generosity of David Garrick to the late Mr. Byenger, who had fallen into distress by wit or by negligence, was as memorable as meritorious. He sent him back his securities for 500l. with a donation of a bank-note of 300l. Surely this was the behaviour of Anthonio, and not of Shylock. It ought not—it shall not be forgotten. In his own wish and words on Shakspeare,

"And hallow'd the turf be that pillow'd his head."

* Reviewed in vol. LI. p. 579.

† Dr. Dodd.

* Mrs. Berkeley, now resident at East Peckham in Kent. EDIT.

"The

"The voluminous and entertaining Dr. Campbell (whose conversation in Queen-Square will be long remembered by his friends) composed with the pen of an amanuensis. He dictated his *Political Survey of Britain*, which his trembling hand could not have written without fatigue. Not to mention the well-known talents of Julius Cæsar, the reader may be truly told, that Sir William Jones, now on his voyage to his judgeship at Calcutta, was able to debate in more languages than one, at the same time, in verse as well as in prose. The capacity of Philidor to play at three tables at chess, blindfold, was an uncommon and astonishing effort of the human mind."

As to the question whether Tickell or Addison translated the first book of the *Iliad*, little Watts, the printer, often declared that the copy was in Tickell's hand-writing, but much corrected and interlined by Addison.—On the whole, this Essay, pulling "from every bird a feather," though it contains little new, by collecting from various writers all that relates to Addison, and interpersing several agreeable digressions and reflections, is equally entertaining and miscellaneous,

15. *An Argument to prove, that it is the indispensable Duty of the Creditors of the Publick to insist that Government do forthwith bring forward the Consideration of the State of the Nation, in order to ascertain, as near as may be, the annual Receipts and Expenditure of the State; and, by providing efficient and adequate Funds for the Sum in which the latter shall be found to exceed the former, to preserve the Public Credit, and to restore Public Confidence.* By John Earl of Stair. The Second Edition. 8vo.

LORD STAIR and DR. PRICE, like Cassandra of old, have long foreboded the calamities that await our Troy, and probably to as little effect.—By comparing our annual peace-expenditure with that of 1774, his Lordship makes the following

General Recapitulation.		£.
To the interest of the funded Debt, and premiums thereon,	}	8,080,000
To interest of the unfunded debt		1,550,000
To the Civil list establishment		1,100,000
To the peace establishment		5,517,549
To necessary surplus for emergencies	}	500,000
Total annual peace-expenditure		16,747,549

This, he afterwards thinks, may be reduced to £.16,500,000. Into the particulars we will not enter, but shall only say that they seem to us very fairly

stated. To answer this expence, he apprehends that the present receipts of the State have scarce ever amounted to £.12,500,000, and cannot, at the utmost, be estimated to produce so much into the Exchequer, net and free of all deductions whatever, as £.13,000,000. On the subject, therefore, must annually be raised, whoever are, or are to be, our ministers, £.3,500,000 more than is actually paid at present, together with the expence of levying it. *Hic labor, hoc opus est.*

To this the noble author advises the creditors of the publick to attend, and to "pin the minister down." To any new localling of the land-tax he professes himself averse. Half a million more, he thinks, might be raised by extending the excise to wine and tobacco, as was attempted in 1733, rating French wines only at 40l. and Port at 20l. per ton, and tobacco at 10d. per pound, besides having wholesome unadulterated wines cheaper than the "strange trash" we drink at present,

The plan "here submitted to the publick, if found practicable, and "carried into execution," Lord Stair estimates, "would advance the revenue £.2,300,000 yearly." In what that plan consists we cannot, however, discover, except in the "half a million" gained by excise, above-mentioned.—To make up the annual difference between our incomes and expenditure, there would still (he adds) be wanting £.1,200,000, which, he protests, he does not see "from what quarter it can come, without taking, some way or "other, the sums paid by the nation to "their creditors." To this, however, he makes a capital, and indeed an insuperable objection, viz. "that this "would be an act of public bankruptcy, "cy, and would effectually preclude "any hopes of raising supplies by loans "hereafter."

In conclusion, "tired with thinking, "weary of conjectures," the Earl calls upon the public creditors to meet, and find "issuets from this labyrinth of diffi- "trefs," if they can; offering them, at the same time, his assistance, and adding, in the close, "That, if the premises are just, or nearly just, and no- "thing effectual is done to prevent their "consequences, the infallible, inevi- "table conclusion that follows is, [*Cæcete, Poster!]* "THAT THE STATE "IS A BANKRUPT, AND THAT "THOSE WHO HAVE TRUSTED "THEIR

"THEIR ALL TO THE PUBLIC
"FAITH AKE IN VERY IMM-
"NENT DANGER OF BECOMING
"(I DIE PRONOUNCING IT.)
"BEGGARS!"

16. *A Friendly Dialogue between a Common Unitarian Christian and an Athanasian; occasioned by the former's Behaviour during some Part of the Public Service: or, An Attempt to restore Scripture Forms of Worship.* 8vo.

THIS little tract contains the usual arguments advanced on both sides, though with a manifest bias in favour of the Unitarian, who at last makes a convert of his Athanasian neighbour;—arguments into which we have no inclination to enter, for the reasons assigned, on a like occasion, by the amiable Archbishop Herring: "I abhor every tendency to the Trinity controversy. The manner in which it is always managed is the disgrace and ruin of Christianity."

17. *The Female Spy; or, Mrs. Tonkin's Account of her Journey through France, at the express Order of the Right Honourable Charles James Fox, Secretary of State.* 8vo.

THIS lady scatters firebrands and arrows (though not death) without mercy. *Squeaking monkeys, lying, deceitful puppies, pitiful, mean-spirited Scotch pebbles, gormandizing, thick-headed, &c.* are the appellations she bestows on Admirals, Members of Parliament, and Ministers of State. Having been 48 times in France, she tells us she was sent thither, in a cartel, as a spy, by Mr. Fox, in May, 1782. There, passing for an American, she made her observations at St. Maloes, Brest, Morlaix, Port L'Orient, Nantz, &c. on which she expended 142l. and at her return (having procured a passport from Dr. Franklin to Ostend) she was banded from one minister to another, and could get no more than 7 guineas from her employer (then out of place), though, in going to him one day, she fell down and broke her leg in two places. This, therefore, is intended as a warning to the freemen of Westminster. But the language of Mrs. Tonkin (as above hinted) is by no means calculated to create a prejudice in her favour, and we shall therefore say, with the Court of Chancery, *Andi alteram partem.*

18. *Memoirs of George Berkeley, D. D. late Bishop of Cloyne in Ireland. The Second Edition, with Improvements.* 8vo.

THE first edition of these Memoirs (then anonymous) was reviewed in our Magazine for 1776, p. 569. We shall therefore only notice what appears to us new in this republication. "The particulars," we are told, "were for the most part communicated by the Rev. Robert Berkeley, D. D. rector of Middleton, in the diocese of Cloyne, brother to the Bishop, and yet living, and the whole was drawn up by the Rev. Joseph Stock, D. D. late fellow of Trinity College, Dublin." Acknowledgements are also made to the Rev. Dr. Stock, rector of Conwell, Raphoe, to the Rev. Mervyn Archdall, rector of Arranah, Offory, and the Rev. Henry Gervais, LL. D. archdeacon of Cashell. Under such auspices there can be no doubt of their authenticity. Among the additions to this work (besides the two well-known letters to Mr. Pope, printed in his Works,) are four to Thomas Prior*, Esq. and Dr. Arbuthnot, from Paris, Turin, Leghorn, and (probably) Naples, giving an account of the author's journey to Paris, Lyons, through Savoy (where he "rode post, from which he received no other damage than the breaking his sword, his watch, and his snuff-box") over Mount Cenis, &c. and in particular describing his visit to Mount Vesuvius†. Extracts of letters to Mr. Prior (74 in all) from 1734 to that gentleman's death in 1751, are also annexed, which mark the progress of the Bermuda project, of the author's hopes and fears on "that interesting occasion," and also shew the trouble in which he was involved, for near four years, in the midst of this scheme, by "the settlement of affairs with his fellow-executor, Mr. Marshal, with a Mr. Partinton Vanhomrigh, and with the creditors of Mrs. Esther Vanhomrigh in London;" and, "after his return to Europe, together with some extracts to the Rev. Mr. Archdall and Dean Gervais, continue Dr. Berkeley's history to a late period of his life," viz. to 1752.—Some paragraphs of these may be acceptable to our readers, premising, that just before he set out for America, he employed his friend to hire him "a detached house in

* Founder of the Dublin Society.

† This is inserted in our vol. XX. p. 161. the

"the country," near Dublin, intending to go over to Ireland incognito, and assume the name of Mr. Brown. He adds, which is remarkable, "The place called Bermuda I am utterly against."

"To-morrow [Sept. 6, 1728.] with God's blessing, I set sail for Rhode Island, with my wife and a friend of hers, my lady Hancock's daughter, who bears us company. I am married, since I saw you, to Miss Forster; daughter of the late Chief Justice, whose humour and turn of mind pleases me beyond any thing I knew in her whole sex. Mr. James*, Mr. Dalton*, and Mr. Smillett†, go with us on this voyage; we are all now at Gravesend, and engaged in one view."

At this very time, when "the whole soul of the Bermuda projector" (as his biographer expresses it) "was on the stretch to attain what, after so many obstructions, seemed at last to be within his reach," we find him ordering a donation of 20 moidores to a poor relation.

"Newport in Rhode Island, April 24, 1729. I can by this time say something to you, from my own experience, of this place and people. The inhabitants are of a mixed kind, consisting of many sects, and subdivisions of sects. Here are four sorts of Anabaptists, besides Presbyterians, Quakers, Independents, and many of no profession at all. notwithstanding so many differences, here are fewer quarrels about religion than elsewhere, the people living peaceably with their neighbours, of whatever persuasion. They all agree in one point, that the Church of England is second-best. The climate is like that of Italy, and not at all colder in winter than I have known it every where north of Rome. The spring is late; but, to make amends, they assure me the autumns are the finest and longest in the world; the summers are much pleasanter than those of Italy, by all accounts, so far as the grass continues green, which it doth not there. This island is pleasantly laid out in hills and vales, and rising grounds; hath plenty of excellent springs, and fine rivulets, and many delightful landscapes of rocks and promontories, and adjacent lands. The provisions are very good; so are the fruits, which are quite neglected, though vines sprout up of themselves to an extraordinary size, and seem as natural to this soil as to any I ever saw. The town of Newcastle contains about 6000 souls, and is the most flourishing place in all America, for its bigness. It is very pretty, and pleasantly situated. I was never more agreeably surprised than at the first sight of the town and its harbour."

* Two gentlemen of fortune.

† An ingenious painter.

He afterwards adds, "The winter, it must be allowed, was much sharper than the usual winters in Ireland, but not at all sharper than I have known them in Italy."

"That it would be the interest of England to allow a *free trade* to Ireland, I have been thoroughly convinced ever since my being in Italy, and talking with the merchants there; and have, upon all occasions, endeavoured to convince English gentlemen thereof, and have convinced some, both in and out of parliament."

"Feb. 10, 1747. In a letter from England it was said, that several of our Irish bishops were earnestly contending for the primacy.—Pray, who are they? I thought Bp. Stone was only talk'd of at present. I ask this question merely out of curiosity, and not from any interest, I assure you. I am no man's rival or competitor in this matter. I am not in love with feasts, and crowds, and visits, and late hours, and strange faces, and a hurry of affairs often insignificant. For my own private satisfaction, I had rather be master of my time than wear a diadem. I repeat these things to you, that I may not seem to have declined all steps to the primacy out of singularity, or pride, or stupidity, but from solid motives. As to the argument from the opportunity of doing good, I observe, that duty obliges men in high stations not to decline occasions of doing good; but duty doth not oblige men to solicit such high stations."

Yet, in another letter, he says,

"It is true, the primacy, or archbishoprick of Dublin, if offered, might have tempted me, by a greater opportunity of doing good."

"March 5, 1742. We live in an age of revolutions so sudden and surprising, in all parts of Europe, that I question whether the like has been ever known before. Hands are changed at home; it is well if measures are too. If not, I shall be afraid of this change of hands; for hungry dogs bite deepest."

The following curious letter is also inserted, printed anonymously in one of the London papers, on the subject of earthquakes, soon after the shocks felt in that city, which Dr. Long and others affirmed to be an airquake.

"Having observed it hath been offered as a reason to persuade the publick, that the late shocks felt in and about London were not caused by an earthquake, because the motion was lateral, which, it is asserted, the motion of an earthquake never is, I take upon me to affirm the contrary. I have myself felt an earthquake at Messina, in the year 1718, when the motion was horizontal or lateral. It did no harm in that city, but threw

threw down several houses about a day's journey from thence.

"We are not to think the late shocks merely an airquake, as they call it, on account of signs and changes in the air, such being usually observed to attend earthquakes. There is a correspondence between the subterraneous air and our atmosphere. It is probable that storms, or great convulsions of the air, do often, if not always, owe their origin to vapours or exhalations issuing from below.

"I remember to have heard Count Tezzani, at Catania, say, that some hours before the memorable earthquake of 1692, which overturned the whole city, he observed a line extended in the air, proceeding, as he judged, from exhalations poised and suspended in the atmosphere; also, that he heard a hollow frightful murmur, about a minute before the shock. Of 25,000 inhabitants, 12,000 absolutely perished, not to mention others who were miserably bruised and wounded. There did not escape so much as one single house. The streets were narrow, and the buildings high; so there was no safety in running into the streets; but on the first tremor (which happens a small space, perhaps a few minutes, before the downfall) they found it the safest way to stand under a door-case, or at the corners of the house.

"The Count was dug out of the ruins of his own house, which had overwhelmed about twenty persons; only seven whereof were got out alive. Though he rebuilt his house with stone, yet he ever after lay in a small adjoining apartment, made of reeds, plastered over. Catania was rebuilt more regular and beautiful than ever; the houses, indeed, are lower, and the streets broader than before, for security against any future shocks. By their account, the first shock seldom or never doth the mischief; but the *repêche*, as they term them, are to be dreaded. The earth, I was told, moved up and down like the boiling of a pot; *terra bollente di fatto* is *sopra*, to use their own expression. This sort of subfultive motion is ever accounted the most dangerous.

"Pliny, in the second book of his Natural History, observes, that all earthquakes are attended with a great stillness in the air. The same was observed at Catania. Pliny further observes, that a murmuring noise precedes the earthquake. He also remarks, that there is *signum in cæle, præceditque motus futurus, aut inordinatus, aut paulo post oceanum ferens, cæci sunt linea nubis in linguam porrecta spatium*: which agrees with what was observed by Count Tezzani, and others, at Catania. And all these things plainly shew the mistake of those who surmise that noises and signs in the air do not belong to, or betoken, an earthquake, but only an airquake.

"The naturalist above cited, speaking of the earth, saith, that *verid quæritur*, up and down sometimes, at others from side to side.

He adds, that the effects are very various; cities one while demolished, another swallowed up; sometimes overwhelmed by water, at other times consumed by fire bursting from the earth; one while the gulf remains open and yawning; another, the sides close, not leaving the least trace or sign of the city swallowed up.

"Britain is an island — *maritimæ autem maximè quatuntur*, saith Pliny — and in this island are many mineral and sulphureous waters. I see nothing in the natural constitution of London, or the parts adjacent, that should render an earthquake impossible or improbable. Whether there be any thing in the moral state thereof that should exempt it from that fear, I leave others to judge."

Prefixed is a head of the Bishop, engraved by Cook, from an original picture in the gallery at Lamberth. Another picture is also mentioned, painted by Mrs. Berkeley, now in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Archdall, of Bolton Street, Dublin.

19. *L'Ami des Enfans.* Par M. Berquin.

THIS little work, on the plan of Brother Newbery's little books, but written with French vivacity, instead of English *fangfroid*, is the work of an ingenious foreigner, and carried on to the 22d of the 24 volumes in which it is to be comprised. The original was published in France in 1782, with success, and is now republished in England by subscription of one guinea the set, or one shilling each volume. It is accompanied with an English translation, by a well-known hand, in which the Genius of the Nation is happily consulted; and we sincerely wish these familiar modes of inculcating good principles, insensibly, on tender minds, may have the desired effect. — "The Little Fidler" having appeared in one of Mr. Maty's Reviews, we shall select

THE CANARY BIRD.

"Canary birds to sell! who'll buy canary birds? choice, fine canary birds!" cried a voice that was passing by the house where *Jemima* lived. *Jemima* heard it, and running to the window, looked into every part of the street. She then saw a man carrying upon his head a great cage, filled with canary birds. They hopped so lightly from perch to perch, and warbled so sweetly, that *Jemima*, in the eagerness of her curiosity, almost threw herself out of the window, in order to see them yet nearer.

Miss, said the man, will you buy a canary bird?

I will, if I may, answered *Jemima*; but I must not on my own accord: if you'll wait

wait a little, I'll run and ask leave of papa.

The man readily agreed to wait; and seeing a large post at the other end of the street, he went thither, and rested his cage upon it. *Jemima*, in the mean time, ran to her father's room, and, quite out of breath, called out, Papa! papa! pray come to the window! pray come directly!

Mr. Godfrey. And what is the haste?

Jemima. Why here's a man that sells canary birds: I dare say he has got more than an hundred; a great large cage, quite full of them, upon his head!

Mr. Godfrey. And why are you in such joy about it?

Jemima. Why, papa, because I want—that is, I mean, if you will give me leave—I wish I might buy one.

Mr. Godfrey. But have you any money?

Jemima. O yes, papa, I have enough in my purse.

Mr. Godfrey. And who will feed the poor thing?

Jemima. I will, papa, I'll feed him myself. You shall see me: O, I am sure he will be very glad to be my bird.

Mr. Godfrey. Ah! I fear—

Jemima. What, papa?

Mr. Godfrey. That you will let him die of hunger, or thirst.

Jemima. I, papa!—I let him die of hunger or thirst! O no, indeed. I will never touch a morsel of breakfast myself till I have fed him.

Mr. Godfrey. O *Jemima*, *Jemima*, how giddy you are! And one single day's forgetfulness will kill him.

Jemima, however, gave such fair promises to her father; she pleaded, intreated, hung by the skirt of his coat, and begged his consent with so much earnestness, that *Mr. Godfrey*, at length, could no longer refuse it.

He then took her hand, and led her into the street. They soon came up to the man, and chose the most beautiful bird that was in his cage; his feathers were of the brightest yellow, and he had a little black crest on the top of his head:

Who, now, was so happy as *Jemima*? She gave her purse to her papa, that he might pay for it; and he then took money from his own, to buy a very handsome cage, with two pretty drawers to hold seed, and a water-glass of crystal,

No sooner had *Jemima* fixed her new favourite in its little palace, than she flew all over the house, calling her mama, her sisters, and even all the servants, to shew them the bird, which her papa had permitted her to buy. When any of her young friends came to see her, the first words she said to them were always, Do you know I have got the prettiest canary bird in the whole world? he is as yellow as gold, and he has a black tuft upon his head, just like the feathers in mama's hat. But come, and you shall see it. His name is Darling. I christened him myself.

Darling, thus highly in favour, fared extremely well under the care of *Jemima*. The moment she rose every morning, her first thought was to procure him fresh seed, and the clearest water. Whenever there were any cakes or biscuits at her father's table, *Darling* had his share first. She had always some little bits of sugar in reserve for him; and his cage was garnished all round with chick-weed, and various good little things.

Darling was not ungrateful for her attentions: he soon learned to distinguish *Jemima* from the rest of the family; and the instant he heard her footstep, he fluttered his little wings, and chirped without ceasing. *Jemima* almost eat him up with kisses.

In about a week he began to sing, and his song was the prettiest in the world. Sometimes he would warble his wild notes so long, that she feared he must have died with fatigue in the middle of his little air; then, after a few moments rest, he would begin again, more sweetly than ever, and with so clear and brilliant a tone, that he was heard all over the house.

Jemima, seated by the side of his cage, spent whole hours in listening to him. Her work was frequently thrown aside, that nothing might interrupt her looking at him; and when he had delighted her with one of his little songs, she entertained him, in her turn, with an air upon the bird-organ, which he presently strove to imitate.

By degrees, however, these pleasures became familiar, and lost their power of charming. Her father, one day, made her a present of a book of priums; and she was so much taken up with admiring them, that *Darling* was neglected. Still he fluttered his little wings, and chirped, the instant he saw *Jemima*; but *Jemima* no longer heard him.

Near a week now passed, and *Darling* had neither fresh chick-weed nor biscuit. He sung the prettiest little songs that *Jemima* had taught him; he even composed new ones for her himself; but all in vain; *Jemima* had other things in her head.

It was now her birth-day; and her godfather presented her with a great jointed doll. This doll, which she called *Colombine*, completed the downfall of *Darling*. From the time she rose, to the hour of going to bed, she had no thought, and no employment, but to dress and undress, again and again, this dumb little *Colombine*; to talk to her, to call her by her name, and to carry her in her arms up and down the room. The poor bird was now well enough off, if, towards the evening, she remembered to give him a little food. Sometimes, however, he had to wait for it till the next morning.

At length, one day when they were at table, *Mr. Godfrey* accidentally turning his eyes towards the cage, saw the canary bird lying upon its stomach, and panting with great difficulty. His feathers almost stood an end, and he looked as round as a ball.—

Mr.

Mr. Godfrey went up to him; but no chirping! no fluttering of his wings! the poor little animal had hardly strength even to draw its breath.

Jemima! cried Mr. Godfrey, with much displeasure, what is the matter with your bird? Jemima, colouring, stammered out, Why, papa, it's—the thing is—why, I happened to forget!—And, trembling and ashamed, she ran for the box of seed.

Mr. Godfrey took down the cage, and examined the drawers, and the water-glass.—Alas! poor Darling had not one drop of water, nor one single seed!

O poor little bird! cried Mr. Godfrey; into what cruel hands have you fallen! If I had but foreseen it, you should never have been bought. All the company then rose, and approached the cage, lifting up their hands with a look of pity, and calling out, O poor little bird!

Mr. Godfrey put some seed into both the drawers, and filled the glass with fresh water; and at length, though with much difficulty, Darling was brought back to life.

Jemima, crying, left the table, and, running up to her own chamber, passed the rest of the day in tears.

The next morning Mr. Godfrey gave orders that the bird should be carried out of the house, and given to the son of Mr. Mersley, one of his neighbours, who had the character of being a very careful boy, and who, he hoped, would not forget him as Jemima had done.

The sorrow and repentance of the little girl grew now more and more violent. O my dear little bird! she cried, my poor sweet Darling!—O papa! dear, dear papa! indeed I will never forget him again; indeed, indeed, I promise you I will not. Only let me have him this once! this one single time is all I beg!

Mr. Godfrey at length, moved by her intreaties, restored to her the canary bird; not, however, without a severe reproof for her past negligence, and a most earnest charge that she would be more attentive for the future. This poor animal, said he, is shut up in a cage, and has therefore no power to provide for its own wants. If you want any thing, you can at least ask for it; but this poor little bird can make nobody understand his language. If ever you again make him suffer, either from hunger or thirst!

At these words a shower of tears trickled down the cheeks of Jemima. She took her papa's hand, and kissed it, but her shame and sorrow prevented her speaking.

Jemima was now once more the mistress of Darling; and Darling was easily and cordially reconciled with Jemima.

About a month after, Mr. Godfrey and his lady were obliged to make a journey of a few days into the country. My dear Jemima, said he, is taking leave, be very sure you never forget the little canary bird.

Gent. Mag. February, 1784.

O no, papa! cried she; and scarcely were they seated in the carriage before she flew to the cage, and made it her first business to see that the bird should have every thing it could possibly require.

In an hour or two, however, she began to grow tired; she sent for some of her little friends to visit her, and her gaiety returned. They all walked out together, and when they came back, they spent the first part of the evening in playing at blind-man's-buff, and puss-in-the-corner; and then they diverted themselves with dancing. It was very late when the little party broke up, and Jemima went to bed quite wearied and fatigued.

The next morning she awoke almost at the break of day, and could think of nothing but her last night's amusements. If her governess would have given her leave, she would have flown, the moment she was dressed, to return the visit of her young friends; but it was necessary to wait till the afternoon. Scarcely, however, had she patience to finish her dinner, before she desired to be taken to them.

And what became of Darling?—He was obliged to stay at home alone, and to fast!

The next day, also, was spent in nothing but amusements.

And Darling?—He was forgotten again!

The third day it was still the same.

And Darling?—Why, who could think of him in the midst of such diversions?

The fourth day Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey came home from their journey. Jemima had thought but little about their return; but her father had no sooner embraced her, and enquired after her health, than he said, And how is Darling?

O, very well, answered Jemima, a little surprised, and running to the cage for the bird.

Alas! the poor little animal was no more! It was lying upon its back, its wings stretched out, and its beak open.

Jemima wrung her hands, and screamed aloud. Every body ran to her, and saw what had happened.

Poor little hapless animal! cried Mr. Godfrey, how painful has been thy death! Had I but myself destroyed thee on the day of my departure, thy sufferings would at least have been but for a moment; while now, for so many days, thou hast borne all the pangs of hunger and thirst, and thy death has been attended with the most cruel and lingering pains. Thou art happy, however, to be at length delivered from the hands of so pitiless a guardian.

Jemima wished to hide herself in the bowels of the earth: she would willingly have given up all her playthings, and all her pocket-money, to have restored Darling to life; but all was now too late!

Mr. Godfrey took the bird, and gave orders to have it stuffed, and then hung it up in the saloon.

Jemima

Jemima did not dare to look at it; or if, by any accident, it caught her eyes, they were instantly filled with tears; and the assembly and cordially brought her father to have it removed from her sight.

Mr. Godfrey, after many entreaties, at length consented; but every time she was guilty of any fault or folly, the bird was again put in its place, and she heard the whole family exclaiming, 'Poor unfortunate animal! how cruel a death hast thou suffered!'

M. Berquin is also author of some pretty *Idylles*, printed at Paris in 1775.

do. A Sermon preached before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in the Abbey Church, Westminster, on Friday, Jan. 30, 1784. By Richard Lord Bishop of Landaff. 4to.

"—Doubtless there is a God that judgeth the earth."

THE only principle which the preacher assumes as incontrovertible is the being of a GOD: In this he is supported by the consent of all nations, by the convictions of individuals, and by every rational view which can be taken of the phenomena of nature. It is, however, the providence, and not the being of the Deity, which the sacred proposition in the text more especially directs him to consider; and this important subject he conceives under three distinct aspects. The first conveys an idea of foresight, which is the literal signification of the term; the second implies an universal agency, without which there could be no provision for the universe; and the third supposes such a particular interposition as the exigencies of individuals and nations may naturally expect from their parent and preserver.

On these several heads his Lordship treats with elegance and precision. He enumerates the several objections which have been urged against the moral government of the world; and these he refutes in a short and satisfactory manner.—But what concerns the publick most is, the application of his reasoning principles to the present circumstances of his country. He observes, that this day holds forth an awful lesson to all ranks and degrees of persons in these realms. It is calculated to inculcate on kings "the danger of governing contrary to law, and even of tenaciously contending for all the rights of their predecessors, when the circumstances and opinions of a great nation demand from them unusual concessions."

"And the people may learn the danger of supporting any set of men, or even either House of Parliament, in their attempts to infringe the established prerogatives of the Crown, lest, in redressing the grievances incident to Monarchy, they fabricate for themselves the tenfold fetters of Republican Tyranny."—Instead of "ripping up wounds that have been long closed," adverting then to "our present situation, new and critical, no doubt, as a people," he affirms that, "humanly speaking, there is no cause for our despondence. A mighty empire, it is true, has been dismembered; our trade is essentially injured; our resources materially circumscribed; and our national weight in the balance of Europe very sensibly diminished."

He ventures, however, to lay it down as a general rule, that real political liberty was not easily extended beyond the limits of that particular institution to which it owed its original establishment. What freedom was ever enjoyed by the colonies of ancient nations? In proportion as provinces in almost every state lie at a distance from the seat of empire, were they not constantly subject to rapacity or neglect? The liberty of ancient Rome, in the most liberal periods of its history, never extended beyond its own walls. Notwithstanding all the efforts of the wisest and best men that ever occupied the powers of government, their remotest dependencies were still in a condition of the cruellest vassalage. And the people of this country have now a pretty strong demonstration that the genius of the British constitution is incapable of transplantation. But surely it ill becomes those who feel themselves free, to repine at the freedom of others. The rights of humanity are the common cause of all mankind; and the species in general are gainers, wherever or from whatever these rights in any degree are recovered. America, as "an infant state," is entitled to independence, to its own legislation, to judge for itself, and to acquire, by its own councils and exertions, its own honour, and its own distinction. It is impossible we can ultimately suffer from its prosperity, and it is time to annihilate that merciless usurpation which, in the hour of prosperity, we had thus wantonly assumed.

He wishes he "could consider our acquisitions in Asia as compensating our

"our losses in America;" but having been obtained, he fears, by unjust force, on that account, he thinks, they will not be useful to us. From the probability of "the natives paying their tribute with reluctance, of its being expended in the maintenance of that standing army, by which it must be collected, of our enemies in Europe endeavouring to counteract all our projects, of interest and ambition, and to make that country another America to us, would to GOD," he exclaims, "that we had wisdom and magnanimity enough to devise safe means of restoring the territory of the East to its rightful owners, and to content ourselves with the profits freely flowing from its commerce; or, if this be thought a visionary or dangerous project, he hopes, at least, that our rulers will pay more attention, than has been hitherto done, to the spiritual condition of its inhabitants. Thus may the Indians, by changing their masters, better their condition; and GOD, who bringeth good out of evil, may make the avarice of one part of his creatures become the occasion of eternal salvation to the other."

The debt of the nation is confessedly great, but the property of the nation is, we conjecture, at least six times greater. Great things, he apprehends, may still be done, by a proper use of those commercial advantages which we possess above every other nation on the earth. He therefore concludes with "sincerely praying to GOD that all parties may be disposed to make the attempt of rendering us greater and happier, not by sacrificing public confidence to private animosity, the stability of government to selfish or ambitious struggles for power; not by indulging a proud propensity to embrace the first favourable opportunity of regaining our glory, as it is called, by the renewal of war; not by prosecuting unjust views of commercial monopoly, or territorial conquest, in distant countries; but by taking the most prudent measures at home, to heal our divisions, to increase our numbers, and to amend our morals; for the strength, foreign and domestic, of every nation upon earth, must ultimately, under GOD, depend on the union, and on the number of its inhabitants, and its happiness on their VIRTUE."

The well-known character of the

proacher, and especially his Letter to the late Archbishop, occasioned the Abbey to be uncommonly crowded, though not with Temporal Lords (of whom there was only the Chancellor); and that their expectations were not disappointed, the reader will conclude from the above.

21. *The Episcopary Correspondence, Visitation Charges, Speeches, and Miscellanies, of the Right Reverend Francis Atterbury, D.D. Lord Bishop of Rochester. With Historical Notes. Volume the Third. 8vo.*

OF the two former volumes of this pleasing collection an account has been given in vol. LIII. p. 423. The present contains Dr. Atterbury's correspondence with Bp. Trelawny, and a few others, from 1700 to 1721, communicated by the present Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny; and eleven letters to and from Dr. Wall (author of the History of Infant Baptism) and Bp. Potter*, on the time when each of the Evangelists wrote their Gospels, a subject started by our Bishop, whose opinion, in short, seems to have been, 1. that the four Gospels were all written in the same order in which they are now placed; 2. that St. Mark's was intended, partly as an epitome, but chiefly as a supplement, to St. Matthew's; 3. that St. Luke had seen both these when he wrote his own, which was between A. D. 46 and 57; and 4. that St. John had seen the three preceding Gospels, and intended to supply what was still wanting in all of them, but wrote his Gospel before the destruction of Jerusalem. And also, that, by "the brother whose praise is in the Gospel, throughout all the churches," mentioned 2 Cor. viii. 18, Paul probably meant St. Luke; in which latter opinion Dr. Wall concurs.—The whole is replete with erudition and critical sagacity.

The majority of this Correspondence with Bishop Trelawny is the strongest picture that can be drawn of the spirit of Dr. Atterbury. Transported by a warmth and conscious pride of temper, we see him the soul of an expiring Convocation, which he in vain attempted to rally and reanimate. Happi-

* The correspondence with these "two learned men, on a subject of great use and equal difficulty," is mentioned by his Lordship in his Defence before the Lords, as one of his employments during the time of the supposed conspiracy.

ly for these kingdoms, his efforts were baffled — by men of more moderate temper than his own. For what war can be worse grounded, or more dangerous, than a war of religion? Not all the blood shed in the Crusades could expiate the wounds inflicted on Christian Charity by such a war of tongues and opinions. Suspicious of shadows, mistakenly tender of his character, and invincibly tenacious of his conduct; such is his character of himself. Whiggism was as much his bugbear as Toryism has lately been in America. Malevolent to Burnet as tender to Blackburne, and to both with equal cause, he throws the same imputation on one, which would not lie, as he endeavours to wipe off from the other, where it was notorious*. (See Letter LI.)

Some curious and accurate particulars in the history of his own time (among others an admirable letter to Lord Inverness on his conversion to popery, and the life of Edward Fairfax, translator of Tasso,) are however interspersed. Not less interesting is the correspondence between his Lordship and Dr. Wall and Dr. Porter, then bishop of Oxford, concerning the dates of the several Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles, which have been controverted ever since. — The Bishop's petition to the House of Lords against the violence used in searching his person, while in the Tower, is a reproach to a civilized nation. — Canon Gilbert, p. 187, must have been John Gilbert, dean of Exeter 17... canon of Christ Church, bishop of Landaff 1740, of Sarum 1748, archbishop of York 1757, where he died Aug. 9, 1761; stigmatized as "*leaden*," by Pope.

Of the affair of Lord Bellamont and Kid, who, being employed by his Lordship to suppress pirates, turned pirate himself, see Lodge's Irish Peerage, i. 330. 2.

P. 305. Mr. Charles Trelawny, one of the Bishop's sons, died young; he lived, however, to enjoy a prebend of Winchester.

Edward Trelawny, another son, was not dean of Exeter. He was chosen member of parliament for West Loo in 1722, 1727, and 1734; was made a

commissioner of the Victualling Office October 1725, and of the Customs Jan. 2, 1732; and governor of Jamaica in August 1736.

P. 451. "Countess of Purbeck" should surely be "Viscountess," as no Earldom was ever granted. John Villiers, elder brother of the D. of Buckingham, was created Baron of Stoke and Viscount Purbeck. 17 James I. These English honours became extinct 2 Charles II, when his son Robert, the second Viscount, (whose relict this lady seems to have been) died without issue.

P. 532, l. 33. Dr. Moore was rector of St. Botolph, *Aldgate*.

P. 535. The following *bon mot* of Dr. Bentley might have been introduced: Bp. Atterbury one day conversing with the Doctor concerning a matter then in litigation between the latter and the Bishop of Ely (in regard to the Bishop's visitatorial power over Trinity College), seemed to think that the Doctor would lose his cause, in consequence of an old writing having been discovered, bearing date in the reign of James the First "That writing," says the Doctor, "which is rather against me, I think is dated *anno tertio Jacobi primi*: but would it not still have had more weight with your Lordship, had it been dated *anno primo Jacobi tertii*?"

P. 539. It appears by the Craftsman of May 13, 1732, that "great preparations" were then making for Atterbury's funeral; but that there was "great opposition about his being interred in Westminster Abbey; which favour is at last obtained," that writer adds, "but we are not certain as to the usual church ceremony being read over the corpse."

Lady Pickering, of Cambridgeshire, (p. 540) we take to have been the second wife of Sir Gilbert Pickering, who died in 1668, daughter of John Pepys, of Cottenham, in the said county. She had indeed no children, and her husband's second daughter by his first wife Elizabeth, married John Creed, and Frances died unmarried. But his second son, Gilbert, had a daughter, Elizabeth, aged 12 in 1681. If for 1682 we could read 1691, she would be 18 in 1697, and consequently the lady enquired after, but great grand-daughter to Lady Pickering.

Some further remarks and elucidations shall be given in our next.

* The Archbishop's attachment to the female sex has fixed a stain on his character which will never be forgotten in his province, however it may not have reached our Ingenious Editor.

MR. URBAN,
THE following curious account will not unworthily fill a vacant corner in your useful magazine.

D. Y.

Letter from Geneva, Oct. 18, 1783.

"FIVE leagues to the northward of Geneva is an elevated spot called La Dole, from whence may be seen, at certain times in fine weather, seven different lakes, viz. Geneva, D'Ancey, De Roupes, Des Bourget, Des Joux, De Morab, and De Neufchâtel, besides a long chain of the Alps, and an extent of one hundred leagues, quite into Dauphiné. On the summits of La Dole is a noble terrace, formed by nature, on which, for time immemorial, the young people of the country assemble in great numbers on the two first Sundays in the month of August, taking with them all sorts of refreshments, and spending those days in various sports and pastoral amusements. The churches and numerous villages in the vales below are all visible from this terrace; and it is pleasing to see the couples pair off, pointing out to each other their various habitations. Some years back, however, the sports of this joyous place were interrupted by a most melancholy accident. A couple, who were married the same morning, ascended the Dole, with all their relations and friends, who had accompanied them to church; but, while the bride was standing on the margin of the precipice, pointing out to her kindred the church which she had just quitted on the happiest day of her life, her foot slipped. The alarmed bridegroom seized her arm; but, alas! it was only to finish their short-lived happiness in each other's arms. There is a reddish hue on the rocks from which they were precipitated, which is believed by the multitude to be the blood of this unfortunate pair.—Dole is the favourite spot also of the botanist, for there they find the *Androsace Villosa* (the flowers of which are first white, with a green star in the centre, then become yellow, and lastly of a fine carnation), the *Buphtium Longifolium*, the *Aster Alpinus*, the *M. spilus Cham. missilis*, the true *Aconitum Napellus*, very different from that which Mr. Storck has employed as a new medicine, and to which he has very improperly given the name of Napel. In the pastures beneath grows a great quantity of white Hellebore, a plant well known to the feeding animals, who shew their instinctive knowledge of the forbidden fruit by leaving an unstepped circle of grass round it."

MR. URBAN,

THOU art requested to give place to the following humane proceedings.

Thy friend, T. B.

The people called Quakers, in America, having been long impressed with a sense of the iniquity of the slave trade, at length enjoined the members of their society to liberate all such as they held in bondage; but,

finding a disposition in some still to continue and carry on this unrighteous traffic, believed it to be their religious duty, at their last anniversary meeting, to present an address to the United States in Congress, which was favourably received, and a Committee thereupon appointed by Congress to take the same into consideration. The address is as follows:

"To the United States in Congress assembled,

"The address of the people called QUAKERS.

"Being, through the favour of divine providence met as usual at this season, in our annual assembly, to promote the cause of piety and virtue, we find with great satisfaction our well-meant endeavours for the relief of an oppressed part of our fellow-men have been so far blessed, that those of them who have been held in bondage by members of our religious society are generally restored to freedom, their natural and just right.

"Commiserating the afflicted state into which the inhabitants of Africa are very deeply involved by many professors of the mild and benign doctrines of the Gospel, and affected with a sincere concern for the essential good of our country; we conceive it our indispensable duty to revive in your view the lamentable grievance of that oppressed people, as an interesting subject, evidently claiming the serious attention of those who are entrusted with the powers of government, as guardians of the common rights of mankind and advocates for liberty.

"We have long beheld with sorrow the complicated evils produced by an unrighteous commerce, which subjects many thousands of the human species to the deplorable state of slavery.

"The restoration of peace, and restraint to the effusion of human blood, we are persuaded, excite in the minds of many, of all Christian denominations, gratitude and thankfulness to the All-wise Controller of human events; but we have grounds to fear, that some, forgetful of the days of distress, are prompted by avaricious motives to renew the trade for slaves to the African coasts, contrary to every humane and righteous consideration, and in opposition to the solemn declarations often repeated in favour of universal liberty, thereby increasing the too general torrent of corruption and licentiousness, and laying a foundation for future calamities.

"We therefore earnestly solicit your Christian interposition, to discourage and prevent so obvious an evil, in such manner as, under the influence of divine wisdom, you shall see meet.

"Signed in and on behalf of our yearly meeting, held in Philadelphia, for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, and the western parts of Maryland and Virginia. Dated the 4th of 10 month, 1783.

(Signed by 535 members.)"

ΕΙΣ ΕΜΟΝ ΤΕΚΝΟΝ.

ΠΙΣΤΕΥΩ παρὰ σοὶ γὰρ, φίλον τέκνον, ἢ μάτην
 ἰδοίμην
 Ἐρμηνεύει κατὰ μυσταί, φησὶν ἱερουργεῖσθαι
 ὅστις ἀναβῆναι σὺ φιλήσεις θυμὸν ἔχοντα
 ἄλλοι πορεύονται ἐν Χριστῷ ἐκποδοὶ εἰς
 ἄλλ' ὁρᾷς γὰρ, φίλον τέκνον, εὐλογοῦν τὸ τοῦτον,
 ἔστι παρ' ἀνθρώπων τὸ εἶναι χάρις πρὸς τοὺς
 Τὸν θυμὸν ταύτην ἐρμήνευτο Σολομὼν ἀποφύγειν,
 καὶ ε' ἀγαθὸν καὶ εὖ, ταῦτος ἐστὶν δι' ἡμετέρας.

IN MEUM FILIUM.

In te, charè fili, fido quòd cernere possim
 Ingenium docile, et doctrinam acquirere
 solers;
 Ambitio verax stimulet tua pectora læta
 In Christi hospitio pueros quæque priores;
 Perge modò, discede fili, tibi cura beata
 Adhuc profecisse favore Deique virique;
 Consilium hoc sapiens olim Solomone do-
 ceris,
 Si bonus es sis dum puer, idem eris æquè se-
 nestens.

ON MY SON.

In thee, dear son, I trust I can discern
 A toward wit, and readiness to learn;
 Thy sprightly soul may true ambition fire
 To reach the foremost in the blue-coat choir;
 Go on, dear son, make this thy happy plan
 To grow in favour both with God and man;
 This wise remark by Solomon you're told,
 If good while young, you'll be so when
 you're old. J. M.

Memorizæ sacrum.

Juxta hoc marmor conditæ sunt reliquæ
 GUILIELMI PIERRE WILLIAMS;
 armigeri;
 Qui tametsi pulchrum a lege dignitatis titulum
 obtinuerit,
 Ob insignem tamen in forensibus disceptati-
 onibus emulationem,
 Ob gravissimum in privatis deliberationibus
 judicium,
 Ob summam in utroque genere
 auctoritatem;
 apud juris legisque peritos,
 in magna semper exultatione fuit;
 honoreque quos non affectus est
 egregie meruisse censebatur.
 His studiis assidue occupatus
 ut amicis esset utilitati,
 patriæ emolumento,
 cum jam annum ageret
 septuagesimum tertium,
 acrimine ingravescente renum dolore
 (quo diu laboraverat.)
 Obiit iv iduum Jun. M DCC XXXVI.
 Propter maritum obdormit
 prædilecta uxor ejus
 ANNA WILLIAMS,
 cui cum satis diu laudi-
 bene ætæ ætatis vixisset
 familiæ certe parum
 vitæ non tam erepta fuisset,

quam non dogata,
 xii kal. Nov.

anno { xt. xlii.
 { sal. m dccc lxxiv.

Par. B. M. duo fil., nat. maj. H. P. M.,

An OCCASIONAL PROLOGUE,
 Spoken at the Theatre-Royal, Norwich, on
 Saturday, February 7, 1784, when
 'As You like It' was performed
 for the Benefit of the Poor &c.

By the Rev. JOHN WALKER.

As varying seasons mark the circling
 year,
 Thus in our mimic world by turns appear
 Successive changeful scenes.—Lo! Comedy,
 Like the young spring, with laughter-loving
 eye,
 Brightens dull thought, and bids th' enliven'd
 breast [jest,
 Glow with pure wit, chaste humour, and fair
 Here too, with direful form, the Tragic train
 In gloomy triumph fix pale terror's reign;
 Emblem of winter wild.—Hark! the fierce,
 blad [waste.
 Shakes the dark air, and howls o'er the rude
 O, have your souls ne'er wept when aged
 Lear [car
 Trembles beneath the storm, and strikes you
 With sounds of woe? Say, what the aged grief
 To that now claims your pity, now implores
 relief?
 Perchance within this city's ancient wall
 Dwells some such hapless father, cast from
 all
 His heart holds dear; all sad in midnight
 storm,
 With no Cordelia his cold heart to warm,
 No friend, no faithful Edgar by his side,—
 Ah! see, he sinks, and freezes life's red tide.
 This night, by stated rule, the Comic Muse
 Takes her alternate reign; glad to diffuse
 To this bright circle her enchanting smile,
 To smooth fix'd thought, or soften honest
 toil.

* Liberal collections having been made
 in this city, during the late inclement sea-
 son, for the poor, the players and servants
 of the theatre gave up their salaries for that
 night to the same benevolent purpose; and
 the net receipt, paid into the Mayor's hands,
 was 71l. 13s. On the preceding Wednes-
 day night, about 12 o'clock, Mr. Walker,
 one of the Minor Canons, was requested to
 prepare an Occasional Prologue, to be de-
 livered, to the person who was to speak it,
 next morning. On this short and abrupt
 notice, he sat down and finished it before
 he went to bed. It was well spoken by a
 Mrs. Murray, and much applauded. To
 the same ingenious and amiable writer, who
 was formerly of Magdalen College, Oxford,
 we are indebted, we are informed, for the
 Sonnet on Mrs. Lloyd's elegant window, in
 vol. LIII. p. 872.

EDIT.
 What

What then, no laughing prologue to the play?
Mid no smart couplet glitters wit's fair
Sir Critic, no: For ev'n our Comic Muse
Than laughter merely has far nobler views:
This night the smiles, as usual, to be sure,
But then the smiles, like angels, on the poor.

On the Death of the Rev. Mr. D'ARTH.

AWE-struck I hear the parting knell
Which speaks thy long and last farewell.
Generous, humane, kind to the poor,
Thy heart was open as thy door,
"Open to melting charity,"
And virtue found a friend in thee:
What wert thy faults? Yes, thou hadst one,
A venial fault;—it was a pun.
Oft have I mark'd thee closely watch,
Oft seen thee, on the steady catch,
Hunt "one poor word" thro' meaning's maze,
And torture it a thousand ways:
Then cheerly laugh—tho', all the while,
True wit stood by, and forc'd a smile.
Since then resign'd (for what remains
I finish in thy favourite strains);
Since thou resign'd thy parting breath,
Sure in thy grave thou'rt real Death;
Yet how can he to live be said,
When 'tis too plain that Death is dead?

MR. URBAN;

THE following inscription I copied from
a mural monument in the chapel at
Chapel in the Dale, near Ingleton, in the
West Riding of the county of York, the in-
scription of which will I hope procure your
readers some account of the person for whom
it was written.

S. B.

Near this place
lie the mortal remains
of ANNAH KIDG, late of Bruntfear,
Gentleman.

Ob. 25 Sept. 1780, æt. 69,
leaving the most important lesson;
that all the majestic strength
and vigour of man,
in which
none of his contemporaries
presumed to call him fellow,
shall nought avail
when Death to execute his dread warrant
is commissioned by
THE MOST HIGH.

Quibus moribus imbutus
et qualis erat
supremus dies
indicabit.

In the American Eclogue last Month.

P. 45, l. 10, for *corrade* read *insist*.

L. 44, for *tranch't* read *posid*.

P. 46, l. 31, read

Our tyrant's fears each want of proof sup-
plied,

We stand condemn'd unjustified, natried.

L. 32, for *punished* read *lit* ok.

* See p. 124.

*Miss F—r M—r—y * to Miss F—r B—r †*

THE night in soft slumbers call'd gently
— away,
Nor did Peggy once dream what would happen
When eager the rose, impatient to dress,
Well pleas'd her gay friends with her presence to
bleiss:

But, alas! on a sudden her schemes were o'er-
thrown;

Tho' her prayers were just said, and her cloak
For behold, who should enter, Oh grief beyond
measure!

But — that total destroyer of pleasure;
With look so demure, and face dull and wise,
Brim full of sage counsel and sober advice.

Thus the fair the accosted: "Pray whither do
"early?"

"Well may your poor friends sky they see you
"Your mad comrades possess you so wholly of
"late,

"That I and my maxims are quite out of date;
"What, lost to all sense and discretion?" she
cry'd,

"Are prudence and decency quite thrown aside?
"For, if I mistake not, from ten till near four
"A gentleman's chariot was seen at your door;
"This progress is great for so young a begin-
ner;

"From Peggy the saint, you're turn'd Peggy the
"sinner.

"Your conduct at church; and the way you be-
"have;

"Escape not the censures and frowns of the grave:
"That same Mr. G—n—de the world talks for
"loud of

"And the Duchess and Countess & that you
"And eke the three sisters G—well, mark the
"event;

"God send that you mayn't these friendships re-
"The first, a fine lady, so great, and so high;
"The second, the grave, is by all reckon'd fly;
"And as for the third, oh! Peggy, beware,
"And of that giddy girl †† I beseech you, take
"care."

With this caution the matron her sermon just
ended,

While the fair-one with patience uncommon at-
Tend, then are our parties and pastimes destroy'd;
Cause she grudg'd us the bliss souls like her's
ne'er enjoy'd?

And the dame, full of envy, with specious pretext,
While she preach'd upon scandal, mule prudence
her text.

Advisers like these, oh, my friend! ever dread,
Not be by such troublesome neighbours misled.
Should this dull formal stuff o'er my Peggy pre-
vail,

Ere her beauty, wit, youth, and her good-humour
fail?

* Now Mrs. G—n—le.

† Afterwards Mrs. G—n—le.

‡ Her Aunt.

§ Duchess of Richmond,

¶ Lady Albemarle.

** Three Miss M—n—y.

†† The author herself.

No, consult my *swart mistress* *; in her book read
 one chapter; [ever after;
 And you'll despise the vain lectures of prudes
 Be sure she'll soon teach you, whate'er they can
 say,
 That a heart form'd as yours is can ne'er go astray.
 Mean while on the matrons let's take some com-
 passion, [fion;
 Nor forbid them t' indulge their last favourite pas-
 We'll laugh, let them talk and abuse at their lei-
 sure,
 Their province is railing, but ours is pleasure.

S. O N N E T.

WHEN silence reigns o'er th' earth and
 tranquil deep,
 Serene the air, and heaven of roseate hue;
 When wanton zephyr, freed from downy sleep,
 With genial breeze awakes the flowers to view;
 When, bright as gold, her locks the morn dis-
 plays,
 And strews her pearls of dew before the sun;
 See! with unwonted lustre, Phœbus run,
 To warm the nations with redoubled blaze:

Then Phyllis, beauteous nymph! whom smiles
 adorn,
 Steps from her palace, rosy as the morn,
 Shews a more lively light, which beams un-
 shorn.

O be not angry, glory of the skies!
 Tho' pale thy lamp, with Phyllis when it
 vies,
 As stars retreat when you from ocean rise.

E P I T A P H translated; LILL. 1045.

DANIEL WATSON,
 a scholar of the school at Hereford,
 died the 21st day of October, 1783,
 aged 17 years.

Whose wit, whose virtue, and ingenuous worth,
 Call from the eye of grief its tribute forth;
 Whose loss the sterner Muse deploras:
 Happy whoe'er, by her his genius traught,
 Draws from the sacred fount th' inspir'd
 draught,

And plucks her blooming wreath of flowers!
 If in thy breast parental reverence live,
 Unbidden dost thou sigh, unprompted grieve.

On the Death of the same Person.

Beloved Youth!

Although the sculptur'd marble be wanting,
 although no vain tumultuous crowd attend thee
 to thy cold tomb;

yet shall sorrow pay her silent tribute,
 and unfeigned,
 to thy happy and sweet disposition.

Thy labour o'er, thou sleepest now at rest,
 whilst virtue,

prompted by pious regard,
 and modesty,

long shall shed over thy ashes
 their honest tears.

* A cant word for inclination.

MR. URBAN,

IN your XXXVth vol. p. 329, you have
 inserted some very elegant Latin verses
 that were written in imitation of Simonides,
 by Dr. Lawth, the present Bishop of Lon-
 don (if I mistake not *) on the death of Fre-
 deric Prince of Wales, to which a very in-
 different translation is subjoined. I know
 not whether the inclosed has ever been
 printed. If not, being less unworthy of the
 original, it may perhaps find a place in your
 miscellany.

AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

*HIS cognatibus occupata, oculos
 Gressus lucidulis adduc fluentes
 Convertit, puerum sopore vincitum
 Quæ nutrix placido finit forebat:*
 "Dormis," inquit, "O miselle, nec te
 "Valtus exanimis, silentiumque
 "Per longa atria commoveas, nec illo
 "Fratrum tangeris, aut meo dolore;
 "Nec sentis patris diffinitus illo,
 "Qui gestans genibusque brachiorum,
 "Aut formans lepidam tuam loquelam,
 "Tecum mille modis ineptibus.
 "Tu dormis, volitantque qui solebant
 "Risus, in recessis tuis labellis,
 "Dum somno facilis jaces solutus.
 "Dormi, parvule! nec mali dolores
 "Qui matrem cruciant, tuae quietis
 "Rumpant somno.—Quando, quando, tales
 "Redibunt oculis meis sopores!"

AMIDST this scene of tender tears,
 Her smiling babe asleep appears;
 As in his nurse's arms he lies,
 On him she turns her weeping eyes:
 And "Oh! my child, my peaceful boy,
 No cares thy gentle thoughts annoy;
 Our pallid looks, our grief profound,
 This death-like silence all around,
 Affect thee not, nor dost thou know
 Thy loss, the source of all our woe.
 —No more thy father on his knee
 Shall sport in tender play with thee;
 And thou, my prattling boy, the while
 At his fond tale no more shalt smile.
 Thou sleep'st, and on thy dimpled cheek
 Sweet smiles thy usual peace bespeak.
 Sleep on, my babe! oh, be thou blest!
 Nor griefs like mine disturb thy rest!
 What peace in thy calm bosom lies!
 What gentle slumber seals thine eyes!
 —Oh! when shall sleep e'er fall on mine,
 Like that which now composes thine!"

* Our correspondent mistakes. They were
 by Dr. Markham, the present Archbishop of
 York. See "Nichols's Select Collection of
 Poems," vol. VIII. p. 202; where the whole
 of this elegant poem is preserved, with some
 others by the same masterly hand, and by
 various writers of the most distinguished emi-
 nence.

EDITOR.

Summary

Summary of Proceedings in Parliament.
(Continued from p. 64.)

Friday 16.

GEN. SMITH moved for copies of all proceedings in the Court of Directors, Court of Proprietors, or Committee of Proprietors of the E. I. Company, relative to the resolutions which were carried by ballot at the India house on the 6th inst.

Chas. of Excheq. objected to the terms of the motion, as too vague and extensive to be properly executed.

Gen. Smith said, all he meant was to discover how far the Rt. Hon. Gent. was justified in saying the Court of Directors had consented to the innovations which his bill would make on the Company's charter. Agreed to.

Mr. Duncombe (Member for Yorkshire) moved for leave to bring up a petition from his constituents, for a more equal representation of the people. (See p. 69.) He said, the nation in general had long beheld with concern the very inadequate manner by which the Commons of England were represented in Parliament. To obtain a more perfect representation was the object of the petition which he had the honour to present last year; and had the object been then obtained, he was warranted to say, none of those distractions would have happened which now embarrass the Government of this kingdom. He therefore flattered himself that the present alarming circumstances of the times would now induce many of the Members who were then averse to any alteration to consider seriously the danger of disregarding the petitions of the people. Every man of common discernment must be sensible of the ruinous effects of a defective representation. Every day's experience shows a total indifference among Members for the sufferings of the great body of the people; they see taxes multiply, trade decay, and commerce burdened, without emotion; the public interest neglected; the national wealth dissipated; and the dignity of the throne sacrificed to the ambition of daring and desperate men. Could these evils happen if the representation of the people were at all proportioned! The extensive county which he had the honour to represent felt this grievance most sensibly; for while the county of Cornwall sends 44 Members to Parliament, that of York sends only 30. The freeholders had reason to hope, (and they relied upon the virtue of the Rt. Hon. Gent. now at the head of the Treasury) for a still more vigorous support than he had last year exerted in their favour. He concluded with moving for leave to bring up the petition.

Ld North declared, that no event or circumstance had lately happened to induce him to change his mind on the subject of reform.

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On the contrary, he was now confirmed in the propriety of his sentiments with regard to any innovation, by the conduct of the H. of C. within these three weeks; a conduct which did them the highest honour, as it proved them to be (what the advocates for a parliamentary reform had always asserted it was not in nature they could be) a body of men zealous for the purity of the constitution, whom corruption could not warp. The county of York was undoubtedly a great and respectable county, and its opinion ought to have its due influence on that House; yet he could not help considering it as somewhat singular, that tho' this question had been agitated warmly throughout the nation, and that associations had been formed for the purpose of giving efficacy to the application made last year, yet that this should be the only petition which this year had been offered to the House. From this circumstance alone, were there no other, he thought himself warranted to say, that a parliamentary reform was not the general wish of the people.

Mr. Pows owned that this was one of the very few questions in which he agreed with the noble Lord. As long as the government of the kingdom should remain in the hands of King, Lords, and Commons, he should most certainly join in supporting the representation in its present form; but if ever he should see a fourth estate springing up in the constitution, he should not only think it his duty to oppose it, but by every means in his power to root it up.

Mr. Burke said, he was yet to learn in what part of the political system this new planet of a fourth estate was to be discovered; at present it was to him invisible. He read some passages from a pamphlet, said to be written by Mr. T. Pitt, now Ld Camelford; which Mr. Burke considered as the cloak which that Seci dropped to his disciples before his translation, not, he said, to the third heavens, but to a place of *rest*, as Ld Chesterfield had emphatically called the H. of Lords. The passages he read were strong arguments in justification of the right of the Commons to advise the Crown—to address the throne for the removal of Ministers—and to cruth the Minister who should dare to act without their confidence. To give efficacy to these *unconstitutional doctrines*, as Mr. Burke ironically stated them to be, and sacrilegiously to advise the Sovereign to be guided by them, was introducing, he supposed, that alarming fourth estate into the constitution, which had operated so powerfully to the conversion of the Hon. Gentleman. As to the motion for bringing up the petition, he would not say a word against it; but with regard to the prayer contained in it he would most certainly oppose it whenever it came to be discussed. [See p. 70, wherein Mr. Pitt's reply to Ld Surrey, in-
stead

read of 'absolutely necessary,' read 'absolutely impossible.']

Chanc. of Excheq. observed, that as there was no opposition made to the present motion, it was needless for him to declare himself a friend to it. He had in two sessions endeavoured to bring forward a parliamentary reform. He beheld the necessity of such a measure increase from day to day, and he should at all times and on all occasions be ready to promote it.

The question for bringing up the petition was then put, and carried.

Mr. Duncanson delivered it to the Clerk, who read it.

Mr. Duncanson then moved that it do lie on the table; and

Chanc. of Exchequer seconded it.

Ld Surrey thought the freeholders of the county of York had a right to expect something more from the Rt. Hon. Gent. than just barely to move that their petition should lie upon the table. His Ldp said, that he was in Yorkshire when the resolutions on which the petition had been grounded passed. At that meeting, the name of Mr. Pitt, who was looked upon as the very soul of that idea, was mentioned by some gentlemen who pretended to have authority to use it, in a manner the most flattering to the warmest wishes of those who proposed the reform. The connections, however, which the Hon. Gent. had since entered into, his Ldp owned, had damped the expectations which he himself had formed of his assistance; and he was authorized to say, that many of the most respectable gentlemen in the county of York were not a little disappointed when they saw the Right Hon. Gentleman in the Cabinet with persons who were the declared enemies of that measure. They had been given to understand that the Right Hon. Gent. was of such nice honour, that he would not have sat in the Cabinet with persons who differed from him in that essential point, and they had flattered themselves with success by having the whole weight of Government in their favour.—But such was the fluctuating state of some men's minds, that former opinions were found to give way to new considerations. In the conclusion, his Ldp glanced at the Duke of Newcastle's treatment of Mr. Mellish, by forcing him to accept the Chiltern Hundreds, which he thought no very favourable symptom,

Chanc. of Excheq. expressed his acknowledgements to the respectable body of freeholders of the very respectable county of York for the good opinion they had entertained of him; but he was yet to learn, he said, on what ground and with what views an opinion could be propagated in Yorkshire, that he never would sit in the Cabinet with persons hostile to the idea of parliamentary reform. He believed, that such were now the discordant opinions of gentlemen on that subject, that the man who should form such

a resolution must be content to abandon the thoughts of ever having it in his power to serve his country in a ministerial capacity. As to what the noble Lord had thrown out respecting other considerations; he knew of no sacrifice that he had made for any consideration. He was still of the same sentiments as to parliamentary reform which he had ever been, and undoubtedly would support it to the utmost of his power; and more, he was sure, that his Ldp and his friends, who were such enemies to undue influence, would not expect from him,

Mr. Fox was not displeased at the opportunity offered him of acknowledging himself an accomplice with the Rt. Hon. Gentleman in endeavouring to promote a parliamentary reform. It had ever been charged as a crime in him of the blackest dye, that he had consorted with a man who was a professed enemy to the proposed reform; and to such a length had the cry of the populace been raised without doors, that when his Majesty honoured him with the seals, and he was sent back to his constituents on that occasion, his conduct had been contrasted on the businness with that of the Rt. Hon. Gentleman, who, it was then said, would not associate with a man who was known to be an enemy to that measure; nay, at the time when the coalition first took place, the Rt. Hon. Gent. himself with no small degree of asperity had reproached him with inconsistency on that very account; yet tho' he (*Mr. Fox*) had been almost execrated for sitting in the Cabinet in which but one man sat who was hostile to a reform, the Rt. Hon. Gent. now sat in the same Cabinet where one man only was friendly to it. *Mr. F.* triumphed not a little in contrasting his own conduct on this subject with that of the Right Hon. Gent. and cautioned him not to plume himself on the confidence the county of York placed in him; for whatever they might have done before his exaltation, they had little reason since that dark transaction had taken place to pay much regard to the steadiness of his principles.

This desultory conversation was likely to have been carried to a great length, when

Mr. Baker drew the attention of the House to a subject of serious consideration. He said, in this time of rumours, when every wind blew a new one round the town, he had heard one of a very alarming nature. It was a report of a private loan offered to Government, which, if countenanced, would render the sitting of the members of that House quite unnecessary. This put an end to the former debate. The question for the petition to lie on the table was put, and carried without opposition.

Chanc. of Excheq. seized the vacant moment to present his bill for regulating the government of India, &c. which was read the first time, and ordered to be printed. He then moved, that it might be read a second time on the Wednesday following.

Mr. Fox objected to the shortness of the time, on the ground of the same objection having been made to his bill on its first reading by the Hon. Gent. and moved for Friday instead of Wednesday.

Chanc. of Excheq. in reply, said, that it would ill become him to fall into the same fault which he had taken the liberty to blame in the Right Hon. Gentleman; but he justified his motion by calling to mind the different circumstances. When the Right Hon. Gent. introduced his bill, the subject was new, but now it had been debated in so many different shapes, that there could not be a member in that House who was not quite master of the arguments on both sides.

Mr. Burke contended, that the House were as much strangers to the principle of the bill, as if the subject had never been discussed at all. The bill just read, he said, was so far from being built on the grounds of the objections made to the bill of his Right Hon. friend, that it was founded on the very reverse; for the strongest of those objections went against the undue influence it was supposed to create; and yet the new bill vested in the Crown an influence paramount to any that had been created by the first bill; and this too, the more dangerous, as those who were to possess the whole in *reality* (*though* perhaps not in *name*) would be removeable at the will and pleasure of the Crown. The consent of the proprietors for all that had been taken from them, pleaded by the Hon. Gent. was an insult on common sense. The proprietors were no doubt glad to purchase what the Minister was pleased to leave them, by a voluntary surrender of all the rest. Mr. B. was severe on the Chancellor, who had dared to come into office by means the most disgraceful and unconstitutional, and who, in defiance of the respect due to that House, still persevered in remaining in his present situation, expecting the House to proceed to the consideration of his bill. Surely, said Mr. Burke, he ought to tell the House whether they were to be suffered to live long enough to discuss it. He concluded with condemning the bill, as framed by delinquents for the impunity of the greatest delinquents that ever lived.

Gov. *Johnstone*, fired at the idea of delinquents, was very pointed against the Right Hon. Gent. who had just sat down. Said, he was tormented with a war of words and a torrent of illiberal abuse. His tongue had a double edge, that cut both ways. He first denies the bill the sanction of the proprietary; and if he should be foiled in that, then they only gave consent to part with that which they could not retain—This is playing the Jesuit with a witness. The cordial assent of the proprietors, he pledged himself to prove.

Mr. Rolle said, Mr. Burke should not be so ready at branding delinquency, as he [Mr.

B.] had screened defaulters, and had employed them after the House had declared its sense of their delinquency.

Mr. Burke, in reply, said, the Hon. Commodore ought not to blame him for a war of words. The Hon. Gent. could give broadside for broadside, and he knew how to open his lower-deckers as well as any man. As to what was said by the Hon. Gent. who spoke last, he held his abuse in the utmost contempt.

Mr. Rolle replied, that since the Rt. Hon. Gent. despised him, he would on some future day move for papers on which some propositions may perhaps be grounded that may serve in some measure to lower his tone.

Mr. Burke did not say he despised the Hon. Gent. but he despised his threats most heartily.

The question was at last called for, and put, when it was carried for the amendment, that the bill should be read a second time on that day's evening.

Mr. Fox then moved the order of the day, for the House to go into committee on the state of the nation.

Ld. *Sturmy* begged to know from the Right Hon. Gent. on the Treasury-bench, whether he would be pleased to give the House the satisfaction to inform them, Whether a dissolution would take place before the East India bill should be disposed of, either by being passed or rejected?

Sir P. J. *Clerke* insisted on the necessity of knowing whether Parliament was to be dissolved or not? He compared the continual terror of a dissolution to that of a condemned man, having his life dependant on a reprieve renewed from day to day.

Salic. Gen. [Arden] hoped his Rt. Hon. friend would give no answer at all to that question. He should be sorry, he said, that his country should ever have a Minister weak enough to pledge himself not to advise the Crown to exercise its just prerogative whenever the exigences of the state might require it. If gentlemen wished to divest the Crown of its constitutional prerogative, let them bring in a bill for that purpose; but surely it would be criminal in Ministers to advise the King to resign it voluntarily.

Mr. Dundas insisted that, as a Minister, it was impossible the Rt. Hon. Gent. could answer that question. It was not becoming the Minister of the Crown to give the House any premature information of what he might see it necessary to advise his Majesty to adopt. It was what the House could with no propriety demand. With respect to what the Hon. Baronet had said, that this continual threat had operated in the House like a reprieve renewed from day to day to a condemned criminal. He should be glad to be informed when a Parliament had any other existence than from day to day. If gentlemen would have a permanent Parliament, they must first pass an act for that purpose, and

and then they need not be beholden to the Crown for their continuance.

Gen. *Cowley* said, that when he heard the friend of the Right Hon. Gent. [Mr. Banks] declare, before the holy-days, that it was not the intention of Ministry to dissolve the Parliament, and that the Right Hon. Gent. was so fully convinced of the ill policy of dissolving the Parliament, that if that measure were to be carried against him, he would not remain another day in office; he had every possible reliance that it would not be dissolved on any pretence whatever. He insisted that the House had every right to ask the question, and to have it resolved. Were we no longer to consider the speech from the throne as the speech of the Minister? This was a novel doctrine reserved for these novel times. Was the maxim still to remain in force, *that the King can do no wrong*; and at the same time hear it declared that the Minister is not responsible? Nothing can be more inconsistent.

Chanc. of Excheq. replied, that his reason for not giving a direct answer to the question that had been put to him, was, *that it was unconstitutional*. His opinion was, that it would be improper for him to give in that House, as a private Member, explanations for which he was not responsible, of measures, for which, as a Minister, he was responsible.

Mr. *Fox* insisted, that it was perfectly constitutional to demand an unequivocal answer, to know, Whether Parliament were to exist or not; otherwise they could not act with effect in any of their proceedings. It was, therefore, the duty of the House to insist on being satisfied.

The question being now called and moved, That the Speaker do leave the chair? it was carried, and the House resolved itself into a committee, "On the state of the nation."

Ld. *Ch. Spencer* opened the debate, by adverting to the two last resolutions of the committee on the 12th (sec. 61); to which, since the Minister had not thought proper to take the hint, he would add another, which should speak so plainly that it should be impossible for him to mistake; he therefore begged leave to move, "That, in the present situation of his Majesty's dominions, it is proper there should be an Administration that possessed the confidence of this House; and that certain new and extraordinary circumstances had attended the appointment of his Majesty's present Ministers, by no means calculated to conciliate the confidence of this House, &c. their continuance therefore in places of high trust is contrary to constitutional principles, and subversive of the interests of his Majesty and his people."

Mr. *Baker* seconded the motion. He thought it was high time, that, while we had a constitution, to endeavour to preserve it. The House had already, in language pretty

intelligible, delivered what it thought of the present Ministers; but, since they affected not to understand it, it was now become the indispensable duty of the committee to speak out to them, and convince them that there was still virtue enough in the House of Commons to crush any set of men who should presume to place themselves in the first offices of the State by means the most unconstitutional, and have boldness enough to remain there after they had sufficiently understood that the House could not repose confidence in them, nor commit to them the guardianship of their liberties, after they had marched over the body of the constitution, and thus got into power. Besides, a rumour had gone forth, that those who had unconstitutionally grasped at power were to be equally unconstitutionally supported in it; that a loan of a million was now negotiating to be employed by Ministers, for what purposes may be more easily guessed than ascertained.

Mr. *Dundas*, in reply, said, the Hon. Gent. had well observed, that *while we had a constitution* we ought to endeavour to preserve it; for if the bill lately brought in by the Right Hon. Gent. who had patronised it had passed into a law, we might then have bidden farewell to the most essential part of our constitution, the security of property and franchise, and what was left would not have been worth preserving. He was not, he said, to learn the intention of gentlemen in opposition; it was needless, therefore, to reason on the simple motion before them; but he would suppose a case to grow out of it, that an address should be proposed, and that one of the leaders was to stand in the place of the King. The first question that such a personage would naturally put would be, "What are your reasons for laying this address before me? I have made choice of a Minister of the greatest abilities; his character unsullied, and revered by all who know him; in a word, a better or an abler man I could not find in my dominions—" If it is such a man in whom you cannot place confidence, I know not where to find a Minister who will please you, unless you should like one the very reverse. "Take him—try him—and if, upon trial, you do not like him, come to me again, and I will advise with you what is best to be done." The House might possibly say, he was too young. His Majesty might answer, if that was a fault, he would grow older every day. Mr. *Dundas* concluded a very powerful speech in favour of the Minister with some strictures on the conduct of the Prince of Wales, of whom he spoke in terms of the most profound respect.

Mr. *Powys* made a conciliating speech. He lamented the loss to the public of the transcendent abilities of the Right Hon. Gent. who was at the head of the opposition, and passed a high eulogium on the present Minister,

Minister, whose situation he described as the most critical. What ought he to do? Ought he to advise his Majesty to throw himself at the foot of a party? surely not. If his Sovereign commanded his service, ought he to insult his Majesty by an obstinate disobedience? This too would be a hard trial. He would recommend to the consideration of the House a fair trial. The only measure he had hitherto effected, was highly praise-worthy, and deserved to be universally known, and that was, by giving, on the death of the late Sir Edw. Walpole, the Clerkship of the Pells to Col. Barré, who enjoyed a pension of 3000l. a-year while he remained out of place, but which was to be saved to the public when that Gent. was put in possession of a place of equal value.

Mr. Fox found no difficulty in giving merit its due. The act was noble—it was generous—it was disinterested; but ten thousand such acts should not prevent him from voting for the resolutions then before the committee; for let the talents of the Right Hon. Gent. be ever so splendid, his abilities ever so shining, and his virtues ever so conspicuous, he never could repose confidence in a Minister who owed his situation to *secret influence*. He did not say he never would act with such a Minister; but he never would act with him till, being removed from the situation he had obtained by *unconstitutional* means, he had made *amende honorable* for his past offence.

Sir Richard Hill cautioned the House against corrupt influence, which, he said, was more to be dreaded than secret influence, as the latter might sometimes prove serviceable, the former never. One instance, he said, he remembered recorded in a book, it were better if it were more read, meaning the Holy Bible; there a transaction is related of Ahasuerus the King, Haman the Minister, and Mordecai the Jew. The good King had been prevailed upon by Haman to issue an edict for the seizing of the rights, properties, and every thing valuable belonging to the Jews, and which had been repeatedly secured to them by charters and the most solemn acts of state; and all this was to be done, as the artful Haman insinuated, for the good of the King's people. However, before the edict was signed, Mordecai the Jew found his way to Ahasuerus, and having made him acquainted with the designs of Haman, the rogue Haman was, by the King's command, hanged, as he ought, upon a gibbet 30 feet high.

Sir Wm. Dolben thought the motion premature. He could by no means be brought to think it constitutional for that House to appoint a Minister for his Majesty; nor to remove a Minister appointed by his Majesty, without a cause.

Many other Members delivered their opinions on the resolution, which, at three o'clock in the morning, was put, and carried

by a majority, of 21; viz. For it 205. Against 184. Adjourned to Tuesday.

Thursday 20.

Mr. Rolle rose, and gave as a reason for not bringing forward his promised motion for papers relative to two persons, late Clerks of the Pay-Office (see p. 127), that a rumour was afloat of a negotiation, that he hoped would put an end to the confusions which of late had distracted the Government of this country.

Mr. Fox just then entered the House. He denied that any such negotiation had reached his knowledge, and he expressed his astonishment that the present men should still be found in their offices, notwithstanding the resolution of Friday, which gave them to understand, in the most unequivocal terms, that they possessed not the confidence of that House. He wished that the sea which surrounded the island could prevent the shame of this country from reaching the nations on the Continent.—To see what had not been seen since the Revolution, an Administration holding their places in defiance of the H. of Commons. He wished these men seriously to reflect on the consequences that must naturally be expected to follow from such conduct. And, to give them time so to do, he was willing to adjourn the further sitting of the committee on the state of the nation to Monday next. As to the idea of an union with those whom he was now opposing, all he should say was, that gentlemen should consider how far it was practicable. He foresaw difficulties that were almost insurmountable; but he was not against allowing time for consideration.

The idea of adjournment was received with apparent satisfaction throughout the House as an happy prelude of future reconciliation, and a motion was made accordingly. The debate was, however, continued with much heat.

The *Chanc. of the Excheq.* to the charge of keeping his place in common with his Majesty's other Ministers, replied, that nothing but a sense of his duty to the public could keep him in office; and when in a committee on the state of the nation that business should come to be agitated, he would declare his motives.

Ld Maitland was severe on the Rt. Hon. Gentleman.

Mr. Burke adverted to the E. I. bill, the consideration of which was to come on on Friday. He pledged himself to prove that it had not the assent of the proprietary.

Some curious observations were made, but at length the question of adjournment was put, and carried without division.

Friday 23.

A very tedious debate took place on Mr. Pitt's India bill, which lasted till morning, when the numbers were, for the bill 214, against it 222. Majority against Ministers 8.

After

After the above division, Mr. Fox rose, and moved for leave to bring in his bill for the same purpose, in which he said there were only two fundamental principles which he wished to retain; one, that the system of Government should be permanent; the other, that the Government should be at home. The motion passed *non. con.* He then desired the Minister to declare, if, in consequence of the above defeat, it was his intention to advise the throne to a dissolution of Parliament? The Minister not rising to make a reply, brought on an irregular conversation that lasted for two hours, when the patience of the House being worn out, Mr. Fox moved, that the House do sit again to-morrow at three o'clock.

Gen. Conway, in the course of the debate, was very pointed. He said, it was a new thing in that House, to see a Minister sit in sulkily silence, refusing to answer to an explanation of his own words.

Saturday 24.

The House met according to motion, when Mr. Powys, with tears in his eyes, pressed the Minister to declare, whether, on Monday next, the House might expect to meet again. He called upon him, he said, as a minister of the crown, to give him an answer.

Chanc. Pitt replied, that he ought not to pledge himself to the House, nor would he, that in no possible situation of affairs he would advise his Majesty to dissolve the Parliament; however, as the Hon. Gent. had brought the matter to a very narrow point, he would so far gratify him as to tell him, he had no intention to prevent the meeting of the House on that day.

Mr. Powys then moved, that the House do now adjourn, which, after some conversation relative to a resolution, which was to have been moved in case the Minister had remained in silence, was agreed to.

Monday 26.

Mr. Eden rose, to move a resolution founded on his Majesty's answer to the address of that House on the 22d of Dec. (see p. 68.) He called to his recollection the question that had been put to the Minister, which he had refused to answer. Refusals of the kind, he insisted, were unconstitutional, as was the whole tenour of the Rt. Hon. Gentleman's conduct. He had ventured to stay in office after a vote of that House had declared that they had no confidence in those with whom he acted. This Gentleman himself had declared that his situation was new, yet he continued to act in it without a precedent.

Mr. Eden desired the answer above alluded to might be read; which being read accordingly, he moved, upon it, "That it appears to this House, that his Majesty's most gracious answer contains assurances upon which this House cannot but most firmly rely, that his Majesty will not, by any prorogation or dissolution, interrupt this House in their con-

sideration of proper measures for regulating the affairs of the E. I. C. and for supporting the credit and revenues of the country, &c."

Mr. Marbham rose, to second the motion. He controverted the Royal answer to be an assurance to the House of the continuance of Parliament.

Chanc. Pitt totally dissented from the construction put upon the answer by the Hon. Gentlemen, which, he said, was in direct contradiction to the sense in which it was at first understood by the very men who now supported the present motion. To the charge brought against him of refusing to answer to a question put to him by the House, he positively asserted, that the House had not put any question whatever to him. He concluded with declaring, that he never had nor ever would advise the Crown, to pledge an indefinite suspension of the prerogative; and assured the House that he had not advised a dissolution of Parliament.

Mr. Fox replied, that if the answer now given by the Right Hon. Gent. had been given a fortnight ago, it would have saved the House much anxiety, and many gentlemen considerable expence. He, however, could not acquiesce in the answer now given. There were other points upon which the House must have an explanation. Why was the gentleman now in office, after the House had resolved, that his continuance in office without the confidence of Parliament was unconstitutional? It was a dangerous precedent for any Minister to set himself up superior to the House of Commons, and must be opposed.

Chanc. Pitt declared, he had no objection to declare himself most fully, and coincided entirely in opinion with the Rt. Hon. Gent. that no individual should consider himself as superior to the H. of C. Free sentiments, and freedom to declare them, were the rights of every man. He would therefore be open in declaring his. The right of removing Ministers was not vested in the Commons, but in the Crown; and there was therefore nothing illegal in continuing in office, particularly when it was notorious that his resignation would be injurious to his country. This was constitutional language, not the language of disrespect.

Mr. Fox, in reply, said, he had never denied the principle; but tho' the power of removal lay with the Crown, the right of addressing to remove was vested in the House. That his continuance in office was injurious to his country, was the declared sense of the House. And did he consider himself wiser than the House? He [Mr. Fox] would give up much; but he would never give up the dignity of the House. He said, he had no objection to a fair and proper union; but while the Right Hon. Gent. remained in office, no treaty could be made upon equal terms. He concluded with declaring, that if the present motion was carried, he would move that the

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committee on the state of the nation should be adjourned till the next day of meeting.

No objections were made to the motion, which passed of course, and the adjournment took place accordingly.

Thursday, 29.

The House was uncommonly crowded, in expectation of a coalition being formed for restoring the tranquillity of the House, and for terminating the debates that had retarded the business of the state.

After waiting with impatience till four in the afternoon,

Mr. *Turk* at length rose, and acquainted the House, that he had received a letter from Mr. Hamilton of Bargeny, assuring him upon his honour, that he had no authority whatever from any of the late Ministers to make any offer to Mr. Dalrymple if he should give support to the D. of Portland's Administration; and assuring him, that the conversation was introduced only to relieve him from a long and disagreeable political dispute which had tired the company. He therefore hoped that the House would be satisfied with this declaration, and discharge the order for his appearance at the bar. See p. 64.

Mr. *Dundas* seconded the motion, which, after some slight opposition, was agreed to.

Mr. *Fox* then rose, and with some vehemence inveighed against the obstinacy of the present Ministers, who, incapable of conducting the public business, were, notwithstanding, intrusted with the distribution of the favours of the Crown. He lamented, that in proportion as they lost the confidence of that House, they enjoyed the countenance of the Crown, and possessed the power of judging where honours and dignities ought to be bestowed. No man, he said, could be so blind as not to see the purpose for which those dignities were conferred. He would therefore move, that the committee on the state of the nation be adjourned until Monday next. He declared, he had no wish in so doing but for the national interest.

Chanc. *Pitt* insisted, that by holding his situation he was acting for the public service; with respect to the honours that had been conferred, they were bestowed upon characters known to that House, and known to the public to be of great personal worth. He hoped he should not be considered as speaking disrespectfully of that House, when he said, it had no right to direct the Crown in the distribution of favours.

Ld. *North* insisted, that some decisive measures should be taken. The noble Lord stated with great ability, the heterogeneous situation of the present ministry. With regard to the government of the day, it was merely a board, a check upon the House of Commons. The noble Lord (to shew the world what were the moderate dispositions of him and his friend, notwithstanding the treatment that House had received when it had expressly withdrawn its confidence) said,

he would support the motion for adjournment; and leave in the most specific manner at the door of the proper parties, the confusion that must follow in the public business, when the House, in support of its dignity, must reject all communication with the present ministers.

Earl *North* defended the character of the present Ministers. He contended, that the noble Lord and his friends were struggling, not for the public good, but for power. Mr. *Fox's* abilities were great, and he wished to see them employed, not to gratify his boundless ambition, not to endanger the liberties of his country, but to rescue it from anarchy and confusion. Private advice and secret influence were mere inventions, to give countenance to clamour. The faction with which the right hon. gent. Mr. *Fox* was connected, wanted to have the whole power of the country in their hands: and if there was not virtue in the House and the public to resist them, they would be the subverters of the constitution.

Mr. *Fox*, rising with some heat, charged the noble Lord with inconsistency. He did not aim, he said, to be a dictator of the people, nor to engross all the avenues to the Royal favour; he wished only that such measures might be taken as would convince the nation, that to preserve the constitution was the great object of all his deliberations. He concluded with moving the House to adjourn till Monday.

The question was then put, and carried without a division.

Gov. *Johnstone* desired to know, since there was so much noise about a coalition, how the two right hon. Gentlemen would coalesce. The one, Mr. *Pitt*, having declared he would never do any thing until Mr. *Fox* should abandon the principles of his East India Bill; and the latter as firmly declaring, that he would never coalesce till Mr. *Pitt's* resignation was obtained.

Monday, Feb. 2.

Ordered, that the thanks of the House be given to their Chaplain, for the Sermon preached on Friday.

Mr. *Grosvenor* acquainted the House, that the Country Gentlemen who had met to endeavour to reconcile the differences that had divided the house, had found their mediation ineffectual, and that the interposition of the House was now become necessary, otherwise no union was likely to take place. He would therefore beg leave to move, "That in the present circumstances of this country, so arduous and pressing, it was necessary for that House to take such measures as were most conducive to render a strong, permanent, extensive, and united administration, as would carry the full confidence of the public."

Mr. *J. Luttrell* seconded the motion, declaring himself at the same time of no party, but solely attached to his country. He

He argued decidedly for a firm, united, and permanent Administration; his profession, he said, had for three years past carried him into different parts of the world; the pressing exigencies of public affairs, and particularly the situation of the British dominions in the East, required such an Administration. Parties in that House were now so equally balanced, that no business could be carried on with effect, while the vote of to-day might be considered as the temporary triumph of one party, liable to be overthrown by the vote of to-morrow by another. In this unsettled state of affairs, the danger of losing India was alarming. The treaties with the Dutch were not yet ratified; the resentment of that people was strong and inveterate, and were known to be lasting: they would leave no means untried, in forming a confederacy against Great Britain in India. He wished therefore, and, trusted that the abilities of the nation might be united for the salvation of the brightest jewel in the Crown.

Sir *Edw. Ashley* paid some handsome compliments to the Gentleman who made the motion. He believed him impelled by the best motives, but could by no means approve of an opposition which retarded the great business of the state; for such an opposition was new, and whatever the pretences might be, it could originate only in party zeal, and interested views. He declared himself a decided enemy to coalitions. From the coalition which first took place between the noble Lord and the right hon. Gentleman (leaders of the present opposition), the unhappy effects which have followed were foreseen and foretold. And were another coalition to take place, he doubted whether the distractions that would ensue would not be more alarming than those which at present subsist. What, he said, was the coalition, but a powerful combination of impetuous leaders, on the principle of mutual interest, and mutual aggrandisement! For these reasons, the motion should have his hearty opposition.

Sir *Cecil Wray* opposed the motion, as tending to bring back to the Cabinet those very men, who, by their daring attacks on the rights and properties of their fellow citizens, had been justly dismissed by his Majesty from his service.

Mr. *Percy* was not for reviving former animosities. This was a time of prospect, not of retrospect. At present Government was suspended, and without Government there could be no prerogative. He was for conciliating measures, for removing jealousies, apprehensions, and murmurs without doors, and for allaying heats and animosities within. He concluded with wishing gentlemen to coalesce.

Mr. *Fox* supported the motion warmly, on the ground of obtaining a permanent, extensive, and united Administration; such as would command the full confidence of the public. The present Ministers, he said, not

only wanted the confidence of that House, but they wanted the confidence of each other; men dissatisfied with themselves, were utterly unfit to give satisfaction to others. He recapitulated all the evils that had followed from disunion; and then enumerated all the blessings that would follow from a coalition formed on principle; the country would regain her former splendor, vigour, and eminence. He touched lightly on the objections that stood in the way of a permanent junction. Amidst the jarring sentiments of the people, he lamented the situation of his Sovereign. What, said he, must be his Majesty's feelings? How poignant! How distressing! How must he appear in the eyes of all Europe!

Chanc. *Pitt* denied the premises advanced by Mr. *Fox*, that the present Ministers wanted the confidence of the people; and insisted that the hearts of the people were with them. They enjoyed the full confidence of both King and Parliament; for if two were greater than one, and that majorities were decisive, Ministers had the majority of the legislature on their sides, and were only opposed by a faction. He was not insensible, he said, to his Sovereign's feelings! And the whole nation had their eyes on him who was the cause!

Mr. *Byng* remarked on the addresses sent from places of little note, which had a ready admittance into the London Gazette, while that of the county of Middlesex was delayed a fortnight.

Ld *North* justified the motion, as truly constitutional and proper; and called upon the supporters of Ministers to produce a precedent, since the Revolution, of a Minister's continuing in office against the sense of the Commons.

The question being put on the motion, it passed without a division.

Mr. *Coke* then rose. He said the motion that had just been carried went no farther than to shew the sense of the House on the necessity of parties uniting, without pointing out any means for producing that end. To effect this salutary purpose was his intention in moving, "That it is the opinion of this House, the continuance of the present Ministers in power is an obstacle to the formation of such an Administration as is likely to have the confidence of this House and the people, and as would have a tendency to put an end to the present divisions that distract the country."

Sir *Joseph Massey* reprobated the object of the motion, as pointing directly at the prerogative of the Crown, and, if carried, might bring forward a contest which, how much sooner some gentlemen might wish to promote, every well-wisher to the preservation and permanency of the British constitution would be cautious to avoid. He was persuaded the present Ministers meant to perform their engagements to the public, which

which the late Administration paid no regard to.

Mr. *Hauser* thought no good could come from the Hon. Gentleman's motion, and was sorry it should originate with one of those who had lately been distinguished by the honourable appellation of independent country gentlemen. He exhorted the Honourable Member to withdraw it.

Mr. *Dundas* opposed the motion, as violent and precipitate. He admitted the propriety of maintaining the dignity and honour of the Commons House; but he contended, that whenever that House deviated from the line of rectitude, and suffered itself to be led away by passion or party views; when it ceased to be directed by wisdom, and to act with temper and moderation; then, and then only, it could lose its dignity, by descending to unworthy motives, and by sacrificing the majority of the people to the interests of an opposition founded on ambition, and supported by cabal. The present motion, he said, went to a confirmation of the false reports that had been raised to countenance the violent measures that had been adopted, and the indignities that had been aimed at the Crown by the insults offered to its Ministers, who, he hoped, would not be deterred by coercive means from doing their duty to their King and Country.

Mr. *Fox* remarked on the decency of the learned Gentleman's representation of the character of that House; and of the different opinion he had held formerly from what he had expressed on the present occasion. If the voice of the people at large were necessary, to give efficacy to the measures of Ministers, he wished to know where that voice could be collected, if not in the house of their Representatives; and whether the opinion of the learned Gent. was to be the sole criterion by which the wisdom, the temper, and the moderation of the House was to be determined. He trusted the wisdom, the firmness, the virtue of that House, would be shewn by crushing the Minister who should dare to act in open defiance to its declared sense. That the Minister of the day had not the confidence of the people, he trusted, would be seen by the majority that would appear against him, when the question on the present motion came to be decided.

Mr. *Perry* rose, to offer an expedient. He said, that if the Chancellor of the Exchequer would move the previous question, and permit the fate of the present question to depend upon the decision, he would support him in moving to have all the recent Resolutions rescinded.

Mr. *Pitt* rose, and treated the expedient with some apparent disregard. He said, he would meet the question fairly, and should never, he trusted, have reason to deckend to expedients.

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The question was then loudly called for, and put; when the numbers were, for the motion 223, against it 204.

Tuesday, Feb. 3.

Mr. *Coke* stood up, and lamented the necessity the House was under, to take some further steps to bring about the end proposed by the resolutions of yesterday. He then moved, that the said resolutions might be laid before his Majesty by such Members as were of his Majesty's Privy Council.

Mr. *Walpole Ellis* seconded the motion.

Mr. *Nugent* vowed to God, that no man more ardently wished for a union of parties than he did. His lordship was convinced, that Mr. *Fox* was an able statesman; that he was in private life a man affable, condescending, and unassuming. He had heard the hon. gent. called a dictator; he believed it was an applicable term; Cæsar, who was afterwards dictator of Rome, possessed all those qualities, and when Cæsar grew ambitious, Brutus left him. It had been said, that no business could be done by Government, while the present Ministers remained in office. But why not? The executive power existed, and the Ministers would carry on the business if permitted.

Mr. *Duncombe* opposed the resolutions, as unfounded. The public dissented from them, he dissented from them; the addresses brought from all parts of the country contradicted them: for these reasons he could not, in his conscience, accede to the motion.

Mr. *Delaval* insisted, that it was truly constitutional to censure Ministers for exercising power when the Commons could not confide in them; and the resolutions being consequences of such conduct, the simple question was, whether the House should now abandon or support its rights?

Mr. *Pearce* thought the resolutions of the House should be a rule of conduct to the Members, and preferred the present motion to a motion for an address, as being more moderate. The present motion brought no personal charge. Were it to exclude the right hon. Gent. from Ministry, the nation would revolt at it. He thought the re-admission of parties would remove distractions, and that men of great abilities might still restore the nation to its former consequence.

Mr. *Wilberforce* was decidedly against the motion. It was a sullen and disrespectful way of conveying information to the throne, and precluded an answer. He thought the House was acting in a violent and unconstitutional manner. The continuation of Ministers, he insisted, was no impediment to the public business. Were there no men, he said, capable of carrying on the public business, but the right hon. Gentleman and his friends? Would the House withhold the supplies? Surely they would not. Did the late Ministers possess the confidence of the people? The numerous addresses from every part

part of the kingdom, were proofs that they did not. Why then insult the Throne by violent resolutions? In conclusion, he glanced at the strange inconsistent conduct of some gentlemen who approved of Ministers, who yet could vote for their removal.

Mr. Pym felt himself alluded to. He professed a most sincere respect for the right hon. Chancellor; but thought personal attack should never stand in the way of the public good.

Ld. J. Russell was severe on these bottom friends of Lord North, who had grown rich under his auspices, and who were now the most inveterate against him. He justified the India Bill, and exposed the mischievous effects of Ministers contending in office, to the hindrance of public business, while the navy and army were unprovided for, the public creditors unpaid, and the India business unsettled. It was surely, he said, an unwarrantable precedent, for Ministers to shelter themselves under the shield of Prerogative, in opposition to the known sense of that House.

Ld. Mulgrave rose with great animation. He execrated the India bill. The city of London condemned it; the whole nation beheld with astonishment the baneful tendency of it. The dignity of the House, he said, was prostituted. He beheld with concern the House personified, and one right hon. Gentleman assuming the honour of speaking its sense. He was equally tenacious of the rights of the House and the rights of the Sovereign, and he would support the Prerogative by supporting his Ministers. He represented the present motion as despicable; an address as meanly. But, having no foundation, nothing to ground an address upon, his Majesty was to be filled with suspicions of the criminality of Ministers; and by this infamous mode of dark insinuation, the royal ear is to be abused, and his Ministers calumniated. He charged the coalition with getting possession of the borough magistrates, and using them to acquire power to control the Crown, to pare away the Prerogative, and to render the King a cypher on his throne.

Here he was called to order by

Mr. Fox, who charged his Lordship with using the King's name to influence the House.

Ld. Mulgrave insisted, he was not disorderly; that he was interrupted for the sake of interruption—but he would go on. He was, he said, speaking sound constitutional language; and his language should ever be found in unison with his conduct; but what was the conduct of the right hon. Gentleman? He affected to be the champion of the people, at the very moment when he was leveling the most pointed attack upon the Constitution, by plundering the subject of his sights, and the Crown of its most effectual

prerogatives.

Here he was again called to order by

Mr. Dempster, who could not bear to hear a Member charged with being a plunderer, a degrader, an invader of the rights of Majesty. [Here Mr. Dempster was called to order, for using the King's name.] And

Ld. Mulgrave proceeded. He likened the proceedings of the House to those of the Whigs in King William's times, who ordered a dissolution of Parliament against the opinion of Ministers; and had told the Sovereign, 'Put these men from you, or your Crown will be in danger.'

Mr. Sheridan remarked with surprise, on the principle he had heard laid down by the noble Lord, as if it was of no consideration with his Majesty, to appoint Ministers who possessed the confidence of the Commons. A junction with the King and Commons, he supposed, the noble Lord would consider, as an act of political adultery; but a junction of the Crown and the Lords a legal marriage. He entered largely into the debate. He thought another coalition in principle impossible. He denied that the present coalition had the support of the rotten boroughs. He was utterly against withholding the supplies. He considered the present Administration as an anticoalition. At the Treasury-board, there were ~~two~~ who had been staunch supporters of the noble Lord (North), two others who had been staunch supporters of Mr. Fox. How was the business of the nation to go on under the direction of such contradictory opinions? He was warm for the motion.

Mr. Banks was for lenient measures. He could not acquiesce in the present motion.

Ld. Fildes was enthusiastic in praise of the present Ministers. He wondered how the noble Lord in the blue ribbon could submit to be guided by a contemner of monarchy.

Com. Jobstone did not approve of the motion; nor was he overfond of the proposed coalition. He feared it would prove like the fable of the Fox and the Crow. A treaty was on foot between them; the crow was on the top of the tree, and the fox on level ground; the fox used her cunning to bring the crow down, that they might treat upon equal terms. The crow was too wise to quit his advantage, and Reynard went grumbling away, miserably disappointed.

Mr. Aubrey defended the present ministry. The conduct of the Right Hon. Chancellor of the Exchequer was above all praise, and had established a precedent of patriotism and love of country, that would stand single in the records of court preferment; and

Sir G. Howard said, he had been twenty years in parliament, and never knew a Minister out-voted, against whom there had been no complaint. He spoke of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in high terms of commendation.

Col. *Harley* thought the language of adulation very improperly applied to a Minister whom the House had disapproved. He gave his hearty assent to the motion.

Mr. *Rigby* observed, in reply to Sir G. Howard, that nothing was more agreeable to the usage of parliament, than to out-vote Ministers against whom there had been no complaint. Sir Robert Walpole was out-voted, against whom there was no probation of blame, and he resigned instantly, on finding he had lost the confidence of the House. He stated the Prerogatives of the Crown. To make war and peace was one; to appoint Ministers was another; to create peers was a third. There were circumstances in the recent exercise of this last prerogative that were singular. Four peers had been already made by the new Administration, three of them Commoners of the county famous for rotten boroughs; it was easy to discover the drift; but it was not so easy to account for loading with coronets and baronical distinctions, a noble Duke, already borne down with the weight of his distinctions. He digressed to the motion expected in the House of Peers, and expressed his suspicion, that Ministers were in hopes of deriving support from the decision of that House; but he flattered himself, the Peers would proceed with delicacy on a point that nearly affected the privileges of the Commons. He con-

cluded with declaring, that though a desire of conciliation appeared prevalent among Gentlemen of all descriptions in the House, he saw no inclination to bend on the side of Ministry; and therefore he thought the present motion highly proper.

Sir *W. Dillm* was for a coalition, but saw no necessity for the resignation of Ministers previous to the arrangement. He was against the motion.

Solic. Gen. *Arden* congratulated the House on the acquisition of a new convert to the doctrine of abridging the Prerogative, and diminishing the influence of the Crown. He reprobated the outrageous manner by which Ministers were to be infixed by the present motion, and asked why all the resolutions that had been voted previous to the two last, were not to be bundled up together, and presented to the Throne at once. After a speech of considerable length, he concluded with moving an amendment, "That as Ministers were guilty of no crime, and no charges were brought against them, they ought to be dismissed."

Mr. *Sheridan* ridiculed the amendment, and several Gentlemen spoke, till at last the debate grew chiefly personal.

The amendment was rejected, and the question on the motion put: when the numbers were, for it 203; against it 137. Majority against Ministers 24.

* A continuation of these Debates will be found in our Historical Chronicle.

LENT CIRCUIT. 1784.	NORTHERN	NORFOLK.	MIDLAND.	HOMER.	WESTERN	OXFORD.
	E. Mansfield J. Willes.	L. Loughbo J. Nares.	CB Skynner B. Eyre.	J. Gould. J. Athhurst.	B. Hotham. B. Perryn.	J. Butler. J. Heath.
Mon. Mar. 1						Reading
Tuesday 2			Northampt.		Winchester	
Wednesd. 3				Hertford		Oxford
Friday 5			Okcham			
Saturday 6	York & City		Linc. & City		Salum	Wore & City
Monday 8		Aylebury		Chelmsford		
Wednesd. 10					Dorchester	Stafford
Thursday 11		Bedford	Nott & Town			
Saturday 13		Huntingdon				Shrewsbury
Monday 15			Derby	Maidstone	Exon & City	
Tuesday 16		Cambridge				
Wednesd. 17			Linc. & Bor.			
Thursday 18						Hereford
Friday 19		Thetford	Coventry			
Saturday 20			Warwick		Launceston	
Monday 22				E. Grinstead		Monmouth
Tuesday 23	Lancaster	Bury St. Edm.				
Wednesd. 24				Kthgton		Glos. & City
Thursday 25					Taunton	

Mr. URBAN, Leicester, Feb. 9.

I DESIRE you to publish the inclosed state of the parish registers in Leicester; and to supply an omission of the four marriages at St. Nicholas's, Jan. 1783, p. 87, former register.

W. BICKERSTAFF.

St. Margaret's.

Baptisms.		Burials.	
Males	57	Males	46
Females	50	Females	51
107		97	
Increased this year	1	Increased this year	5
Marriages		31	
Decreased this year		2	

St. Leonard's.

A *pro tempore* appendage to St. Margaret's, having neither a church nor chapel, but a burying-ground.

Baptisms.		Burials.	
Males	6	Males	2
Females	7	Females	3
13		5	
Increased this year	6	Decreased this year	2
Marriages		3	
Increased this year		1	

St. Mary's.

There is a General Infirmary within the precincts of this parish.

Baptisms.		Burials.	
Males	51	Males	57
Females	43	Females	61
94		118	
Decreased this year	4	Increased this year	11
Deduct, for the Infirmary, interments from the above, 13			
Increased this year		2	
Marriages		25	
Decreased this year		5	

St. Martin's.

Baptisms.		Burials.	
Males	46	Males	38
Females	44	Females	38
90		76	
Increased this year	16	Increased this year	6
Marriages		32	
Decreased this year		9	

All Saints.

Baptisms.		Burials.	
Males	27	Males	30
Females	35	Females	35
62		65	
Increased this year	1	Decreased this year	7
Marriages		19	
Decreased this year		8	

St. Nicholas's.

Baptisms.		Burials.	
Males	5	Males	8
Females	11	Females	5
16		13	
Decreased this year	4	Decreased this year	9
Marriages		11	
Increased this year		9	

Interments at the Trinity Hospital, consisting of 54 men and 36 women, in their own burying-ground, besides extra—4 males, 2 females.—In 1782,—8 men 3 women. N. B. Methodists are included in the established church.

The Probationary.

Baptisms.		Burials.	
Males	13	Males	6
Females	11	Females	8
24		14	
Increased this year	3	As last year.	
The registers of the other Dissenters are comprised as under,			

Births.		Burials.	
Males	4	Males	2
Females	9	Females	7
13		9	
Increased this year	7	Decreased this year	7

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, Jan. 12.

Extract of a Letter from Vice Adm. Sir Edw. Hughes, to Mr. Stephens.

Superb, in Madras Road, July 25, 1783.

MY last address to you, for their Lordships information, was dated the 19th of March, from Bombay. By it I signified my intention to proceed to sea, and I sailed accordingly on the day following.

On the 8th of April, off the Basses, I was joined by Capt. Troubridge, in the *Active*, who had been cruizing for a month off the Friar's Hood, and had seen nothing.

"In the night of the 30th, a grab ship of the enemy's fell into the Squadron, and was captured. By the officers, prisoners, I learned the whole of the enemy's Squadron, under M. Suffrein, was in Trincomalee harbour, except two of their best sailing line of battle ships, and two frigates, which were cruizing off Madras, to block up that port, and intercept all supplies. I therefore immediately directed to, and anchored in the road on the 13th, but saw nothing of the French cruizers; however, as they had been in sight only the day before, I directed the ships named in the margin, under the orders of Capt. Mitchell of the *Sultan*, to proceed to sea, and use all possible diligence to intercept them; and on the day following Capt. Graves, of the *Sceptre*, whose signal had been made to chase a strange sail, joined me, with the *Naiade*, a French frigate of 30 guns, and 160 men, which he had captured in the night.

On the 16th Capt. Burney, of the *Bristol*, with his convoy from England arrived, escorted by the ships under the orders of Capt. Mitchell, who had seen nothing of the enemy's cruizers, but fell in with the *Bristol* and her convoy at sea.

On the 19th the company's ship *Duke of Athol* made the signal of distress, and the boats

* *Sultan*, *Burford*, *Eagle*, and *Active*.

of

of the Squadron being ordered by signal to her assistance, she unfortunately blew up, by which unhappy accident the Squadron lost 66 commissioned and four warrant officers, and 127 of our best seamen.

From the day of the Squadron's arrival, all possible diligence has been used to complete the ships water, in doing which great delays arose. However, I put to sea on the 2d of May, to seek the enemy, and, if possible, intercept their expected reinforcements, leaving in the road his Majesty's three storeships, Pondicherry, Harriot, and Minerva, to load military stores and provisions for the army, then about to march for the attack of Cuddalore, where the Marquis de Bussy, with the greater part of the Frenchland forces, was posted; and to cover and protect these storeships, as well as some other ships and vessels employed for the same purpose. From the enemy's cruisers, I left in the road his Majesty's ships and vessels as per margin †, under the command of Capt. Halliday, of the Isis.

On the 15th of May, when off Cuddalore, I spoke with two Portuguese ships from Trincomalee, who informed me M. Suffrein with his whole force was there; sitting for sea with all possible expedition, to come to the relief of Cuddalore; from that time I continued working to windward along shore, lest the enemy's Squadron should pass in view of me, and fall on the storeships and their covering party, then at anchor near to Cuddalore.

On the 1st of June two English seamen in a boat escaped from the French, and brought certain intelligence that the *Fendant* of 74 guns, with two frigates and two storeships, had slipped out of Trincomalee Bay; the storeships, I concluded, carried stores for the French garrison of Cuddalore, and the *Fendant* and two frigates destined to cover and protect them; and being apprehensive they might attack our covering ships and storeships off Cuddalore, I bore away on the 2d of June for the coast, and on the 3d had sight of the *Fendant* and two frigates, whom I chased till night, when I lost sight of them.

I continued cruising with the Squadron to the southward of Cuddalore till the 9th of June, when I anchored in Porto Novo Road, to endeavour to get a supply of water, of which many ships began to be in want; but, after exerting our utmost, no water could be obtained.

* The name of the commissioned officers is as follows; those of the warrant officers are not yet known, viz.

- Lieutenant Charles Esch, of the *Superb*.
- Neal Morrison, of the *Eagle*.
- Thomas Wilson, of the *See-ur*.
- James Thompson, of the *Juno*.
- Pringle, of the *Active*.
- Alexander Allen, of the *Scar-*

horse.

† *Isis*, *Active*, *San Carlos*, *Naiside*, *Chacoe*, *Pondicherry*, *Minerva*, and *Harriot*.

On the 13th the enemy's Squadron came in sight to the southward, consisting of 15 ships of the line, 3 frigates, and a fireship; and the same day I weighed with his Majesty's Squadron, and dropped down to about five miles distance off Cuddalore, and there anchored: the French Squadron anchored off the Coleroon river, about seven or eight leagues to the southward of ours.

On the 17th, the French being under sail, and bearing down, I made the signal, and formed the line of battle a-head to receive the enemy. In the evening they hauled the wind, and stood to the southward, and I followed them. From this time to the 20th I was continually employed in endeavouring to get the wind of the enemy, which, however, I was never able to effect. On the 20th, the enemy showed a disposition to engage, when I immediately formed the line of battle a-head, and brought-to to receive them. At four minutes past four, P. M. the van of the enemy, having tried their distance by a single shot, began their fire, which at 20 minutes after was returned; and a heavy cannonade ensued: the cannonade continued till seven, P. M. when the enemy hoisted off. At daylight I made the signal, and wore and brought-to to repair the damage, several of the ships being much disabled in their hulls, masts, and rigging, the *Gibraltar* and *Isis* in particular; the enemy's Squadron not in fight.

In the morning of the 22d I saw the French Squadron at anchor in Pondicherry Road, bearing S. S. W. directly to windward of his Majesty's Squadron, and some of them getting under weight; and I made what sail I could towards them; and anchored the same night off the ruins of Alemparvo, the more effectually to stop shot-holes, and repair the damages sustained.

I beg you will be pleased to inform their Lordships, that so early as the 8th of June the scurvy began to make a rapid progress among the crews of all the ships of the Squadron, but particularly on board the ships last arrived from England, under the orders of Commodore Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart.

The number of sick on board the line of battle ships amounted on that day to 2121 men, 605 of whom being in the last stage of the scurvy, I was under the necessity of sending on the day following to the naval hospital at this place, his Majesty's ship *Brisk* and *San Carlos*.

From that time to the 24th, the disease increased so as most of the ships of the line had from 70 to 90 men, and the ships last from England double that number, very many in the last stage of the disease dying daily. Under these circumstances, and the water of most of the ships being expended, and none to be obtained to the southward, I determined to return by this road, and arrived in this road on the afternoon of the 25th.

On my arrival, I received authentic (although not official) intelligence, that the preliminaries

liminaries of peace had been signed and ratified, of which information the select committee of this presidency were also in possession; and being summoned the same day to a consultation, I concurred with the other members of the committee, that it would be proper to communicate to the commanders in chief of the sea and land forces of the French king at Cuddalore the information we had received; and on the 27th of June I dispatched the *Medea*, as a flag of truce, with letters to *Monf. Suffrein* and the *Marquis de Bussy*.

On the 4th of July the *Medea* returned with their answers, by which they concurred in a

cessation of hostilities by sea and land, as well as an immediate release and return of prisoners on both sides: in consequence, I have received all the prisoners belonging to the Squadron in *Monf. Suffrein's* power, amounting to about 200, and have returned all those made prisoners in French ships, amounting to about 350.

I have judged it necessary to send, for their Lordships information, the line of battle of his Majesty's Squadron under my command on the 20th of last month, and a list of the French ships opposed to me under the command of *Monf. Suffrein*.

The Cumberland to lead with starboard tacks on board, the Defence with larboard.						
Rates.	Ships.	Commanders.	Guns.	Men.	Division.	
3d	Cumberland	Captain William Allen	74	600	Commodore of the Red.	
—	Monmouth	James Alms	64	500		
4th	Bristol	James Burney	50	350		
3d	Here	{ Commodore Rich. King, } { Captain Theoph. Jones }	74	617		
—	Eagle	William Clark	64	500		
—	Magnanime	Theo. Mackenzie	64	500	Vice-Admiral of the Blue.	
Frigates, &c. <i>Chaser, San Carlos, Pondicherry, Harriet.</i>						
—	Sceptre	Samuel Graves,	64	500		
—	Burford	Peter Rainier	70	520		
—	Monarca	John Gell	68	560		
—	Superb	{ Sir Edw. Hughes, K. B. } { Captain Hen. Newcombe, }	74	622	Commodore of the White.	
—	Sultan	Andrew Mitchell	74	600		
—	Africa	Robert M'Donnell	64	500		
—	Worcester	Charles Hughes	60	500		
Frigates, &c. <i>Junco to repeat signals, Cumbation, Medea, Lizard, Seahorse to repeat signals.</i>						
—	Exeter	John Sam. Smith	64	500	Commodore of the White.	
—	Inflexible	{ Hon. John W. } { Chetwynd }	64	500		
—	Gibraltar	{ Sir Rich. Bickerton, Bt. } { Captain Thomas Hicks }	80	695		
4th	Isis	Chas. Halliday	50	350		
3d	Defence	Thos. Newnham	74	600		
Frigates, &c. <i>Naide, Minerva, Active.</i>						

EDWARD HUGHES.

A list of the French Squadron in the Engagement with the British Squadron in the East-Indies, on the 20th of June, 1782.

Le Heros of 74 guns, *Le Fendant* 74, *Le Hannibal* 74, *L'Illustre* 74, *L'Argonaute* 74, *Sphinx* 64, *Le Vengeur* 64, *L'Artisan* 64, *L'Ajax* 64, *Le Severe* 64, *Le Brillant* 64, *L'Hardi* 64, *Le St. Michael* 60, *Le Flamy* 50, *Le Petit Hannibal* 50, *Le Cleopatre* 36, *L'Apollon* 40, *Le Coventry* 28 guns.

EDWARD HUGHES.

Abstract of the Officers, Seamen, and Marines, killed and wounded on board his Majesty's Ships in the Action of the 20th of June, 1783.

Superb 22 killed, and 41 wounded; *Hero*, 5 killed, 21 wounded; *Gibraltar*, 6 killed, 40 wounded; *Monmouth*, 2 killed, 19 wounded; *Cumberland*, 2 killed, 11 wounded; *Monarca*, 6 killed, 14 wounded; *Magnanime*, 1

killed, 16 wounded; *Sceptre*, 17 killed, 47 wounded; *Sultan*, 4 killed, 20 wounded; *Burford*, 10 killed, 20 wounded; *Defence*, 7 killed, 38 wounded; *Inflexible*, 3 killed, 30 wounded; *African*, 5 killed, 25 wounded; *Worcester*, 8 killed, 32 wounded; *Eagle*, 4 killed, 8 wounded; *Exeter*, 4 killed, 9 wounded; *Bristol*, none killed, 10 wounded; *Isis*, 3 killed, 30 wounded. Total 99 killed, 431 wounded.

Officers killed. *Lieut. R. Travers*, of the *Monarca*; *Lieut. James Dow*, of the *Sultan*; *Lieut. John Lett*, of the *Defence*; *Mr. Parker*, Master of ditto.

Officers wounded. *Lieut. Middlemore*, of the *Hero*; *2d Lieut. Thompson*, of *Marines* of ditto; *Lieut. Watson*, of the *Sceptre*; *Mc. Stone*, Master of the *Sultan*; *Mr. Hunter*, Boatwain of the *Defence*; *Mr. Sinclair*, Boatwain of the *Worcester*.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

Hamburg, Jan. 24. The Ruſſian reſident at Dantzick having propoſed to the magiſtrates of that city to grant a free paſſage to the Pruſſians for provisions, the magiſtracy conſented to their requeſt during the time of the negotiations. (See p. 66.) In conſequence of which, orders were ſent to the Pruſſian general, to raiſe the blockade.

Berlin, Jan. 31. The King, after raiſing the blockade of the city of Dantzick, received a letter from the magiſtrates, in which, after thanking his Maſteſty in the moſt humble manner for condeſcending to put an end to the calamities under which they had ſuffered for the laſt three months, they conclude with praying Heaven to bleſs the endeavours uſed to reconcile the difference ſtill ſubſiſting between the King and the city in ſuch manner as that they may never ariſe again.

To which the King returned an answer to the following effect, viz. That he had received their letter, in which, after thanking him for the removal of thoſe calamities, which they had in fact brought upon themſelves, they in a very indeterminate manner explained their ſentiments touching the ſubſiſting differences; that his Maſteſty did not look for thanks, nor did he require any condeſcenſion, or ſacrifice of their juſt rights; all that he required was a reſtitution of that freedom of navigation which his ſubjects had for years enjoyed undiſturbed, and of which they had been deprived, in the beginning of the laſt war, in a manner which he never could permit; that his Maſteſty had uſed the greateſt moderation in his proceedings againſt the city, but their obſtinate reſuſal to comply with his juſt demands obliged him to bring thoſe calamities upon them which they experienced; that he had always been ready to enter into any negotiation propoſed for the accommodation of ſubſiſting differences; and that he had finally removed the negotiations ſo farth purpoſe to Warſaw.

Berlin, Jan. 3. In the courſe of laſt year we had 4758 births, and 5129 burials. The number of boys and girls born are nearly equal; and of the deaths there are 187 more men than women.

Frankfort, Jan. 6. The cold has been exceſſive ſince the end of laſt month; and, according to the obſervations made at Manheim and Nuremberg, the weather has not been ſo cold ſince the beginning of the preſent century.

Paris, Jan. 16. Though we know not yet what may be the arrangements with Tipu Saib, ſon and ſucceſſor of Hyder Ali, yet we can aſſure the public, that from henceforward an immovable corps of 2400 French are to be kept about that prince, and that the town of Pondicherry was to be made a place of arms, wherein French officers will teach the Sepoy regiments, ſubjects of the Nabob, military evolutions and the tactics of

Europe. After 18 months inſtruction, theſe regiments will return to the territories of Tipu Saib, and be replaced by others.

Paris, Jan. 30. The ſtreets of this city, by the late bad weather, are almoſt deluged with water and mud, after the firſt thaw. M. de Calonne hath ordered 100,000 livres to be paid annually to M. le Noir, for removing the filth from the ſtreets of this capital, many of which are like noiſome common-ſewers.

During the laſt year, the number of baptiſms in this city amounted to 19,688, that of marriages to 5213; the deaths amount to 20,010, and there were 5715 foundling children taken into the hoſpital.

Feb. 6. By letters from Rochelle, we learn, that on the 17th of January, at about fix o'clock in the evening, a violent ſtorm happened there, accompanied with an earthquake, thunder, lightning, and hail; it laſted till nine, and blew down many of the largeſt trees in the neighbourhood of that city; 200 chimneys were thrown down in Rochelle, together with ſeveral houſes, and ſome churches, and amongſt the reſt the cathedral was much damaged; at Nantes and Rochefort much damage was done. On the coaſt 27 ſhips were loſt, 80 dead bodies were waſhed on ſhore at Rochelle, and many more on the iſle of Rhe.

The letters from *Madrid* ſay, that, ſince the 23d of December laſt, the coaſt of Spain has been viſited with moſt dreadful ſtorms, accompanied with rains, ſo exceſſive as to create impaſſable inundations, ſo that many villages and part of the flat countries have been reduced to the greateſt diſtreſs. Particular intelligence from *Seville* mention, their environs are almoſt entirely overflowed; the large trees and piles, which ſerved for the anchoring of ſhips, have been torn up; the bridge of boats has been carried away. A whole village, with its inhabitants, was ſwallowed up in the deluge. Several barks and other ſhips being daſhed on ſhore, ſtruck even againſt the houſes. The merchant ſhips, under the command of Captains Zylemaker and J. G. de Vries, were lying on the ſhore.

Fluſhing, Feb. 3. The Admiral, Peter Hein, of 60 guns, and the Valck Sloop, of 16 guns, are arrived in the outer harbour (from the Weſt Indies), where they muſt remain till the ſevere weather breaks up, as they cannot come in, for ice. The two Schelds, the Maefe, Rhine, Moſelle, and indeed all the rivers in theſe parts, are frozen up. The iſland of Zealand is ſurrounded by hills of ice, a circumſtance never known before in our memory, and the more extraordinary, as it is almoſt every where ſurrounded by the ſea.

It is remarkable, that while at Paris, in Flanders, and in all the north of Europe, they feel the moſt rigorous cold; at Geneva, Lyon

Lyons, and every where on this side and beyond the Alps, along the Po and the Rhone, they have not felt the least cold, but the temperature of the air there has been extremely mild during the whole of the month of December, and the beginning of January.

Verfailles, Jan. 21. The 18th instant, the duke of Dorset, ambassador from the King of England, had a private audience of the King, when he delivered his credential letters to his Majesty.—The same day Mr. Storer had his audience of leave.

To give the reader every information in our power respecting the important affair of the negotiations with the Dutch, we have thought it necessary to insert the dispatch sent by Ld. Carmarthen to Mr. Storer, which has been communicated by him to the ambassadors of the Republic at the court of France.

"In the present situation of affairs between the two nations, it is most highly necessary that the States-General should be sensible of the King's desire to take every measure which may accord with his dignity, to convince the Republic of his cordial disposition to do every thing on his part, to dissipate the appearance of coolness which might seem in the eyes of Europe to occasion the long delay of the reciprocal envoy of ministers to the two courts. For which reason I desire, according to the intention of his Majesty, that without loss of time you hasten to represent to the Dutch Plenipotentiaries, for the information of the States General, that, whatever may be the resolution of their High Mightinesses, with regard to the place which shall be chosen for the conclusion of the definitive treaty, the King consents and wishes to send to the Hague a minister of equal rank with the person who shall be authorized to treat with him, and that his Majesty is disposed to do every thing that may demonstrate his inclination for the re-establishment of the perfect understanding and the sincere amity which have so happily subsisted during so many years, to the mutual advantage of the two nations, which induces him truly to desire that the nomination of the respective ministers may meet with the least delay possible.

Hague, Jan. 12. It is assured here that their High Mightinesses will demand, by their ministers at Paris, a farther explanation of the Preliminary Articles, in order to prevent, at the signing of the Treaty, the peace from being broken unawares by false interpretations; a thing that might happen, especially with regard to the Preliminaries relative to the navigation through the Moluccas."

Vienna, Feb. 4. During the Emperor's voyage in Italy, one of the wheels of his coach broke down on the road. With much difficulty he reached a poor village. On his arrival there, his Majesty got out at the door

of a blacksmith, and desired him to repair the damaged wheel without delay. "That I would very willingly," replied the smith, "but it being holiday all my men are at church: my very apprentice, who blows the bellows, is not at home." "An excellent method the presents of warming one's self," replied then Emperor, still preserving the incognito; and the great Joseph set about blowing the bellows, while the blacksmith forged the iron. The wheel being repaired, six sols were commanded for the job; but the Emperor, instead of them, put into his hands six ducats. The blacksmith, on seeing them, returned them to the traveller, saying, "Sir, you have undoubtedly made a mistake, owing to the darkness; instead of six sols, you have given me six pieces of gold, which nobody in this village can change." "Change them where you can, replied the Emperor; the overplus is for the pleasure of blowing the bellows." His Majesty then continued his voyage without waiting an answer.

Munich (Bavaria), Jan. 19. On the 6th, 7th, and 8th of the present month, Reaumur's thermometer was at $16\frac{1}{2}$ below the point of congelation, three quarters of a degree lower than 1709.

At *Heidelberg* in the Palatinate, the cold is said to be almost insupportable; and the dread of the inundations on the snow's melting so alarming, that the inhabitants near the rivers Rhone and Main have packed up their effects, to be in readiness to remove on the first signal. [These are only inserted as rumours.]

At *Amsterdam* the frost was so intense, that water sold for seven stivers, near 8d. English, per pail; and at Rotterdam there is the largest fair on the ice ever known, and with playhouses, and other places of diversion.

According to letters from *Holland*, of the 25th of January, the bodies of ice heaped upon the Meuse had changed the course of the river, which has overflowed several villages. The city of Maastricht was inundated to such a degree, that it could only be entered by the gates of Tongres and Brussels.

EAST INDIA NEWS.

A Packet arrived at the India-House over Land on Thursday. The dispatches are from Bombay, dated Sept. 30, and Oct. 7. They came by the way of Bussorah, and were mentioned by Commodore Johnstone on Thursday in the House of Commons.

They state, that the outward-bound ships were all arrived that were expected at these periods. They state also, that intelligence of the Peace with France arrived at Bussorah on the 5th of July. Mr. Lucy forwarded it instantly to Bombay, where, on its arrival, the French commander informed Tippoo Saib that he could not any longer have the assistance of the French troops. At this time Tippoo Saib had made a practicable breach at Mangalore; but, in consequence of

this, a cessation of hostilities took place between him and Col. Campbell, some days after which Gen. Macleod arrived at Mangalore with reinforcements from Bombay; he did not, however, throw them into the place in consequence of the truce, but desired to have a conference with Tipoo. It was agreed that they should meet the next day; Gen. Macleod came on shore, and he was received by Tipoo with the utmost respect and attention. He told them, that he most ardently wished for peace with the British nation; but it was not in his power to speak to him on the subject with the freedom, and in the confidence which he wished, as he was surrounded and observed by the agents of France. He wished, therefore, that Gen. Macleod should accompany him to Seringapatam, where they would enter into a negotiation for peace; and he gave him his most solemn assurance that it was the desire of his heart to have the friendship of the English. He engaged to release all the English officers, his prisoners; and the dispatches state, that he showed throughout the whole of this interview, and in his subsequent behaviour, his disposition to peace; so it is believed that at this time we are entirely at peace in India.

By the latest accounts which the people of Bombay had received from Bengal, they were in perfect tranquillity. Mr. Wheeler had taken his passage to return to England. There is not a word of Mr. Hastings's coming home; which seems to prove that he has not any intention of returning until he hears of a successor being appointed from home.

In our last Magazine, p. 66. mention was made of the blowing up of the Duke of Athol Indianman: the following is a more particular account of that disaster, extracted from the Surgeon's letter.

"The second morning after our arrival, about seven o'clock, we were alarmed with the cry of fire in the Lazaretto, where the spirits are kept; the flames were already violent, and spreading rapidly; immediately under the lazaretto is the powder magazine; you can better conceive, than I describe, our deplorable situation, 60 of our seamen impressed, and only the officers, with a very few who remained, to suppress a dreadful fire. We exerted ourselves to the utmost, hoisted a signal, and fired guns of distress, which soon brought numbers to our assistance. Their efforts seemed at last to be blessed with success; the flames became moderate, and we began to think ourselves secure; fatal security to many! for in about 15 minutes from eight o'clock the ship blew up.

"I was stunned and thrown down with the explosion, and before I could recover from the shock, a yard fell across me, attended with much excruciating torture; my sight failed me, but just as I was sinking, I managed so far as to cling to the spar which

which was above me, and which luckily floated me to the surface. Vast numbers were killed on the quarter-deck, owing to all the spars, which are placed along the middle of the ship, being thrown upon it. I was carried on board the Juno frigate, where I was treated with the greatest kindness and humanity, and am now thoroughly recovered.

"The cause of this dreadful affair was the carelessness of our cooper and steward, who were employed in drawing liquors; they had struck a candle against a beam, which, dropping into the bucket full of spirits, immediately set it on fire, as also the punch-bowls; they attempted to smother it by putting in the bung, but it instantly burst the cask, and threw the burning spirits all over the lazaretto, which was full of spirits, oil, pitch, and cordage, being only separated by the deck from the magazine, which was directly under it.

"There were killed by this melancholy accident seven lieutenants, and 97 petty officers and seamen belonging to the men of war; two officers and 25 seamen belonged to the Indianmen; all our officers, with about 15 petty officers and seamen, and four passengers. Mr. Ross, midshipman, being on the poop, escaped unhurt. Many more were saved, but some with fractured limbs, and otherwise much hurt."

WEST INDIA NEWS.

Kingston, Oct. 29. By the arrival of a brig from Port-au-Prince, we learn that the madness among the dogs was almost universal throughout the island of Hispaniola, and that orders had been issued by the Government to destroy the whole race of them in that country, which had been so effectually carried into execution by the military, that the surface of the water in the harbour of Port-au-Prince was covered with their dead bodies.

The same disorder is said to rage among the dogs at Kingston.

The rains that fell in Jamaica during the autumn were excessive, and have done irreparable damage in many parts of the country. In the vicinity of Spanish Town the Rio Cobre rose to a greater height than the great storm of Aug. 1722. The new bridge was overflowed. And the levees were under water for several miles of distance. At the Bag-walk tavern the waters rose as high as the eaves of the houses, and the people were obliged to take refuge on the side of a hill, where they were exposed to death by the inclemency of the weather.

The Hon. House of Assembly have addressed his Excellency the Governor, praying him to suspend the operations of so much of his Majesty's order in council respecting the trade and intercourse between this island and America, as prohibit the Importation

portation from hence of lumber and provisions, except in British bottoms, navigated by British seamen, for the space of nine months from the date of their address: To which his Excellency was pleased to answer, in substance, that he was so closely tied down by his instructions from the ministry, as to be unable to comply with their request, or it would afford him the highest satisfaction.

Dec. 17. Information has been received from the Havannah, that his Majesty's frigate the Fox having, as it is said, a considerable sum of money on board, which had not paid the accustomed duties, the governor of the Havannah insisted on searching her, which was absolutely refused by capt. Stoney, who declared he would sacrifice every soul on board sooner than submit to such a degrading circumstance; he was then ordered to quit the harbour, which he refused to do until he knew the fate of the gentleman confined.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

Charles-Town, Nov. 15. Yesterday arrived in this port a vessel from Jamaica, bound to Boston. About 12 days ago she fell in with a Spanish vessel in so much distress that the decks were under water; they took the people on board, consisting of the captain, two supercargoes, and 23 seamen, and soon after she went down. To the disgrace of such a collection of cut-throats, they soon after rose upon the captain, and attempted to take his vessel from him; he happily overcame them, and they were secured in the hold; however, on the interference of the supercargoes, who engaged for their peaceable behaviour, the captain gave them their liberty; but when he made land, and had hoisted the boat out in readiness for a pilot, they all got in, cut away the painter, and made for shore.

A letter from *New-York*, dated the 18th of December last, mentions, that L'Eri Prince, a Dutch ship of war, commanded by capt. L'Abresen, had sunk near Boston; that 203 men had perished, and that the rest were saved in a boat, and arrived at Boston.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia to his friend in Glasgow, dated Dec. 4. "Our government in this part of the world is not yet well established; and I am really afraid that this country will experience some dreadful political convulsion before this desirable establishment takes place. The views of different bodies, the manners of the people of the different colonies, and jealousy of each other, make this matter much to be dreaded."

ADVICES FROM IRELAND.

The following Address was lately presented to his Majesty by Mr. Flood, member for Winchester.

"To the KING's most excellent MAJESTY.

"The humble Address of the Delegates of all the Volunteers of Ireland.

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majesty's most loyal subjects, the delegates of all the volunteers of Ireland, beg leave to approach your Majesty's throne with all humility, to express our zeal for your Majesty's person, family, and government, and our inviolable attachment to the perpetual connexion of your Majesty's crown of this kingdom with that of Great Britain, to offer to your Majesty our lives and fortunes, in support of your Majesty's rights and of the glory and prosperity of the British empire. To assert with an humble but honest confidence, that the volunteers of Ireland did, without expence to the publick, protect your Majesty's kingdom of Ireland against your foreign enemies, at a time when your Majesty's forces in this country were not adequate to that service. To state that, through their means, the laws and police of this kingdom had been better executed and maintained than at any former period within the memory of man; and to implore your Majesty, that our humble wish, to have certain manifest perversions of the parliamentary reformation of this kingdom remedied by the legislature in some reasonable degree, may not be imputed to any spirit of innovation in us, but to a sober and laudable desire to uphold the constitution, to confirm the satisfaction of our fellow subjects, and to perpetuate the cordial union of both kingdoms. Signed by order,

JOHN TALBOT ASHENBURST, JAMES DAWSON, Secs."

ADVICES FROM SCOTLAND.

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, Feb. 9. "At a small village in this county, the snow lying so deep as to be above the houses, the inhabitants have scooped out a way under the snow, the length of the village, leaving a solid arch at least six feet thick over head. The storm continues with unabated severity, and in the course of last week a great quantity of snow has fallen. On Saturday morning it drifted so violently, that several carriages that left town were obliged to turn back, after proceeding about three miles."

A letter from *Inverary*, says, that a vessel was thrown on shore on that coast, but not lost; on examining her, there were four men and a boy all dead under the hatchway, supposed to have died through the severity of the weather; and another man lay at the rudder, frozen to death. The vessel is American built, but it is supposed she belongs to some port in Ireland.

COUNTRY NEWS.

By accounts from *Bernard Castle*, dated Jan. 25, the distress from the snow, and the intenseness of the frost (which was there more severe than had been remembered since the year 1740) was so great as to confine the poor within doors, and to put a total stagnation

tion to all sorts of business without that the birds were so tame they might be taken with the hands almost starved to death; and that the most alarming consequences were apprehended from the continuance of the snow.

Northampton, Feb. 10. The snow is so deep in this county, that in many parts the cottages are so covered as to be no longer discovered by the eye; great apprehensions are entertained for the poor inhabitants, who it is feared will be starved to death.

A farmer in the neighbourhood of *Shrewsbury* had lately 30 store-pigs poisoned, by feeding them with boiled turnips, which had remained in a copper furnace all the preceding night. The copperas (or poison) was so strongly infused, that the pigs all died in a few minutes after eating their meat.

Cambridge, Feb. 12. The two annual premiums of 25l. each, bequeathed by the late Dr. Smith, Master of Trinity College, in this university, to the two junior Bachelor of Arts, who shall appear on examination to be the best proficient in Mathematicks and Natural Philosophy, were on Friday last adjudged to Mr. Ingram of Queen's College, and Mr. Holden of Sidney College.

Ipswich, Jan. 31. The subjects for Sir William Browne's prize medals for the present year are: For the odes, "Calabria Terræ Motu vastata." For the epigrams, "Globus ærostaticus."

POST NEWS.

Extract of a Letter from Torbay, Jan. 12.

"This morning, in thick snow, and a hard gale of wind at S. E. the sloop *Two Brothers*, capt. West, from Plymouth to Portsmouth, with 11 passengers on board, ran on shore about a mile to the westward of the Berry Head, and instantly went to pieces, and only the captain saved."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

January 22.

A most extraordinary phenomenon happened at the Tweed at Kelson. The river, tho' almost covered with ice, rose above the town, in about two hours, to the height of eight feet perpendicular. The course of the river was changed, and the ice was thrown up to an amazing height.

January 26.

Brook Watson, Esq; was chosen one of the representatives of the city of London, in the room of Ald. Bull, deceased.

January 30.

A man walked across the river Thames, on the ice, at low water, from Rotherhithe to Wapping new stairs.

The Lord Chancellor, attended by twelve Spiritual Lords, went from the H. of Peers to Westminster Abbey, and heard a sermon preached by the Bp of Landaff, for an account of which see p. 118.

The same day the Speaker of the House of Commons went to St. Margaret's church, and heard a sermon preached by the Chaplain to the House, from Luke xiii. v. 14.

Wednesday 4.

Ld *Effingham*, after remarking with great caution on some late resolutions of the House of Commons, moved two resolutions to the following import.

I. "Resolved, That for one branch of the legislature to assume to itself a right of making any resolutions which should impede or put a stop to the exercise of a power vested in any body of men by act of Parliament, is unconstitutional."

II. "That it is contrary to the letter and spirit of the constitution, for either House of Parliament to pass any resolution which may tend to deprive the Crown of its just prerogative in nominating its own servants, or to desire the removal of the executive servants of the Crown, when no charge of neglect or misconduct has been alleged against them." These resolutions were agreed to on a division,

Contents 79. Proxies 21. } Majority in favor
N. Cont. 44. Proxies 9. } of Ministers 47.

The Earl of *Effingham* then moved the following address:

"We acknowledge with great satisfaction the wisdom of our happy constitution, which places in your Majesty's hands the undoubted authority of appointing to all the great offices of executive Government. We have the firmest reliance in your Majesty's known wisdom and paternal goodness, that you will be anxious to call into and continue in your service men the most deserving of the confidence of the Parliament, and the public in general.

"In this confidence, we beg leave to approach your Majesty with our most earnest assurances, that we will upon all occasions support your Majesty in the just exercise of those prerogatives with which the wisdom of the law has entrusted your Majesty, for the preservation of our lives and properties, and upon the due and uninterrupted exercise of which must depend the blessings which the people derive from the best of all forms of Government."

Thursday, 5.

This day a forgery was committed on the Bank, to the amount of upwards of 1600l. Proper officers set out the same day after the person who is suspected to be guilty of it, in order to apprehend him.

Friday 6.

The Lord Chancellor reported his Majesty's answer to their address, as follows:

"My Lords, I thank you for this dutiful and loyal address; and I desire you will rest assured that I have no object in the choice of Ministers, but to call into my service men the most deserving of the confidence of my Parliament and the public in general.

"I cannot too often repeat my assurances, that my constant study in the exercise of every prerogative entrusted to me by the Constitution is to employ it for the welfare of the people."

This day came on in the Court of King's Bench, upon a case from the sessions, the long contested dispute between the parish of St. Bride and the wardens of the Fleet prison, Whether the Fleet prison was rateable to the poor? when, on hearing many loud arguments on both sides for upwards of two hours, the judges Mansfield, Willes, Ashurst, and Butler, each delivered their opinions. That the warden of the Fleet prison was liable to pay the poor's rate for the said prison.

Same day the Court of Exchequer sat in Westminster-Hall on Crown prosecutions: A stage coachman was condemned to lose his coach and four horses, together with a penalty, for carrying run tobacco; a ship was also forfeited for having brandy, &c. within six miles of the shore off Portland, which was seized by a Custom house-cutter, as it was hovering to land the goods. In the course of the evidence in behalf of the master of the coach, it was proved, that the master of the coach was sick in bed when his coach was seized; but that was held as no justification, the master being responsible for the act of his servant.

Monday 9.

The French mails received contain an edict of the Emperor of Germany in favour of the Jews, granting them the privileges of other subjects, except those of purchasing estates. It also relieves them from military service, but in consideration of their living quietly in their habitations, they are called upon to defend them, or at least to pay the expence of it. It is said, that, in order to establish a just equilibrium between the rights of citizens granted to them, and the right which that title necessarily implies, a plan has been formed, by virtue of which they are either to conform to the military conscription, or to contribute towards paying the expence of a body of infantry, the force of which shall be proportioned to the number of soldiers to be raised among them. This contribution will extend to all the Jews of the hereditary states of Germany, Bohemia, Moravia, Galicia, and Hungary.

Wednesday 11.

In the court of K. B. a man, who was found guilty of an attempt to set his house on fire in Bond-street, was on motion brought up to receive sentence. It had been objected, that this crime was no felony as laid in the first count of the indictment; this, Lord Mansfield allowed to be law: but the defendant had been found guilty of the whole special matter. His Lordship then repeated the evidence, which was in brief, that the defendant set a candle in the middle of a room, round which he placed a number of matches and other com-

bugibles in such a train, as to communicate with the waincoat. There were several other concurrent circumstances for which the defendant could have no other motive than that of defrauding the fire-office, having just before insured to a much larger amount than he had effects in the house: but a trifling accident ruined his plot. The court proceeded to pass judgment, which was to pay a fine of 300*l.* to be imprisoned three years in Newgate, at the end of which to find sureties for his good behaviour for 7 years, himself in 200*l.* and his sureties in 100*l.* each, and to lie in prison till the money is paid and the sureties found.

In the H. of C. Mr. Eden observed to what an alarming degree smuggling was arrived, that the public revenue suffered a loss of at least two millions a year by it. He therefore moved, "That it required the most earnest and most serious attention of parliament."

Mr. Pitt agreed with Mr. Eden, that the strongest measures should be adopted to suppress smuggling.

Mr. Hussy was of the same opinion. This agreement led to a declaration of parties.

Mr. *Murham* took occasion to mention a resolution of the St. Alban's meeting, "That no ministry could be strong and efficient which excluded either the late or the present ministers from the administration."

Mr. Fox declared, he was a friend to union, and was not against forming an union with the Right Hon. gentleman [Mr. Pitt] on principles for the public good; but it would be necessary perfectly to understand one another before they could act together. What he chiefly meant was, that they should be agreed as to the power they were to look up to for support; for instance, if he looked to the right, and the Right Hon. gentleman to the left, there must eternally be discord; if the Right Hon. gentleman looked to the crown, and he to the commons, they could never agree. The Right Hon. gentleman had said in a former debate, "What! would you have me quit my office, and leave the country in a state of confusion?" No. Ministers might declare themselves virtually out of office, and keep their places to do the necessary business until others were appointed; in that case a treaty might be set on foot, not otherwise.

Mr. Pitt thanked the hon. gentleman for being so explicit, declared his wish for an union;—but could not think of resigning, till there was a prospect of an administration to be formed in whom the king and people could confide. He knew, he said, the great weight which the H. of C. bore in the scale of legislature; at the same time, he could not allow it competent by its vote to say to a minister you should resign. He had no objection to a union with the Right Hon. gentleman on principles; but thought that a minister should look forward for support from the crown, from the lords, from the commons, and from the people. He declared for an administration on a broad and extensive bottom; yet there

might be persons of rank, character, and abilities, with whom it would be impossible to form a cabinet.

Lord North said, he was happy to remark a growing disposition to unite. He understood the Right Hon. gentleman's meaning; and though he would not, to please any individual, give up his personal rights, yet, to serve his country, he would not stand in the way. He would sacrifice all his own feelings to the public good, and with pleasure retire from public business. [He was complimented from all sides of the House, on this manly, candid, and open declaration.]

The house then went into a committee of supply, when Mr. Steel opened the ordnance estimates, amounting to 429,968l. which after debate was reduced to 323,968l. by leaving out 106,968l. for further consideration, including 18,000l. for the purchase of Sir Gregory Page's house, which was strongly objected to.

Thursday 12.

A young foreigner, of genteel appearance, with a cockade, called at the house of a city magistrate, and desired to speak with him; being introduced, the magistrate ordered in chocolate, and after some conversation the foreigner told him, he was an unfortunate gentleman, and wanted money. The magistrate gave him a guinea, on which he politely took his leave.

Friday 13.

A duel was fought, in a field near Little Chelsea, between Capt. Charles Mestyn of the Navy, and Capt. Clarke of the African corps, which terminated in the death of the former, who was shot through the heart. The quarrel originated in defence of a Jew, who goes about diverting company by taking off Mr. Fox. Words arose. Capt. Mestyn grew violent, and Capt. Clarke was reduced to the necessity of insisting on an apology, or calling Capt. Mestyn to an account. Mr. Mestyn was a gallant officer, aged 25, who for his intrepid behaviour was made post in the Solitaire, a French ship of the line, taken by the Ruby. Capt. Clarke stands high in the corps to which he belongs.

Saturday 14.

Was tried at Guild-hall, a cause of great commercial consequence. A Sailor brought an action against his Captain for an assault on board a privateer. It appeared, that the plaintiff had been detected in theft, for which the captain had ordered him twelve lashes. His counsel insisted, that the law had vested no power in the captain of a ship to punish for felony. He ought to have been delivered over to the Civil Power to have been prosecuted. On the side of the defendant it was argued, that the captain, in the particular situation in which he stood, on the High Seas, had no other means left than the ordinary discipline of the ship, and that if petty offenders were not to receive correction, there could be no such thing as navigating any vessel on the High

Seas. The learned judge concurred in the justice of the plea, and blamed the person who advised such action: but recommended to the jury to give such damages as they, in their consciences, thought the plaintiff deserved. They accordingly found a verdict for the plaintiff, with One Shilling damages.

Agreeably to public notice, the Electors of Westminster assembled, with a view to agree to an Address. About 12 o'clock Mr. Fox and his friends came; and, after much disorder and confusion, were put into possession of the place where the chair stood. The riot of contending interests, the clamour of alternate groans and plaudits, and the incessant acclamations of Fox on one side, and Pitt on the other, drowned the attempts of every individual to obtain the notice of the multitude. When neither party could be heard, it was proposed to try their strength by a division. Mr. Fox agreed to it. Sir Cecil Wray led up his party towards the top of the Hall, Mr. Fox his into Palace Yard; and when out, they were kept out.

Mr. Fox then addressed the multitude from the window of the King's Arms Tavern.

Monday 16.

Ld. Beauchamp, reported, from the committee of privileges, the result of their enquiries. It had, he said, been agreed, and given to the world in the form of a resolution, "That for one branch of the legislature to assume to itself a power to dispense with or suspend the operation of law is unconstitutional and illegal." That was the simple object of their enquiries. Did not such a resolution apply to the H. of Lords? Did not that House by its resolution overturn the very maxim it would endeavour to establish? a maxim, taken simply, and without application, most certainly true; but when applied to the exercise of one of the most material functions of the H. of Commons, that of the controul over the disposal of the public money, it involved a question of the greatest magnitude that ever came before that House. His Ldp, after a variety of arguments, and quoting precedents, moved six resolutions, to the following import:

1. That the House hath not assumed to itself any right to suspend the execution of law.
2. That it is constitutional for the House of Commons to declare its sense respecting the exercise of any discretionary power vested in any body of men, by Act of Parliament, or otherwise for the public service.
3. That it is the duty of the House, entrusted as it is with the sole and separate grant of money, to endeavour to prevent the rash and precipitate exercise of any power, however vested, that may be attended with danger to the public credit.
4. "That the resolutions of the 24th of December last, which declared the sense and opinion of this House, "That the cor-

missioner-

missioners of the Treasury ought not to give their consent to the acceptance of any bills drawn, or to be drawn from India, until it shall be made appear to this House, that sufficient means can be provided for the payment of the same, when they respectively fall due, by a regular application of the clear effects of the Company, after discharging in their regular course the customs and other sums due to the publick, and the current demands upon the Company, or until this House shall otherwise direct," were constitutional, founded on a sense of duty towards the people of this Kingdom, and dictated by a becoming anxiety for the preservation of the revenue, and the support of public credit.

5. That, if the House had neglected to pass the said Resolutions, they would have been highly responsible to their constituents for the increase of those evils, which are already too severely felt. And,

6. That the House will with moderation, but with decided firmness, maintain inviolably the principles of the Constitution, equally solicitous to preserve their own privileges, and to avoid any encroachments on those of either of the other branches of the Legislature.

A long and interesting debate ensued, which we shall report in its course.

These, it was said, were not suspending clauses, but clauses of advice. The House had a right to controul, though not to suspend. The resolution of the Lords was a rash and improper condemnation of the proceedings of the Commons. It lowered the resolutions of that House in the eyes of the public.

On the other side it was argued, that, though the House had an undoubted right to advise, yet, where powers are given by act of parliament, the House must not transplant that power into themselves. That they had done so, the words of the resolution expressly declared, that the Board were to accept of no Money Bill until *this House shall otherwise direct*. What was this but to hold themselves subject to the injunction of the House, and in consequence suspend the exercise of their discretionary power?

Tuesday 17.

In the Court of Exchequer, the ship and cargo of a Frenchman were condemned by a special jury, for smuggling liquor on shore in Mount's-bay, Cornwall. The defence was, that the ship, bound to Havre-de-Grace, put in in distress, and that the Frenchman, through ignorance, had stowed liquor for provisions without applying to the Custom-house.

Wednesday 18.

Were taken at their own house on Haverill Heath, near Rumbold, three most notorious highwaymen, who have lately infested the Essex road, and committed many robberies, particularly one on the Rev. Mr.

Bate Dudley, of his gold watch and ten guineas, and another on John Emerson esq; from whence they took 84 guineas. They had taken a house, and had hired some land contiguous, by which they lived unsuspected; but Mr. Bate accidentally passing by the house, saw one of the men, and recollecting his horse, went immediately and got assistance, by whom they were all three secured, and are to take their trial at the ensuing assizes at Chelmsford. There were found in the house 106 pick-lock keys, besides arms and other suspicious instruments.

The order of the day for the House to receive the report of the Committee of Supply on the army estimates.

The *Chanc. of Exchq.* rose, and acquainted the House with the result of his Majesty's consideration upon the resolutions of the House presented to him; which was, "That his Majesty, under all the circumstances, of the country, has not thought fit to dismiss his ministers, and they have not resigned."

This answer Mr. Fox considered as alarming. It was the first negative the House had received from a Prince of the House of Brunswick. The situation was new, and in his mind the House should deliberate.—The supply now before the House was not of that temporary nature as to require an immediate vote; the House therefore should do nothing in the business of this day, but turn their minds to the object before them, the answer of his Majesty communicated by his minister. He did not deny the legal prerogative of the Crown to exercise its authority; but he would maintain the right of the House to advise, *the right of that House to withhold the supplies* if its advice was rejected. The supplies were, no doubt, the legal weapon of that house, but he did not wish to see it wielded. He concluded with moving, that the order of the day for considering the report of the committee of supply on the ordinance estimate be postponed till Friday.

Mr. Parns considered the right of refusing the supplies as a question of the first magnitude. He declared, he thought it a duty he owed to his constituents, not to give money into the hands of men who had not the confidence of that House.

Chanc. Pitt allowed that in times of danger the House might refuse supplies; but he insisted, that the circumstance of his Majesty's being in the legal exercise of his prerogative could be no reason for the House to refuse the supplies. The supplies were for the support of government. And would the gentlemen in the opposition vote for the dissolution of government? He hoped not.

Mr. Sol. Gen. cited a case in point. May 13, 1701, the Commons agreed to address his Majesty [K. W.] to remove from his presence, for ever, Ld Somers, Ld Oxford, and the D. of Portland. But did they withhold the supplies? No; for the very next day

day, before his Majesty's pleasure was known, they voted for the supplies. On division, Mr. Fox's motion for postponing was carried by a majority of 12; viz. 208 ayes, 196 noes.

Thursday 19.

The House seemed much out of temper. Mr. Pitt, in the debate of the preceding day, had charged opposition with a covered design of withholding the supplies.

Mr. Perceps forgot his usual moderation on this accusation. If *postponing* and *stopping* are synonymous terms, he owned the charge; but the Right Hon. Gent. should stand convinced of his error to-morrow, when he should first move an address to the throne, and then vote the supplies.

Chanc. Pitt replied, He should then change his mind.

Mr. Marbham expressed his displeasure at the conduct of Mr. Pitt, who meant, he said, to reduce the Parliament of England to a French Parliament.

Chanc. Pitt replied, that his sole view was to preserve the constitution inviolate.

Mr. Fox charged the Chancellor with holding arrogant and insulting language.

Chanc. Pitt retorted, said the Hon. Gent. meant only to embarrass Government, and accomplish his views by the ruin of public credit.

The House adjourned in very bad humour.

Friday 20.

Was determined in the court of Kings Bench the long contested cause between Mr. Macklin of Covent garden Theatre, plaintiff, and George Colman, esq. defendant, on an action for 1000 l, the sum demanded by the plaintiff, for the time he was not permitted by the public to appear on the stage, on account of some offence he had given by his non-performance. Lord Mansfield advised a compromise; and it being left to his Lordship, he gave the plaintiff 500 l, and each to pay his own costs. The suit had been nine years in chancery.

The same day a cause was tried of great consequence to the Clerks concerned. The action was brought for the recovery of 14s, said to be illegally demanded for the delivery of a passport for the protection of ships, while the preliminaries of peace was in treaty: It appeared, that the Fees (about 7 l.) for such passport had been always paid; but the 14s. had grown up into demand, for which there did not appear any legal ground, tho' it had been demanded and taken ever since the year 1710. Lord Mansfield observed, that if it was an assumption without law, and there seemed nothing to support it, the jury must find for the plaintiffs, which they did accordingly, by which the demand is abolished.

Saturday 21.

Being the day appointed for electing a President of the Society of Antiquaries, in the room of the late Dean of Exeter,

Hdw. King, esq. was elected by a great majority. Hon. Daines Barrington, Owen Salisbury Brereton, esq. and Rev. Dr. Lort Vice Presidents.—The President has since kissed the king and queen's hands, and presented to each his very curious book on "Ancient Castles."

Sunday, 22.

Between seven and eight in the morning a fire broke out at Seagoe's coffee-house, Holborn, which entirely consumed that and the adjoining House. It burnt backwards into Barnard's Inn, but was happily extinguished without any material damage. The flames were so rapid that several people jumped out of the windows to save their lives; and a little infant, a few months old, was thrown out of a one-pair of stairs window, and caught in the apron of a laundress.

From Dec. 10 1783, to this day, it has been 63 days frost; of these it snowed 19, and 12 days thaw, whereof it rained nine. Had the frost continued at 13 degrees, as on the 31st of December during the night, it would have frozen over the Thames in 24 hours.

The snow having fallen soon after the frost in December, has not penetrated very deep; but the first snow having partly dissolved, was succeeded by a very keen frost, and formed the dissolution into a hard cake, which was afterwards covered with other falls of snow. When their are is at the freezing point of 32 degrees, the earth is then about 36. In the snow it is also about 36 degrees; but there being no influence in the earth to dissolve it, and the external air being not over 24 without sunshine, it remains undissolved, because it is the influence of the air solely that occasions its melting, which is evident from snow remaining in the vallies.

If there is (what the country people call) a black frost, succeeded by snow, it will be longer dissolving than if it fell with little frost, or about 30 degrees. The late snow will therefore be longer melting, and when melted, much of it will run off, in place of dissolving gradually, which is of more advantage to it; and the farmer will find the ground hard some inches below the surface for a few days after.

Friday 27.

Peace between the Russians and Turks is certainly concluded, though not yet announced in the London Gazette.

Saturday 28.

Reports circulated during the course of the month past: That Comte de Vergennes offered to the Duke of Manchester to admit the Birmingham and Sheffield goods of England, in all the ports of France, and in all the interior parts of France, provided we would do exactly the same with all sorts of French wines. Mr. Fox rejected this scheme, as the price of wine would be so low in England as to hurt the revenue from malt and beer greatly. But he offered to reduce the duties in return so low that claret should be no dearer than port

But

But M. de Vergennes would not be satisfied without its having a decided preference.

That the Queen of Portugal had caused all the Portuguese settlements along the African coast where the Negro trade was carried on to be destroyed, having declared all the blacks to be free, and they are all to be made Christians. It is well known that all the kings of Congo and Angola are feudatory to Portugal, and are masters of all the coast from the river Dandaa to that of Coanza. Upon this revolution so much to the honour of this age, the Queen of Portugal has received the most obliging letter from the Quakers in America.

The appearance of a comet is said to have been discovered situated between the foot of Aquarius and the tail of the Whale, making almost an isosceles with the star B and that of the tail's end. *A further account of it may be expected.*

From different parts of the country we have accounts of more persons having been found dead in the roads, and others dug out of the snow, than ever has been known in any one year in the memory of man.

Although some accounts have represented the South of Europe as free from the severity of the present season, yet letters from Venice and Genoa complain bitterly of the intenseness of the frost.

At this time there are in their way to India 20,000 French troops; that some time ago there were 20,000 at the Mauritius; that, taking the advantage of our domestic dissensions, they have embarked from Toulon a complete regiment of artillery for the

Mauritius; and that the Dutch have likewise sent a strong naval reinforcement into that quarter.

Other advices say, that 16 sail of French men of war are ready to sail from Brest for the Mediterranean as is pretended; and that they are there to be joined by a Squadron from Cadix.

A Prussian soldier on duty in a small garrison town in Silesia being suspected of making free with some offerings made by pious Catholics to the Blessed Virgin, was watched and detected, and two silver hearts were found upon him, for which he was sentenced to die. The man pleaded innocence, and insisted that the Virgin, in pity to his poverty, had appeared to him, and ordered him to take the two pieces. And on this plea he appealed to the King. His Majesty, on the soldier's representation, consulted with the ablest of the Roman Catholic Divines, if they thought such a miracle impossible? who unanimously declared that the case was extraordinary, but not impossible. On which his Majesty wrote with his own hand words to the following effect: "The convict cannot justly be put to death, because he owes the present of the two pieces of silver to the bounty of the Blessed Virgin; and the divines of his religion are unanimous in their opinion, that the miracle wrought in his favour is not impossible; but we strictly forbid him not to receive any more such presents from any saint whatever." **FREDERIC.**

T H E A T R I C A L R E G I S T E R .

DRURY LANE.

- Jan. 31. Grecian Daughter—The Deserter.
 Feb. 2. Isabella—Comus.
 3. Provok'd Husband—Harlequin Junior.
 4. Measure for Measure—Deaf Lover.
 5. Maid of the Mill—Harlequin Junior.
 6. Jane Shore—Who's the Dupe?
 7. The Busy Body—Harlequin Junior.
 9. New Way to pay Old Debt—Ditto.
 10. Douglas—Neck or Nothing.
 11. The Wonder—Harlequin Junior.
 12. Way of the World—Ditto.
 13. The Gamester—Gentle Shepherd.
 14. The Reparation—Thomas and Sally.
 16. Ditto—Harlequin Junior.
 17. Ditto—The Quaker.
 18. Venice Preserv'd—The Englishman in Paris.
 19. The Reparation—Harlequin Junior.
 20. Ditto—Ditto.
 21. The Mourning Bride—The Liar.
 23. The Reparation—Harlequin Junior.
 24. The Fair Penitent—The Padlock.
 26. The Reparation—Harlequin Junior.
 27. L'Allegro il Penseroso—The Coronation Anthem.
 8. Douglas—Comus.

COVENT-GARDEN.

- Jan. 31. Jane Shore—Harlequin Rambler.
 Feb. 2. The Careless Husband—Ditto.
 3. More Ways than One—Ditto.
 4. The Duenna—Ditto.
 5. The Mourning Bride—Ditto.
 6. Careless Husband—Harlequin Rambler.
 7. Cast of Andalus—Riv. Knts.—Retaliation.
 9. Macbeth—Harlequin Rambler.
 10. The Shipwreck—Poor Soldier.
 11. Careless Husband—Harlequin Rambler.
 12. The Man of the World—Rofina.
 13. Capricious Lady—Maid of the Oaks.
 14. The Duenna—Trifram Shandy.
 16. Capricious Lady—Rival Knights—Maid of the Oaks.
 17. Castle of Andalus—Harlequin Rambler.
 18. Chapt. of Accidents—Riv. Knts.—Rofina.
 19. The Distress'd Mother—Poor Soldier.
 20. All in the Wrong—Rival Knights—Maid of the Oaks.
 21. Artaxerxes—Riv. Knts.—Barnaby Rattle.
 23. All for Love—Harlequin Rambler.
 24. All in the Wrong—Rival Knights—Maid of the Oaks.
 26. Grecian Daughter—Poor Soldier.
 28. Man of the World—Rofina.

Journal of the Weather during the late Frost.

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Januar. 1784	Hour of the Day.	Nairne's Barometer.	Do. Therm. North Si- tuation without Doors.	Remarks on the Weather.
		in. ths. 100ds		
1	2 1/2 M	29 2 0	28	small rain.
	11 1/2 E	3 5	34	
2	8 1/2	3 5	38	rain, much wind E. and rain in the day.
	11 1/2	1 5		
3	8 1/2	1 5	38	NW wind.
	11 1/2	3 3	38	rain.
4	8 1/2	5 1	44	
	11 1/2	5 3	38	
5	8 1/2	7 3	34	Easterly frosty.
6	2 M	30 0 0	21	hard frost.
	9	5	22	
	11 E	9 3	21	
7	8 1/2	8 3	21	hard frost Easterly.
	11 1/2	7 0	28	
8	8 1/2		26	frost and hazy.
	11 1/2	6 5	30	
9	8 1/2	6 4	30	
	11 1/2	9 3	32	
10	8 1/2	30 0 5	31	small rain, a little snow.
	11 1/2	1 0	24	
11	8 1/2		30	
	11 1/2	1 0	24	
12	8 1/2	29 9 8	31	Northerly cloudy.
	11 1/2	8	30	
13	8 1/2	8	30	
	11 1/2	8	32	
14	8 1/2	8	34	
	12	7 8	43	
15	8 1/2	5 6	44	small rain.
17	11		28	frosty.
18	8 1/2	28 8 1		ditto.
				hard frost.
19	11 M		32	ditto.
	11 E	29 2 5	24	ditto, strong wind Northerly.
20	8 1/2		24	ditto.
21	8 1/2	5 3	24	ditto.
	11 1/2	2 1	24	ditto.
22	9	2 1	24	a little snow, hard frost.
	11	3 7	25	ditto.
23	9	3 7	24	hard frost.
	11	5 0	20	ditto, NW wind.
24	8 1/2	29 5 0	20	NW. hard frost.
	3		32	a little snow.
	11 1/2		24	
25				hard frost.
26	11		26	ditto, wind Easterly.
27	8 1/2	29 7	26	ditto.
	11 1/2	6 5	20	
28	8 1/2	6	22	NE. hard frost.
	11 1/2	6 5	18	
29	8 1/2	7	19	
	11 1/2	8 9	17	NW wind.
30	8 1/2	30 0 0	24	
	11 1/2	30	26	still hard frost, Northerly wind.
31	8 1/2	30	26	NW. nearly calm.
	11 1/2	30	26	hard frost.

Bill of Mortality from Jan. 27, to Feb. 17, 1784.

Christened.	Buried.	Between	
Males 708	Males 969	2 and 5	205
Females 620	Females 930	5 and 10	73
		10 and 20	68
		20 and 30	152
		30 and 40	146
		40 and 50	172
		50 and 60	173
		60 and 70	167
		70 and 80	107
		80 and 90	37
		90 and 100	7

Peck Loaf 21. 6d.

The Memoirs of Mr. Rogers, intended for this month (see p. 79.); are deferred till our next, when they will be accompanied with an elegant portrait.

Mr. Petrie, who died at Enfield Jan. 14 (see p. 75), had not been a linendraper in Cheap-
side, but a warehouseman in Tokenhouse-yard, after his failure in which business he retired to Enfield. The mistake arose from one of his sons having been in the former business. His Christian name also was not Samuel, but William.

BIRTHS.

COUNTESS of Westmorland, a son and heir.

Lady of Lord Algernon Percy, two sons.

Dec. 24. Princess of Wirtemberg a son.

Jan. 30. Mrs. Raddeu, of Enfield, a son.

Feb. 12. Lady of Wm. Coleman, esq; of Enfield, a daughter.

Lady Maitland, a son.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, W. Falkener, esq; one of the clerks of the council, to Miss Poynts, niece of countess dow. Spencer.

Mr. Bishop, younger brother of the present Sir Cecil B. to Miss Swalle.

Geo. Parkhurst, esq; of Winchester, to Lady Boyaton, relict of Sir Griffith B. bart.

Wm. Brand, esq; collector of the customs at Boston, co. Lincoln, to Miss Brand.

Anthony Gibbs, esq; to Miss E. Jennings.

Jan. 26. E. H. Mortimer, esq; to Miss Bythesca.

27. Mr. Caunt, of Nottingham, to Miss Gibbons.

29. W. Simpson, esq; to Miss Eves.

Feb. 1. Mr. Rich. Worgan, son of Dr. W. to Mrs. Colbrook.

3. At Chester, Oswald Mosley, esq; eldest son of Sir J. P. M. bart. to Miss Torkman.

4. At Walton, the rev. Mr. Whitehead, of Bolton, to Miss Bailey.

5. Hon. and Rev. Edward Venables Vernon, to the hon. lady Anne Leveson Gower.

By the rev. Dr. Parkwell, at Cheshunt chu. Herts, Miss Eliza Graham, of Botolph-lane, Lond. to Mr. Wm. Marchant, surgeon, of Waltham-Cross.

12. — Reid, esq; of Dean-st. Soho, to Miss Germain, of Windsor.

Mr. Dubois, of Piccadilly, to Mrs. Lisle.

13. W. Hall Timbrel, esq; to Miss Nash.

14. Mr. John Payne, of Malden, to Miss Malden.

16. Christ. Mason, esq; of Greenwich, captain in the royal navy, to Miss Sheppard, of Lower Brook-street.

18. Tho. Mibbert, esq; of Bedford-squ. to Miss Boldero.

19. By a special licence, at the Bp. of Durham's Mount, Salsburgh de Crant, to Miss Eliz. Egerton, his lordship's niece.

John Hewett, esq; of Shire Oaks, co. Nott. to Mrs. Storr, relict of the late Adm. S.

20. At Wimbledon, Mr. Malden, surgeon, of Putney, to Miss Barlow.

24. John Cookson, esq; of the M. Temple, to Miss Jane Reed.

Capt. Johnston, eldest son of Sir Wm. J. of Hiltown, bart. to Miss Bacon.

26. John Boyd, esq; son of Sir John B. bt. to Miss Harley, youngest dau. of the rt. hon. Tho. H.

DEATHS.

LATELY, Lieut. Walpole, of his Majesty's ship Gibraltar, of the wounds he received in the engagement against the French in the East Indies, on the 20th of last June. This young gentleman bid fair in future to share in navy honours, from the accounts of Sir Rich. Bickerton, bart. and Adm. Parker, of the Fortitude, under whom he fought against the Dutch at the Dogger Bank. He was son to Robt. Walpole, esq; in the commission of the peace for Westmeath in Ireland, descended from the ancient and very respectable family of Walpole in England; and, by his mother, from the ancient family of Sir Henry L'Estrange, bart. in Norfolk.

At Portsmouth, Sir John Hamilton, bart. commander of his Majesty's ship the Hector, universally beloved and lamented. As an officer, his abilities were too well known to need a general comment. His achievements at Quebec were of so distinguished and singular a nature, from the critical situation in which he stood, as are scarce to be equalled in the annals of our history. An honour to his country; and in all the tender duties of relationship his loss is irreparable. He has left a family, the son of Neptune, who bid fair to transmit his fame unshuffled to posterity.

Right hon. John E. and baron of Wandesford, of Ireland, baron of Castlecomer, and a baronet. His Lord's estate devolves on his only surviving daughter, the lady of John Butler, esq; His title is extinct.

On the Hills near Bala, co. Merioneth, by the inclemency of the weather, rev. John Owen; as also Mr. Owen Edwards; both of that neighbourhood.

At Wells, Miss Eyre, eldest daughter of the late chancellor of that diocese.

Miss Ellis, niece to the dowager Lady Effingham, and sister to — Ellis, esq; of Jamaica, who with his family were lost on their passage from that island in that dreadful hurricane in which Adm. Rodney returned with his fleet and convoy.

At Caen, Normandy, of a decline, Sydney Hollis Foy, esq; of Dorsetshire.

At Abingdon, Berks, Mr. R. Rose, brewer, who had several times served the office of mayor.

At Eversley, Hants, Mrs. Wynneham, relict of Wadham W. esq; late of that place, and eldest daughter of Dr. Chandler, late bp. of Durham.

At Nottingham, in her 87th year, Mrs. Susanna Lovett, sister to the late rev. Tho. L. a lady whose cheerful and amiable disposition will make her long regretted by her friends, and whose charity will render her loss severely felt by the poor, to whom she was a generous benefactress.

benefactress. In addition to her acts of private beneficence, she gave, in her life-time, 100*l.* towards augmenting the living of St. Peter's, and 100*l.* to the infirmary; and, by her will, bequeathed 100*l.* to the charity-school in Nottingham, and 10*l.* to be immediately distributed to the poor of the parish where she resided.

At Paris, where she went for the recovery of her health, the lady of John Cologan, esq; of Bedford-square.

Princess Frederica Louisa Margravine dowager of Anspach, mother to the reigning Margrave, and sister to his Prussian Majesty, in her 70th year.

At Mile-End, aged 75, Wm. Clay, esq; Mr. Fountain, of Gray's-inn-lane.

On Blackheath, aged 84, Mrs. Eliz. Allen, relict of Capt. Robt. A. of the navy.

In his 97th year, Mr. Ody, of Pawlet, Som. At St. Omer's, rev. Mr. Denward, of Walmer, Kent.

In Charlotte-st. Bloomsbury, Mrs. Hardesty. Mrs. Rowley, mother of Adm. R.

At Castle Caldwell in Ireland, Sir James Caldwell, bart. count of Milan, and of the Holy Roman Empire.

At Petton, Bedfordsh. Mr. Rich. Hearne.

In the prime of life, at Cardiff, in Glamorganshire, universally lamented by all who really knew him, Mr. Wm. Morgan, formerly of Fornaiv's-Inn, attorney at law. Possessed of great natural and acquired abilities he might have soon risen to eminence in his profession. The strictest honesty and integrity marked all his transactions through life; and his manners were as liberal as his sentiments were enlarged. Being naturally of a most cheerful disposition, and possessed of the power of pleasing to an unbounded degree (a qualification very rarely bestowed), his company was much courted. For the sake of a temporary pleasure his convivial friends (whose happiness he enjoyed) often led him to excesses that soon undermined his constitution, and shortened his existence. Gentle shade, congenial spirits gather round thee! — Farewell!

At Moore-Hall, Lancash. Jas. Stanley, esq; uncle to Sir Wm. S. bart. of Hinton.

In Stafford str. aged 80, Mr. Kanmacher, many years clerk and chapel-keeper of the German chapel at St. James's.

Sept. At Dorchester, the relict of Robt. Lowmyer Kingston, esq;

Dec. 13. At the Observatory of Stockholm, Peter Wargentin, knight of the order of the Polar Star, Secretary to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, F. R. S. one of the eight foreign members of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and member of the academies of Petersburg, Upsal, Gottingen, Copenhagen, and Brothheim. He was born Sept. 22, 1717, and had been Secretary to the Stockholm Academy from 1749. In this country he is probably most known from his Tables for computing the Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites, which are annexed to the Nautical Almanacks

of 1771 and 1779. We know not that he has published any separate work; but in the "Transactions of the Stockholm Academy," are 52 memoirs by him, besides several in the "Philosophical Transactions," and the "Acta Societatis Upsalienis." The correspondent who favours us with this article does not think himself particular in the very great regard he had for this eminent man, whom he had the honour to reckon among his friends.

Jan. 12. At Tralugan, in Ireland, Mrs. Roche, wife of Edward R. esq; and eldest dau. of the late Sir G. Wombwell, bart.

18. At Edinburgh, the rev. Dr. Alexander Webster, one of the ministers of that city aged 76.

19. Samuel Lewin, esq; major of the Radnor militia.

21. After a few days illness, Mr. Westgate, farmer, at Hardwick, Norfolk. His death had so great an effect upon his wife, that she died on the second day following; and they were both buried in one grave on the 18 of Feb.

24. Mr. Isaac Phillips, of the custom-house.

25. At Bath, lady of Major Moleworth.

26. At Bath, Eman. Bulworth, esq; aged 61.

29. In Hatton-st. Christopher Clough, esq; Mrs. Chauncy, wife of Nathaniel C. esq;

At Buscot Park, co. Berks, the lady of Edward Loveden Loveden, esq.

At Edinburgh, Sir George Pennicuik, bart. one of the commissioners of customs, and Lt Treasurer's remembrancer in the court of exchequer.

Mrs Judith Cocks, youngest daughter of James C. esq; Claveland-row.

At Tho. Cornwell's, esq; at Chart-Place, in Surrey, in her 97th year, Mrs. Talbot, relict of the rev. Edw. T. archdeacon of Berks, and next brother to Lord Chancellor T. whom she survived above 63 years. To this gentleman's interest with his father, the Bp. of Durham, the late Abp. Secker owed his introduction into the church and his first preferments. Mr. Talbot died in Dec. 1720, and on Mr. Secker's marrying, in Oct. 1725, Mrs. Cath. Benson, the friend and relation of Mrs. T. she and her late excellent daughter consented to live with them, as they continued to do with the late Abp. till his death in 1768, when he left 13,000*l.* in the 3 per cent. annuities to his chaplains (of whom the survivor is now Bp. of Chester) in trust, to pay the interest thereof to Mrs. T. and her daughter, during their joint lives, or the life of the survivor, and after the decease of both those ladies (an event which has now taken place, Mrs. Catherine Talbot having died Jan. 9, 1770), 11,000*l.* of the said 13,000*l.* are to be transferred to several charitable purposes; for which see vol. XXXVIII. p. 452.

Rev. Fra. D'aeth, R. of Easton and Knowlton, and minister of Whitfield, Kent. He was uncle to Sir Narborough D. bt. See p. 123.

31. Mr. Isaac Wilkinson, formerly an iron master at Berham, in Denbighshire.

At Brompton, John Randolph, esq; late attorney-general of Virginia.

Feb. 1. Right hon. Henry Liddell, Lord Ravensworth, so created in 1747. By his death, the title of baron Ravensworth, for want of issue male, is extinct; but his Lordship being an English baronet, that honour descends to his brother Thomas Lyddel, of Durham, esq; By his death, property to a very large amount devolves to the present Lady Offory, his Lordship's only daughter. The will to bequeathing his effects is of so old a date as 1746, long before her ladyship's marriage with the D. of Grafton; of course, neither his Grace, Lord Euston, nor the second son, which was the prevailing expectation, are mentioned in the will.

At Bristol, of a deep decline, Miss Charlotte Amand.

At Enfield, suddenly, as she was sitting by the fire, the wife of Mr. Pynchon.

At Swainsthorp, near Norwich, rev. Mr. Brook, rector of Swainsthorp and Kirkby.

At Edinburgh, Capt. Neil McLein, of the 9th reg. of foot.

2. Miss Copley, eldest daughter of the late Sir Joseph Copley, bart.

At Cranbrook, Kent, W. Tempest, esq;

At Ham, in Surrey, Sir Booth Williams, bart. of Clapton, Northamptonshire. He married Ann, eldest daughter of the rev. Dr. Pomeroy, of Ipswich, and dying without issue the title becomes extinct, and the estate devolves on William Peere Williams, esq; capt. of the Flora frigate in the late war. Sir Booth succeeded his brother Sir Wm. Peere Williams in 1761, who was killed at the siege of Belleisle, and had been member in two parliaments for Shoreham in Sussex; and both were grandsons to the eminent lawyer of that name, who published "Reports," and died at the age of 73, 1736, and was buried in Broxburn church, co. Herts. See p. 122.

3. At Cheshunt, co. Herts, Mrs Prudence Lawrence, sister to the late Mrs. Cooke of the same place.

4. At Hackney, aged 95, Robert Poppe Hugaley, esq. formerly of Bucklersbury.

In Bedford-row, Miss Brettell, niece of John B. esq; sec. to the stamp-office.

At Beccles, aged 102, Mr. Robert Boon.

5. Rev. W. Stockwood, B. D. prebendary of Westminster, rector of Okeley in Surrey, and of Henley upon Thames. He was born at Peterborough, Jan. 20. O. S. 1684; and died in the 100th year of his age. Being educated at Cambrdge, he became fellow of Clare-Hall; and, as senior, was by that society presented to the valuable rectory of Okeley in 1727. He was some time chaplain to Bp. Wilcocks, who gave him the rectory of Henley. He was one of the prebendaries of Worcester about 20 years ago, which he resigned on becoming prebendary of Westminster. This venerable and learned Divine was pious without ostentation, and till within these last 10 years constantly performed divine service; though he lived a

very retired life at Henley, he was always ready to assist persons whom he knew to be in real want; and his death is greatly lamented by all those who had the happiness of his acquaintance, on account of his great benevolence, and his many other good qualities. He was buried under the communion-table of his church.—Henley being an option of the late Archbishop, is now in the gift of his executrix.

At Enfield, the wife of Mr. Ninny.

John Gumm, esq; of Miles's-Court, Bath.

At Bath, Mr. Peck, musician, aged 100.

6. At Cherton-Kings, W. Prin, esq; in the commission of the peace for Gloucester.

At Greenwich, Mr. Dav. Story, surgeon.

7. Rev. Hen. Bund, alias Vernon, M.A. R. of Fladbury, to which he was presented, 1741, by Bp. Hough; the living, which is above 600l. a year, is in the gift of the Bp of Worcester. He was in so bad a state of health in the early part of life, that Abp. Potter made an option of this valuable rectory, as did likewise Abps. Herring and Secker. But Abp. Cornwallis generously declined this option in favour of the present worthy Bp. of Worcester, and accepted some other preferment in that Prelate's gift.

At Mitcham, Surrey, Mr. Edw. Wakelin, formerly a goldsmith in Panton-str.

8. John Darker, esq; aged 62, M. P. for Leicester, F. R. and A. S. S. and treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He had two daughters; of whom one was married to Jos. Nash, esq; an eminent grocer in Cannon-str. (son to the late Wm. Nash, esq; and alderman), who died some time since and left her a widow, with children; the other was married to Sir G. A. W. Shuckburgh, bart. M. P. for Warwickshire, but died soon after.

Suddenly, in St. Peter's, Canterbury, after officiating at Harbledown, rev. Jas. Smith, M. A. rector of Eathbridge in Romney Marsh, and vicar of Alkham and Blean. He was born at Lisbon of English parents, was educated there a Romish priest, and had a narrow escape in the earthquake in 1755; and having soon after renounced the errors of the church of Rome in Lambeth chapel, in presence of Abp. Secker, being patronised by that Prelate and his successor Cornwallis, he, in 1767, published by subscription (inscribed, by permission, to the latter) ten dialogues, intitled, "The Errors of the Church of Rome detected;" which have gone through two editions, and been well received by the public.

At Enfield, Mr. Tho. Brown, surgeon, late of Peckham.

At Kentish-Town, Mr. John Freake, surgeon.

On Broadstreet-hill, Thomas Gray, esq; maltfactor.

9. At Bromley, Kent, Fr. Wiggington, esq.

At Stroud, Sam. James, M. D.

10. At Clapton, aged 88, Mr. Dav. Powell.

At Bently, Hants, Wm. Larkins, esq; aged 63, one of the oldest commanders in the E. I. Company's service.

11. Mrs. Stratan.

At Kingston, Surrey, Hinckley Phipps, esq; formerly a linen-draper in Cheap-side.

12. At Croydon, Geo. Huddleston, esq;

At Hedgesly, Hucks, hon. Mrs. Stewart, relict of the hon. Francis S.

13. In Harley-st. in his 71st year, the rev.

Jeremiah Milles, D.D. dean of Exeter, and president of the Society of Antiquaries. In the church, of which he became a member at an early period of life, he distinguished himself by his piety, his learning, and by the active and regular exercise of every duty which could adorn his profession and station in it. His literary taste and accomplishments recommended him to a high rank in society, which he preserved with honour to himself, and with the approbation of the world: and those who saw him in the domestic relation of husband and father, or who knew him as a friend, must feel that his public talents and conduct were eclipsed only by the sweetness of his disposition, and the warmth and integrity of his heart.—Dr. M. was son of Jeremiah Milles, fellow and tutor of Balliol Coll. Oxford, where he was admitted 1697, and rector, 1705, of Dulumbar Loo in Cornwall, being son of the rev. Isaac M. minister of High Cleer in Hants; and brother to Isaac, of Edmund Hall, 1695, and Christ Church, B. D. 1704, treasurer of Waterford 1714, and Lismore cathedral 1717; and to Thomas, Greek professor at Oxford, and bp. of Waterford and Lismore 1708; which last dying 1740, left a considerable fortune to our Dean, who had been educated at his expense. Mr. Mape M.'s only daughter married Mr. Rich. Pococke, sequester of All Saints, Southampton, and master of the free-school there, by whom she had the famous traveller Dr. Rich. P. bp. of Ossory and Meath, who died 1765.—Dr. M. was an opidan at Eton; admitted a gentleman-commoner of C. C. C. Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. 1735, B. and D. D. 1747, and was not grand compounder. He was collated by his uncle to a prebend in the cathedral of Waterford, and to a living near that city; which he held but a short time, choosing to reside in England. Marrying a daughter * of Abp. Potter, his grace obtained for him from the crown the united rectories of St. Edmund the King and St. Nicholas Acon in Lombard-street, with that of Mestham, Surrey, and the sinecure rectory of West Terring in Suffex. From the chanter-ship of Exeter he was promoted to the deanry of that cathedral on the advancement of Dr. Lyttelton to the see of Carlisle 1762. All these preferments he held till his death, except that of West Terring, which he resigned a few years since to his son. He was elected F. A. S. 1741, F. R. S. , and had the honour of succeeding in the presidency of the former 1765 (as well as in his deanry 1762)

* His Grace had four. Dr. Tanner, rector of Hadleigh in Suffex, son of the learned Bp. of St. Asaph, married another of them.

his old friend Bp. Lyttelton, who drew his last breath in his arms. His speech on taking upon him that office was prefixed to the first volume of the Archæologia; and in vol. II. 75. are his Observations on the Ædel; in the same volume, 129, his Explanation of a Saxon Inscription in Sunning Church; in vol. III. 24. Observations on an ancient Horn in the possession of Ld Bruce; in vol. IV. 176. on a Seal Ring of Walter Stewart, in the possession of Sir Rich. Worsley, bart; in p. 331 of the same volume, on the Apamean Medal; in vol. V. 291. 440. on some Roman Antiquities found in the Tower of London; in vol. VI. 1. on some Roman Penates found at Exeter; in vol. VII. 174. on a Seal of Richard D. of Gloucester, lord high admiral of England. His speech to the Society on their removal into Somerset-Place was printed separately 1781. By his lady, who died June 11, 1761, he had 3 sons; Jeremiah, of Lincoln's-Inn, and of Fishobury in Hertfordshire, who married, June 9, 1780, the heiress of Edw. Gardiner, esq; of that place, and by her has a daughter, born June 1782, and a son, born 1783; John, of Lincoln's-Inn, fellow of All Souls Coll. Oxford; and Richard, M. A. student of Christ Church 1778, prebendary of Exeter, chaplain to the Bp. of Exeter, R. (sinécure) of West Terring in Suffex, and V. of Kenwyn in Cornwall; and 2 daughters, of whom Charlotte, the eldest, died June 22, 1777; and Amelia, now living. In the early part of life the Dean had made ample collections for a History of Devon, recited in British Topography in that country. He was also engaged in illustrating the Danish Coinage, and the Domesday Survey, on both which subjects it is not to be doubted he has left much valuable matter. It is much to be regretted that he undertook the ill-supported cause of Rowley, though he certainly did not deserve the illiberal retorts of critics, who, if they were better masters of the subject, certainly shewed themselves his inferiors in candour, good-breeding, and indeed common humanity.

Οὗ δι πανθήμετης λειψυ δαυ οὐον εξεζαυ

Ομμελθι παλινεσ ελαρωων ερεον ερεινουε.

He was interred on the 19th in the church of St. Edmund the King, with his lady.

14. In Clifford's-Inn, Mr. Ireland, attorney at law.

In Basing-lane, aged 72, Mr. A. Wynne, attorney at law.

Mr. Rich. Frost, one of the clerks of the 4 per cent. office, in the bank of England.

In Stafford-row, Buckingham-gate, Mr. Khuffe, confectioner to his late majesty.

15 Mr. Zornlin, merch. in Devonshire-sq.

Near White-Conduit-house, Miss De Valengin, dau. of Dr. De V.

17. At York, the lady of Staphope Harvey, esq; colonel of the West Yorkshire militia. She was a woman of infinite sensibility, and her nerves were so extremely delicate, that she used to faint away at the sound of thunder. Her last illness originated from the terrors she experienced

perished during the violent thunder-storms last summer.

Rev. Mr. Coppin, of Markyate-Cell, co. Herts.

18. At Otley, Herts, in his 53d year, rev. James Jones, M. A. rector of Holwell, Bedf. vicar of Otley, and minister of the donative of King's Walden, Herts.

19. In his 83d year, rev. Tho. Morell, D.D. a learned and worthy Divine, and one of the earliest contributors to our monthly Miscellany; and of whom some memorials are earnestly requested.

20. In Hereford-shire the daughter of C. W. Boughton Rouse, esq;

21. At Sproughton, Sir Rob. Harland, bt. admiral of the blue. He was made a lieutenant in the navy, Feb. 25, 1742; a captain, Mar. 19, 1746; and an admiral, Oct. 28, 1770. Mar. 19, 1771, he was created a baronet of this kingdom, and appointed to the command in the East Indies the same year. He is succeeded in title by his only son, now Sir Rob. Harland, bart. a cornet in the 5th reg. of dragoons.

22. In the Clove at Winchester, aged 6 years, Miss Anne Margaret Rivers, 2d dau. of the rev. Sir P. R. Gay, bart.

Mrs. Owsin, eldest sister to the late Gen. C.

24. In Milbank-street, Westminster. Miss Eliz. Stevenson, dau. of the late Capt. S. who was master of the aviary to the late king, and baggage-master general.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Jan. 31. **H**UGH Duke of Northumberland, a baron of Great Britain, by the title of Lord Lovaine, Baron of Alnwick, co. Northumberland; with remainder to his second son, Algernon Percy.

Rt. hon. Henry Frederick Carteret, a baron of Great Britain, by the title of Baron Carteret, of Hawnes, co. Bedford.

Edw. Eliot, of Port-Eliot, Cornwall, a baron of Great Britain, by the title of Baron Eliot, of St. Germain's, co. Cornwall.

Richard Games, esq; commissioner for the management of the duties on salt.

Thomas Aile, esq; keeper of the rolls and records of the court of chancery, in the Tower of London.

Feb. 14. Don Diego de Gardoqui approved of as consul and agent-general for the Spanish nation in England and Ireland.

21. Rev. Wm. Buller, D.D. dean of Exeter. *vice* Dr. Milles, dec.

Rev. Geo. Prettyman, M.A. a prebendary of Westminster, *vice* W. Stockwood, dec.

Rev. Edw. Wilson, M.A. a prebendary of Windsor, *vice* Dr. Buller, resi.

Lieut. Gen. Wm. Aug. Pitt, commander in chief of his Majesty's land forces in Ireland.

23. Benj. Thompson, esq; (col. of his Majesty's reg. of American dragoons), and James Patey, esq; sheriff of Berks, both knighted.

Carlisle-House, Feb. 13. Col. Hulst, comptroller of the household; Col. Stevens and Lt. Col. St. Leger, groom of the bed chamber;

and Major Churchill and the hon. Capt. Ludlow, equerries, to the Pr. of Wales.

Admiralty-Office, Feb. 10. Sir Edm. Affleck, bart. promoted to be rear-admiral of the blue.

CIVIL PROMOTION.

HON. Mr. Townsend, son of Ld Sydney, private secretary to his lordship for the home department.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Peter Crofts, M.A. R. of E. Wittering, co. Suffex.

Rev. W. Cotton, M. A. Chicheley V. co. Bucks, with Farndish R. co Bedford.

Rev. Benjamin Newton, M. A. Devynock V. co Brecon.

Rev. James Howel, B. A. Cluttes R. co, Somerset.

Rev. John Brand, M. A. St. Mary at Hill R. with St. Andrew Hubbard, London, vice Guyon Griffith, D.D.

Rev. J. Tasker Nash, Freyshop R. co Pemb.

Rev. Henry Jones, curate of Chatham, and one of the minor canons of Rochester, Shorn V. vice Dr. Pinnell.

Rev. Mr. Allen, minor canon of Rochester, and Mr. Menzie, vice Mr. Wade and Mr. Jones.

Rev. Miles Beauvor, M. A. Tottres and South Creek V.

Rev. ——— Cooper, one of the joint lecturers of St. Andrew Holborn, *vice* Mr. Blakiston.

Rev. Anth. Hammond, B.A. Knowlton R. co. Kent.

Rev. Wm. Thomas, M.A. Blean V. Kent, *vice* Mr. Smith.

Rev. Jas. Andrew, LL.D. Aynsford V. Kent, *vice* Mr. Alkin.

BANK—TS.

JOHNS Pofflethwaite, of Liverpool, Lanc. merchant.

Jas. Davies, Minories, Lond. woollen-draper.

Sam. Patridge, jun. and Sam. Punfield, Birmingham, merchants.

Tho. Webster, Wavertree, Lancs. wheelwright.

Wm. Miller, Manchester, Lancs. linen-draper.

Wm. Dandison, Spilsby, Lincolnsh. mercer.

Jas Fowler, Wapping, Midd. brandy-merch.

John Suttons and Tho. Rylands, of Liverpool, shipwrights.

Mary Murgatroyd, Mary, Margaret, and Sarah Farrar, all of Halifax, Yorksh. inkkeepers.

Wm. Walsingham, Birmingham, liquor-merch.

Benj. Oldknow, of Derby, hosiery.

Edw. Wheeler, Pentney, Herefordsh. miller.

Annelly Shee, Frith-street, Soho, wine-merch.

Tho. Venture, of London, merchant.

Wm. Fenton, Hadleigh, Suff. tanner.

Wm. Wilby, of Northampton, dealer.

John Brockbank, of Cooper's-court, Cornhill, watch-maker.

Edw. Jones, of Chester, linen-draper.

Tho. Rutherford, Scotch-yard, London, factor.

Jas. Foot, of Queen-st. Cheapside, mariner.

Matth. Hibberd, Andover, Southamp. dealer.

Edw. Merfion, Ilminster, Somersetsh. shopkeeper.

Benj. Bateman, Woodstock-st. Hanover-sq. wine-merchant.

- Rich. Edwards, of Chester, linen-draper.
 John Nash, of Great Russell-st. Bloomsbury, carpenter.
 Dan. Bamford, of Ipswich, Suff. coffee-house-keeper.
 Wm. Gould, Alport, Derbysh. woollstapler.
 Wm. Burlton, of Donhead St. Mary, Wilts, merchant.
 Wm. Underwood Wilson, Green-walk, Surrey, coal-merchant.
 Wm. Gaskill, Bread-st. Lond. ironmonger.
 Cha. Lindegren, Andr. Lindegren, jun. and Claes Grift, of Dunster's-co. Mincing-la. Lond. merchants.
 Cha. Lindegren, Mincing-la. Lond. and Andr. Lindegren, jun. of Portsmouth, merchants.
 Rich. Ledger, Rope-makers-alley, L. Moor-fields.
 Jas. Cole, of Bath, innholder.
 Edw. Lucas, of High Holborn, dealer.
 Hen. Gooch and Tho. Cotton, G. Yarmouth, Norfolk, merchants.
 Andr. Lindegren, jun. Portsmouth, merchant.
 Tho. Parsons, Cirencester, Glouc. tanner.
 John Brown, of Oxford, dealer.
 Geo. Atley, Jermyns-st. Westm. linen-draper.
 Benj. Marshall, Goodman's-fields, cornfactor.
 Alex. Graham, of Watling-street, merchant.
 Wm. Gooch, G. Yarmouth, Norf. brewer.
 Jas. Gowen, Sunderland near the Sea, Durham, grocer.
 John Lane, Sittingbourne, Kent, apothecary.
 Rob. Taylor, of Southwark, dealer in horses.
 Lawrence Lee, of the Minorities, pin-maker.
 Wm. Miller and Cha. Silburn, Miles's-lane, Lond. wine-coopers.
 Dan. Fitch, Kilburn, Midd. jeweller.
 Rob. Mather and Anth. Mather, of Wooler, Northumberland, linen-draper.
 Jas. Tozer, jun. Kentishbear, Devon, dealer.
 Rob. Andrews, of Bristol, innholder.
 Tho. Skev, of Bristol, cyder-merchant.
 Wm. Argent, Gr. Wailey, Essex, farmer.
 John Hawkins, Friday-st. Lond. merchant.
 Fra. Holmes, of Warwick, grocer.
 Geo. Marsh, Wiatredown Farm, Surrey, dealer.
 John Clarke, Rowington-Green, Warwicksh. Wheelwright.
 John Dutton, of Lothbury, Lond. merchant.
 Wm. Bennett, of Sheffield, Yorksh. cutler.
 Ralph Frost, Depden, Suff. timber-merchant.
 John Pearson, Manchester-squ. St. Mary-le-bone, builder.
 Edw. Carter, of Drury-lane, taylor.
 Patr. Kelly, of Up. Mary le-bone-st. mariner.
 Wm. Crawford, of Holborn, merchant.
 Rob. Syers, of Liverpool, merchant.
 John Jones, Shrewsbury, Salop, tanner.
 Rob. Haydock, of Liverpool, shipwright.
 Fra. Wheeler, L. wes, Suffex, money-scrivener.
 Jas. Farloe, of Birmingham, dealer.
 Wm. Garniss, of the Minorities, shopkeeper.
 Rob. Philips, of Bristol, baker.
 Hen. Cook, Wells, Somersetsh. mealman.
 Jonath. West the Younger, Barnley, Yorksh. money-scrivener.
 Jacob Fuster, Princes-st. Westm. innkeeper,
 Cha. Wigley, of Spring-Gardens, toyman.
 Tho. Relph, Salisbury-squ. coal-merchant.
 Wm. Dent and John Dent, of the Strand, stationers.
 Peter Grant, Coleman-st. Lond. merchant.
 Daniel Stephens, Bristol, Hosier.
 Patrick Hanbrow, Cannon-st. merchant.
 Henry Cook, jon. Waltham Cross, Essex, patent sponge maker.
 Henry Burrenshaw, Lewes, Suffex, money-ser.
 Thomas Ibbetson, Halifax, Yorksh. merchant.
 John and Ralph Tittenfor, Reading, dealers.
 William Dibley, Lambeth, saddler.
 Edward Thorp, Lombard-st. watch-maker.
 William Suffolk, Princes-st. Sobo, carpenter.
 Robert Jackson, Snow-hill, Lond. linen-draper.
 John Fielding, Pater-noster-row, Lond. book-seller.
 George Symphon, Minorities, Lond. cordwainer.
 Joseph Burnett, Christ-ch. Surrey, dealer.
 Stephen Grant and John Pattison, Down-st. Piccadilly, bricklayers.
 John Bradburn, Covent-garden, taylor.
 Thomas Bramston, Ugley, Essex, dealer.
 Charles Calcott, Positon, Wilts. merch.
 Francis Costa, Lambeth, starch-maker.
 John Carruthers, Northcott, Middl. horse-deal.
 Thomas Barton, Manchester, whalebone-cut.
 Oswell Truefit, Woodstock-Mews, stable-keeper.
 James Moseley, St. Mary le bone-lane, Middlesex, coach-master.
 Robert Lowe, Hexham, Northumb. money-scrivener.
 Peter Daniel, Colchester, money-scrivener.
 John White, Torrington-st. Middl. victualler.
 William Lipcombe, Peckham, Surrey, coach-master.
 Arthur Boyer and Robert Kenyon, Liverpool, merchants.
 William Reynolds, Liverpool, grocer.
Commission of Bankruptcy superseded.
 Wm. Wood, Wilfell, Yorksh. makker.
 Wm. Underhill, Sedgley, Staff. ironmonger.
 Edw. Jones, of Chester, linen-draper.
 Tho. Wooldridge, of the Crescent, Lond. and Hen. Kelly, also of the Crescent, merchants.
 Wm. Miller and Cha. Silburn, of Miles's lane, Lond. wine-coopers.
 John Barker Church, Mark-lane, London, grocer.
 Arth. Whitcomb Waller, Canisbrooke, Isle of Wight, mealman.
 Sam. Bigrave, of Bedford, dealer.
 Wm. Wall, of Oxford, vintner.
 John Court, Houndsditch, Lond. flax-dresser.
 Tho. Kekwick, Westham Abbey, Essex, coal-merchant.
 John Kinslow, Little Suffolk-st. St. Martin in the Fields, dealer.
 Tho. Jane, of Aust, Gloucestersh. innholder.
 Geo. Pothacary, East Breat, Som. dealer.
 Rich. Biddle, Park-st. Southwark, glazier.
 John Bradley and Rob. Bradley, Abingdon-st. Westm. coal-merchants.
 Wm. Hopkinson, Fleet-st. Lond. merchant.
 Dan. Mathison, Haymarket, West. wine-merch.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN FEBRUARY, 1784.

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Remo

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Genl Mag. March 1784.



CHARLES ROGERS ESQ.^R

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Embellished with a Portrait of CHARLES ROGERS, Esq. elegantly engraved by COOK, from the Original by Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS; and also with a beautiful View of the City of ROUEN, with its remarkable BRIDGE OF BOATS, and the old Palace built by HENRY V.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by J. NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of ST. JOHN'S GATE.

158 *Meteorological Diary for March, 1783.—Average Prices of Corn:*

March. Days.	Thermom.	Barometer. Inch. 20ths	Wind.	Rain. 100ths of inch.	Weather.
1	35	29 6	N		mist. ¹
2	31	29 10	W		fair.
3	35	28 18	E	.40	snow.
4	30	29 12	NE		fair. ²
5	29	29 6	E	.20	fair, snow, rain.
6	40	28 6	SW		storm.
7	44	28 14	SW	.4	showers and wind. ³
8	44	29 6	W	.16	bright—rain.
9	42	29 14	W		fair.
10	42	29 16	W		fair.
11	35	29 14	NE		fair.
12	36	29 12	NE	.13	cloudy, rain. ⁴
13	35	29 15	N		fair, harsh wind.
14	36	29 18	N		fair, harsh wind. ⁵
15	34	30 2	N		harsh wind, fair. ⁶
16	36	30 6	NE		bright. ⁷
17	36	30 10	E		bright and still.
18	36	30 6	SW		bright and calm.
19	39	30 6	W		bright.
20	42	30 4	NE		overcast.
21	38	29 16	E		bright.
22	39	29 18	E		bright, fog.
23	44	29 18	W		overcast.
24	42	29 14	NW		clouds and sun
25	40	30 0	W		cloudy.
26	44	29 7	W		clouds and wind.
27	36	29 2	N		mist.
28	35	29 14	N		fair.
29	31	30 6	N		fair.
30	42	30 5	SW		pouring.
31	46	30 4	SW		overcast.

OBSERVATIONS. ¹ Cold and raw.—² Snow lies on the ground. Very high tide.—³ Violence and crocus expand their bloom, and are not hurt by the late severe weather.—⁴ Several flights of snow, sleet, and rain.—⁵ Apricot in bloom.—⁶ Daffodil in bloom.—⁷ Peaches and nectarines in bloom.—⁸ Wryneck, Jynx torquilla, returns, and pipes.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from March 15, to March 20, 1784.

	Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans								COUNTIES upon the COAST.									
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.										
London	6	6	1/3	6	4	0	1/2	7	1/3	4	Essex	6	10	0	3	11	2	
COUNTIES INLAND.									Suffolk	5	10	3	2	3	8	2	4	
Middlesex	6	11	0	0	3	10	2	7	1/3	10	Norfolk	5	9	3	4	3	4	
Surry	6	8	0	0	4	12	5	4	4	1	Lincoln	6	0	3	4	3	4	
Hertford	6	7	0	0	4	12	6	4	1	1	York	5	9	3	1	3	7	
Bedford	6	6	4	1	3	11	2	4	3	10	Durham	5	3	4	1	3	7	
Cambridge	5	11	3	7	3	10	2	3	3	6	Northumberland	5	0	3	6	3	2	
Huntingdon	6	2	0	0	3	10	2	3	3	6	Cumberland	5	7	4	0	3	3	
Northampton	6	8	4	9	3	11	2	3	3	7	Westmorland	6	4	4	3	3	5	
Rutland	6	8	3	7	4	0	2	3	3	7	Lancashire	6	6	0	0	4	0	
Leicester	6	8	5	0	4	2	2	1	4	2	Cheshire	6	9	5	5	4	5	
Nottingham	6	1	4	6	3	10	2	7	3	9	Monmouth	6	9	0	0	4	1	
Derby	6	5	0	0	4	2	2	5	4	6	Somerset	5	10	4	0	3	8	
Stafford	6	9	0	0	4	3	2	4	4	7	Devon	5	11	0	0	3	7	
Salop	6	9	5	0	4	4	2	1	4	6	Cornwall	6	5	0	0	3	1	
Hereford	5	10	0	0	4	5	1	10	3	4	Dorset	6	2	0	0	3	6	
Worcester	6	7	0	0	4	5	2	5	4	11	Hampshire	5	8	0	0	3	5	
Warwick	6	4	0	0	4	4	2	2	3	4	Suffex	5	11	0	0	3	5	
Gloucester	6	2	0	0	3	6	2	3	4	5	Kent	6	5	3	-3	3	11	
Wilts	5	10	0	0	3	5	2	7	4	6	WALES, March 8, to March 13, 1784.							
Berks	6	6	0	0	3	7	2	6	3	11	North Wales	6	9	5	1	4	1	
Oxford	6	7	0	0	3	10	2	4	4	2	South Wales	6	8	5	7	3	10	
Bucks	6	6	0	0	3	9	1	6	3	10								

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For M A R C H, 1784.

BEING THE THIRD NUMBER OF VOL. LIV.

A short Account of CHARLES ROGERS, Esq; (with an elegant Portrait.)

THIS gentleman, whose worth was sufficiently known to a small circle of friends, by whom his loss is greatly lamented, passed a long and useful life so much confined within the bounds of science and official duty, that no events of importance can be expected in the detail of it, nor any of those vicissitudes which frequently fall to the lot of active ambition. Yet, tho' void of circumstances of brilliancy, it deserves to be recorded; and therefore the few following particulars are now made public.

Mr. Rogers was born August 2, 1711, in Dean-street, Soho; and received the first rudiments of education at a private school near the Mews, where, he has been frequently heard to declare, he acquired no useful learning, nor made any proficiency whatever. It was not till he had quitted all assistance from instructors that he began to aspire to literature. He then exerted that innate industry and application, which constituted a striking part of his character; and, with no aid but his own abilities, overcame all the difficulties which stood in the way of an acquaintance with learning and science. On the 3d day of May, 1731, he was placed in the Custom-house, where he executed the duties of the several places which he held with industry, attention, and integrity. By the usual steps he rose in the office; and on the 1st of April 1747, he became the principal of that department to which he belonged, under the title of "Clerk

of the Certificates," a post which he held, and of which he performed the business, almost to the end of his life.

From the time of his admission into the Custom-house, he employed the leisure which his place afforded him in the cultivation of his mind, in the acquisition of literature, and in forming the valuable collections of prints and drawings which he left behind him. These were the objects of his attention; to these alone he devoted his relaxations from business. In the course of his pursuits he became acquainted with several persons whose similarity of taste led them to the same amusements; among the rest, he was particularly attached to Mr. Pond, a gentleman formerly well known for his regard to *Virtù*. By him he was introduced to the Society of Antiquaries, Feb. 13, 1752; of which he became a very useful member, and was several times chosen of the council. He afterwards was elected a Member of the Royal Society, but the exact time we are unable to ascertain.

After Mr. Rogers had begun to form his collections, and had made some progress therein, he conceived the idea of communicating to the public specimens of the manner of the several different masters; a work requiring amazing industry and perseverance, and attended with great expence. *Quatenus nobis denegatur dice vivere, relinquamus ali-quid quo nos vixisse testemur*, was his favourite aphorism. The execution of this undertaking may be considered as the principal object of his life. With this he filled up his vacant hours, and in the end had the happiness to see it completed.

completed. It contains 112 prints, together with lives of the artists, and characters of their works; and forms two volumes of imperial folio, under the title of "A Collection of Prints in Imitation of Drawings; to which are annexed, Lives of their Authors, with Explanatory and Critical Notes; by C. Rogers, Esq; F.R.S. and F.A.S. printed by J. Nichols, 1774." The plates were engraved by Bartolozzi, Ryland, Basire, and other eminent artists, from original drawings in the collections of his Majesty, his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, the Earl of Bute, Earl Chomondley, Earl Spencer, Lord Frederick Campbell, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and his own. The heads of the different painters, and a variety of fanciful decorations, are also given, in a peculiar style of engraving on wood, by Mr. Simon Watts; and the whole may be considered as a performance which at once reflects honour on the country, as well as on the liberality of the undertaker, who neither was, nor it is supposed ever expected to be, reimbursed the great expence he had incurred in the execution of it. Mr. Rogers, however, had the pleasure of knowing that the book was placed in many of the most respectable cabinets; in the Royal Library particularly, and in those of the Emperor of Germany, the Empress of Russia, the King of France, the British Museum, the Society of Antiquaries, the Royal Academy, the Duke of Rutland, Lord Viscount Hampden, Sir Edw. Walpole, Hon. Horace Walpole, Dr. Wray, Esq; Mat. Duane, Esq; Dr. Hunter, and in many other very capital collections both in this kingdom and on the continent. "*Hæc studia,*" says our worthy author, from Cicero, "*adoleſcentiam alunt, ſenectutem oblectant, ſecundam rem ornant, adverſis perſugium ac ſolatium præbent, delectant domi, non impediunt foris, pernoctant nobiſcum, peregrinantur, ruficantur.*"

The Lives to be found in this work are thoſe of Livardo da Vinci, Michel Angelo, Raffaele, Giulio Romano, Polidoro, Baccio Bandinelli, Baſiſta Franco, Perino del Vaga, Federico Zuccaro, Il Paſſignano, Pietro da Cortona, Bernino, Andrea Sacchi, Stefano della Bella, Romanelli, Il Borgognone, Filippo Lauri, Carlo Maratti, Ciro Ferri, Cav. Ghezzi, Titian, Correggio, Parmigiano, Camillo Procaccini, Lodovico Carracci, Agostino Carracci, Annibale Carracci, Caravaggio, Guido, Albani, Domenichino,

Guercino, Sekidoni, Cantarini, Mola; Canuti, Elizabetha Sirani, Luca Cambiaſio, Salvator Roſa, Franceſco Vieira, Pouſſin, Le Sueur, La Fage, Boucher, Breughel, Rubens, Vandyck, Rembrandt, Wouwerman, Vande Velde, and Ryſbrack.

Not long before his death Mr. Rogers had an intention of diſpoſing of the remaining copies in Twelve Numbers, one to be publiſhed every other month, at one guinea each number. This project his ill-health prevented his adopting, though the propoſals for it were printed.

Besides this work, Mr. Rogers printed an anonymous Translation of Dante's Inferno, in 4to, 1782. In the performance of this, he chiefly attended to giving the ſenſe of his author with fidelity. The character of a poet does not ſeem to have been the object of his ambition.

He alſo publiſhed in the *Archæologia*, Vol. III. p. 35, a paper on the antiquity of horſeshoes; and in Vol. VI. p. 107, an account of certain masks from the Mosquito ſhore. Another paper, which was read at the Society of Antiquaries, Feb. 18, 1779, we ſhall be enabled to communicate to the public in our next. A curious letter of his, to Mr. Aſtle, on ſome ancient blocks uſed in early printing, may be ſeen in our vol. LI. p. 169.

Mr. Rogers was never married. In the ſociety of very near relations he paſſed a domeſtic life, without engaging in, or intereſting himſelf about, the ſtruggles of parties or political contentions.

Stranger to civil and religious rage
The good man walk'd innoxious thro' his age.
POPE.

In the boſom of retirement, when free from buſineſs, in the converſation of friends, and in attentions of literary concerns, he wore out his days. At length the inroads of old age began to appear. About twelve months before his death, a degree of feebleneſs ſhewed itſelf. His walks fatigued him; and on Twelfth-day 1783, he was thrown down and run over in Fleet-ſtreet, by the careleſſneſs or brutality of a butcher's boy on horſeback. From this period his conſtitution evidently declined, and the loſs of ſeveral of his friends about this juncture rendered the approaches of death more indifferent to him. He lingered thro' the ſummer; and when that ſeaſon was over, thoſe who were about him plainly perceived that his diſſolution was near. At length, after ſtruggling ſome time with his diſorder, he reſigned

resigned to fate, Jan. 2, 1784, and was buried in the family vault in St. Lawrence Pountney burying-ground.

The following epitaph he left to his representative, to place on his tomb, or to omit it, at his pleasure. As it contains something characteristical, and what every person who knew him will subscribe to, we need not say that it has been adopted.

Passenger,
Spare to obliterate the name of
CHARLES ROGERS,
whose body is here deposited,
unless you are convinced that he hath
- injured you by word or deed.
He was born the 2d of August, 1711;
and died [Jan. 2, 1784.]

MR. URBAN,
AS your correspondent E. in your Magazine for January, p. 32, thinks some information concerning the family of William Oldys would be acceptable to your readers, I therefore inform them, that Birch MS. N^o 4240. contains an account of that family, drawn up by W. Oldys himself. It is too long for your limits, and will not bear an abridgement: I shall therefore, for the present, refer them to the MS. itself in the British Museum. In the last leaf I find this anagram:

W. O.

In word and WILL I AM a friend to you,
And one friend OLD is worth an hundred new.

Anecdote of Alexander Oldys, called The Little Poet, and sometimes The English Scarron, and the noted Bully Dawson, or Dorson (as Ned Ward, author of "the London Spy," told it me).

"Ned Ward had printed the heroic life of this valiant and renowned captain, but the writing of it was fathered in common conversation upon little Oldys, the initial letters of his name being prefixed to it, and a commendatory poem on his gigantic soul in its dwarfish receptacle (his many brave-fought duels proving his high stoutness in his low stature). The bully meets him, and expostulates the matter in the warmest terms at swords length, while the whole crowd of people gathered about Salisbury-court and Fleet-street looked every minute when that Hector would chop his little antagonist even smaller than he was, for degrading his honour, deriding his conduct, and ascribing many shifting tricks to him, but

just as it was expected the little poet would fall a sacrifice to his wrath, he had a lucky thought that saved him; for lifting up his hands, he cried to the mob, "O judge me, countrymen! whether my honour is not more degraded, and my conduct more ridiculed, in being reputed the author of such a paltry performance, than his in being made the subject of it?" The humour so took the mob, that resolving to rescue his lordship, they drove the bully away, and left him conqueror of the field."

S. A.

MR. URBAN, March 3.
AS hints towards the life of the industrious Antiquary enquired after in p. 32, accept what follows, collected principally from information supplied by his own hand-writing.

WILLIAM OLDYS, Esq. Norroy King at Arms, well versed in English antiquities, a correct writer, and a good historian, was born in or about the year 1687. He was the natural son of William Oldys, LL. D. Chancellor of Lincoln 1683, Commissary of Saint Catherine's 1698, Official of Saint Alban's, and Advocate of the Admiralty, who died in 1706. By the following transcript of a note in the hand-writing of his son, it appears that Dr. Oldys was concerned with Dryden and others* in the translation of Plutarch.

MEM. "To search the old papers in
"one of my large deal boxes for Dryden's letter of thanks to my father,
"for some communications relating to
"Plutarch, when they and others were
"publishing a translation of PLUTARCH'S Lives," in 5 vols. 8vo. 1683.

Of the father I know nothing more, and of the son not much. He mentions his leaving London in 1724, to reside in Yorkshire, and his returning to London in 1730; but whether he resided constantly in town from that time to the end of his life, I cannot say certainly, but think he did.—What follows is a transcript from a manuscript note of Oldys: "Old Counsellor Fane, of Colchester, who, in *forma pauperis*, de-
"ceiv'd me of a good sum of money
"which he owed me, and, not long
"after, set up his chariot, gave me
"a parcel of MSS, and promised me
"(among others, which he never gave
"me, nor any thing else besides a bar-

* Dr. Oldys translated the Life of Pompey. EDIT.

"rel of oysters) a MS. copy of Randolph's Poems, an original, as he said, with many additions, being devolved to him as the author's relation."

His death was owing to his great age, rather than any other cause, for he was 74, though only 72 was put upon his coffin. He died at his apartments in the Herald's Office, April 15, 1761, and was buried, April 19, in the North aisle of the church of St. Bennet, Paul's Wharf.—At the time of his death he was much straitened in his circumstances; and Dr. Taylor, the oculist, who administered as principal creditor, obtained by that means possession of his effects. The books having been disposed of by public sale, many of them, which were filled with marginal notes, were purchased by Dr. Birch and other curious collectors. The MSS. mentioned hereafter in art. 7, were purchased by the booksellers, for the use of the "*Biographia Britannica*."

Of the writings of Mr. Oldys, the following account, the best which I can give, is probably very imperfect.

1. In the British Museum is Oldys's copy of Langbaine's "*Lives, &c.*" not interleaved, but filled with notes written in the margin, and between the lines, in an extremely small hand. It came to the Museum as a part of the library of Dr. Birch, who bought it at an auction of Oldys's books and papers for one guinea.—It appears that a preceding and more imperfect copy of this book gave rise to the publication of "*The Lives of English Poets*," 5 vols. 12mo, 1753, under the name of Mr. Cibber*, &c.—For the particulars of this curious anecdote in literary history, I am indebted to the edition of "*The Tatler*," now preparing for the publick, with "*Notes*," &c. vol. I. N^o 27.

2. Mr. Gough, in the first volume of his "*British Topography*," p. 567, tells us, that he had "been favoured, by "George Steevens, Esq. with the use

"of a thick folio of titles of books and "pamphlets relative to London, and "occasionally to Westminster and Middlesex, from 1521 to 1758, collected "by the late Mr. Oldys, with many "others added, as it seems, in another "hand. Among them," he says, "are "many purely historical, and many of "too low a kind to rank under the head "of topography or history. The rest, "which are very numerous, I have inserted, marked O, with corrections, " &c. of those I had myself collected. "Mr. Steevens purchased this MS. of "T. Davies, who bought Mr. Oldys's "library. It had been in the hands of "Dr. Berkenhout, who had a design of "publishing an English Topographer, "and may possibly have inserted the "articles in a different hand. £.5.5s. "is the price in the first leaf. It has "since become the property of Sir John Hawkins.—In a smaller MS. Mr. Oldys says he had inserted 360 articles in the folio, April 12, 1747; and "that the late Alderman Billers had a "fine collection of tracts, &c. relating "to London."—In a MS. note on Langbaine he says, that in June 1748, he had inserted between four and five hundred articles; "and now" (he adds) "in October 1750, six hundred "and thirty-six."—He mentions, in a note on Langbaine, that he bought 200 volumes at the auction of Lord Stamford's library, in St. Paul's Coffee-house; where, formerly, most of the capital libraries were sold.

3. In his MS. Notes on Langbaine, Oldys acknowledges, more than once, that he was the author of "*The British Librarian*, exhibiting a compendious "Review of all unpublished and valuable Books, in all Sciences," which was printed, without his name, in 8vo, 1737.

4. A "*Life of Sir Walter Raleigh*," prefixed to his "*History of the World*," in folio, was printed with Mr. Oldys's name to it.

5. He says himself, that he wrote the "Introduction to Hayward's British "Muse, [1738];" and he adds, that "the penurious publishers, to contract "it within a sheet, left out a third part "of the best matter in it, and made "more faults than there were in the "original."

6. Oldys mentions "His Observations on the Cure of William Taylor, "the blind Boy at Ightham, in Kent, "by John Taylor, Jun. Oculist, 8vo, "1753."

* It has been generally understood, that the book which caused "*The Lives of the English Poets*" to be undertaken was one of Coxeter's, and Coxeter's name stands in the title-page. We may add also, that Oldys's Notes have been transcribed into interleaved copies, by Bp. Percy, Mr. Steevens, Mr. Malone, and Mr. Reed; and that each of these gentlemen has made considerable additions. EDIT.

"1753."—The title of the pamphlet here alluded to was, "Observations on the Cure of William Taylor, the blind Boy of Ightham, in Kent, who, being born with Cataracts in both Eyes, was, at Eight Years of Age, brought to sight on the 8th of October, 1751, by Mr. John Taylor, Jun. Oculist in Hatton Garden; containing his strange Notions of Objects upon the first Enjoyment of his new Sense; also, some Attestations thereof; in a Letter written by his Father, Mr. William Taylor, Farmer in the same Parish: Interspersed with several curious Examples, and Remarks, historical and philosophical, thereupon. Dedicated to Dr. Monsey, Physician to the Royal Hospital at Chelsea. Also, some Address to the Public, for a Contribution towards the Foundation of an Hospital for the Blind, already begun by some noble Personages." 8vo.

7. There is no doubt but that he was the compiler of various lives in the "Biographia Britannica," with the signature G, the initial letter of Gray's-Inn, where he formerly lived. He mentions, in his Notes on Langbaine, his life of Sir George Etherege, of Caxton, of Tho. May, and of Edw. Alleyn. He composed the "Life of Atherton," which ought not to have had a place in that work, any more than the "Life of Eugene Aram," which is inserted in the second edition. It seems *toto calo* irreconcilable to the purpose of a book intended to perpetuate the memories of our illustrious countrymen and visitors, to place among them those who were infamously put to death for shocking and atrocious crimes.—That the publishers of the second edition of the "Biographia Britannica" (who, by the way, seem to make but a tardy progress) meant no indignity to Oldys, by their leaving out his "Life of Atherton," appears from their having transcribed into their work a much superior quantity of his writings, consisting of notes and extracts from printed books, styled OLDYS's MSS. Of these papers no other account is given than that "they are a large and useful body of biographical materials;" but we may fairly infer, from the known industry and narrow circumstances of the writer, that, if they had been in any degree prepared for public consideration, they would not have lain dormant until now.

8. Oldys, "at the importunity of Curll, gave him a sketch of the Life of Nell Gwin, to help out his History of the Stage; which," he adds, "is now published, although the author, I hear, is become quite blind: but," says he, "Dick Leveridge's History of the Stage and Actors, in his own time, for these 40 or 50 years past, as he told me he had composed it, is likely to prove, whenever it shall appear, a more perfect work."

9. Oldys says, he was concerned with Des Maizeaux in writing the "Life of Mr. Richard Carew," the antiquary of Cornwall, in 1722.

10. Oldys mentions "Observations, Historical and Critical, on the Catalogue of English Lives." Whether this was ever printed, I know not.

11. Oldys mentions, as a book of which he was the author, "Tables of the eminent Persons celebrated by English Poets." He quotes, in a manuscript note on Langbaine, the 6th and 7th pages of the *first volume* of this work, which seems therefore to have consisted of more volumes than one.

12. He mentions, *ibidem*, the *first volume* of his "Poetical Characteristics," on which work it is obvious to make the same remark as on the preceding. If these two works last mentioned still continued in MS. during his life-time, it is probable that they were not finished for publication, or that no bookseller would buy them.

13. Oldys seems to have been concerned likewise as a writer in the "General Dictionary," for he mentions his having been the author of "The Life of Sir John Talbot" in that work.

14. He mentions likewise, in his Notes on Langbaine, that he was the author of a pamphlet against Toland, called "No blind Guides."

15. He says, *ibidem*, that he communicated many things to Mrs. Cooper, which she published in her "Museum Library."

16. In 1746 was published, in 12mo, "Health's Improvement; or, Rules comprising and discovering the Nature, Method, and Manner of preparing Foods used in this Nation. Written by that ever famous Thomas Moffett, Doctor in Physick, corrected and enlarged by Christopher Benner, Doctor in Physick, and Fellow of the College of Physicians in London. To which is now prefixed, A short View of the Author's Life
"and

"and Writings, by Mr. Oldys; and an Introduction by R. James, M. D."

17 In the first volume of "British Topography," page 31, mention is made of a translation of "Camden's Britannia," in 2 vols. 4to.; "by W. O. Esq." which Mr. Gough, with great probability, ascribes to Mr. Oldys.

18. Among the MSS. in the British Museum, described in Mr. Ayscough's Catalogue, I find, p. 24. "Some Considerations upon the Publication of Sir Thomas Roe's Epistolary Collections, supposed to be written by Mr. Oldys, and by him tendered to Sam. Borroughs, Esq. with Proposals, and some Notes of Dr. Birch."

19. In p. 736, "Memoirs of the Family of Oldys;" [see p. 161.]

20. In p. 741, "Two small Pocket-Books of short Biographical Anecdotes of many Persons, and some Fragments of Poetry." Qu. collected by Mr. Oldys?"

21. In p. 750, and p. 780, are two "MS. Letters of Mr. Oldys," 1735 and 1751.

22. It is said, in a manuscript paper I received from a respectable gentleman who knew him well, that Oldys had by him, at the time of his death, some collections towards a "Life of Shakspeare," but not digested into any order, as he told his friend a few days before he died.

23. On the same authority, he is said to be a writer in "The Scarborough Miscellany," 1732, and 1734.

24. "The Universal Spectator," of which he was the offensive publisher, was a News-paper, a Weekly Journal, said, on the top of the paper, which appeared originally in single sheets, to be "By HENRY STONECASTLE, in Northumberland," 1730 and 1732.—John Kelly was also concerned in it. See the "Biographia Dramatica."—It was afterwards collected into two volumes 8vo; to which a third and fourth were added in 1747.

25. It remains only to say, that he was some time librarian to the Earl of Oxford; that he selected the pamphlets

in the "Harleian Miscellany," and probably drew up the quarto catalogue of them; and was principally concerned in drawing-up, for Osborne, (who bought that nobleman's library for 13,000l.) the "Catalogus Bibliothecæ Harleianæ &c;" most of the curious notes in it being of his composition.

Yours, &c.

R. L. P.

MR. URBAN,

March 16.

PLEASE to inform your Nottinghamshire Correspondent, who desires to know the etymology of the word *FIRM*, that it is originally Spanish, and perhaps is no where else used in the sense ascribed to it but by them and the English. It is obvious that language, in its progress, admits of some variation in its meaning, and is either enlarged or contracted by accident. The word, in the original, signifies nothing more than *subscription*, or *signing*. So Nebrissenfis explains the word. *Firma de Escritura. Subscriptio, Signatio. Firmar escritura. Subscribo. Signo.* In this sense it is constantly used by Cervantes, and the several places are pointed out in the first Indice of the edition of 1781, and is explained in the *Anotaciones*.—Answerp having been for a long time under the dominion of the Spaniards, and a great staple of commerce, it is natural to suppose that we may have adopted it from thence. As it may be proper for a trading company to have one signature, it may have been confined to such. The Portuguese affix the same meaning to the word with their neighbours. But it occurs not in the Italian or French. Franciosini, in his Dictionary, renders *Firma, La Sottoscrizione di propria mano. Sobrino. Firma, Signaturé. Firmar, Signer, souscrire.*

One great use of your pleasing Miscellany is, to gratify the searches of the curious. As I with pleasure contribute my mite, I should be glad to be informed in what writer "Nemo me impune lacessit" is to be met with: whether James the Sixth of Scots was the first who adopted it; and on what occasion.

Yours, &c.

A. B.

* It appears, from the last edition of Shakspeare, 1778, vol. I. p. 223, that Mr. Steevens had seen these papers, as he quotes from them, with a compliment to Oldys's "veracity," the first stanza of a "satirical ballad" by Shakspeare, on his old friend Sir Thomas Lucy, "the vain, weak, and vindictive magistrate," who punished him for deer-stealing. EDIT.

† Published in twelve numbers, at a shilling each, (the first number in December 1742), or 5 vols. 8vo. at 10 shillings, intitled, "Bibliothecæ Harleianæ Catalogus in locos communes distributus, cum Indice Autorum, 1743."—The three last, though under the same title, were only shop-catalogues, in which the unfold articles were repeated.

MR.

Second Thoughts on the Doctrine of Necessity. (Continued from p. 91.)

BEING persuaded that there is a God, the Creator of all things, I cannot see how we can rightly conceive of him otherwise than of a Being infinitely good. And surely when we find it affirmed, by the highest authority, that "he doth not willingly afflict nor grieve the children of men," we must believe this to be the certain truth, as exactly corresponding with our natural ideas of his goodness, and the many other emphatical declarations heretofore which we meet with in the scriptures. We are told by the Psalmist, that "he is good to all, and his tender mercies are over all his works;" and, in the New Testament, he is styled "The Father of Mercies," "the God of all Consolation," and "as our Father who is in heaven." Jesus Christ himself hath taught us to worship him.—But I would now enquire, How can any reconcile the endless misery of a great majority of mankind (as the evil-doers in Scripture are represented to be) with the above position. That God doth not willingly afflict nor grieve the children of men? Few persons, I presume, will pretend to deny the divine Prescience, while they acknowledge Revelation. If then the Deity knew, before the world was formed, that the greater part of mankind would, in consequence of their existing, be veily and indeed, *for ever miserable*; and if he did, notwithstanding, resolve to create them, he must have resolved to *afflict and grieve them without end*. But far be it from us to ascribe such a resolution to the Father of all the families of the earth. Nevertheless the argument is, I think, irrefragable, and, at the same time, very obvious. Some have thought that the wicked will be annihilated after a long period of suffering. But, *a miserable existence*, tho' not amounting to *endless misery*, is utterly irreconcilable with *Divine benevolence*.

All, then, that is true in the doctrine of Accountableness seems to be this: That, when men leave the present state, they shall be treated according as their characters are found to be. But it should seem not to be true, That men will be condemned for doing the evil which they might have avoided; or omitting to do the good which they might have done; and so (vice versa)

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with respect to those who, it is said, will be rewarded. It is difficult, nay impossible, to convince the multitude what is the philosophical truth in relation to this matter. The most may do tolerably well without it; while to some it may be of very great importance. The great body of mankind believe, and at present are likely to believe, that the sun goes round the earth every day: and even philosophers* find it convenient to accommodate their speech to the prevailing notion. For my own part, I will freely acknowledge that, some time since, I was of opinion, that if, at the awful judgement of the world, I were able to allege in my behalf that I could not avoid doing the things charged upon me, altho' I had done the greatest conceivable wickedness, the plea must needs avail to save me from punishment. Should such a plea be offered, the reply might justly be, "It is true, you could not avoid the things you have done: but the laws of the universe are fixed; and it is impossible, without virtue and religion, that a rational creature should be happy. That you are destitute of these, you are conscious. The treatment, therefore, which you shall receive, is necessary both for your own good, and the good of the universe."

In answer to the objection concerning Praise and Blame, I would just observe, that when the good or bad qualities of a being are ascribed to him, then is he justly praised or blamed: and notwithstanding he be not, in truth, the author of them, yet are they more or less strengthened, if not acquired, by the exercise of his powers; and the satisfaction or displeasure he receives from the applause or the imputation will prove a motive to set him at work. Self-approbation and remorse have been esteemed sufficient to evince the liberty of man. But I apprehend these sentiments are nothing more than urgent admonitions kindly intended to instruct him wherein his real happiness and misery consist.

There yet remains an objection to the Doctrine of Necessity which is

* Tho' I speak thus, it is not my meaning to set my self forth as a *Philosopher*: It is enough that I have enquired with care and seriousness for religious and moral truth, and, I trust, with some success.

thought

thought to be of great moment. It is said to make the Deity the author of Sin or Moral Evil*. Now I desire to speak with all possible reverence: but I cannot deny that God is the author of all things. It is the language of reason, and also of scripture. All creatures, acting necessarily (as I think I have shewn) according to the law of their nature, can be no other than *instruments* to effect the divine purposes. And, accordingly, we are informed that "if there be evil in the city, *the Lord hath done it.*" Should natural evil be meant—In a great city there must be much calamity, not to say the greater part, the immediate product of sin, and that not the sin of the sufferer. And who was it that hardened Pharaoh's heart? By whose determinate counsel and foreknowledge—was Jesus Christ delivered up? Who ordereth all things according to the counsel of his own will? And concerning whom is it declared, *That of him, and thro' him, and to him, are all things?*—Believing, as I profess to do, that a Being perfectly wise and powerful and good is the creator and governor of the world, and perceiving evidently from reflection on my own nature and on human nature in general, that virtue leads directly to perfection and happiness, and vice to the contrary, whether we regard the individual or the species; I cannot judge otherwise than that the quantity of moral evil existing is no greater than is necessary to serve the grand and glorious design of that first and best of beings whom we have been instructed to worship as our Heavenly Father†.

* The distinction between the *permission* of sin, when it might have been prevented, and its *appointment*, seems a distinction without a difference. Dr. Price has said, "When *he* (God) willed the existence of the present universe, he willed it as *including* every event which he foresaw would *arise* in it." And, a little further, he adds, "He had the best reasons for establishing at first those states and connections from whence he knew it (moral evil) would spring." *Dissert.* page 98. He has told us also, "He believes no event *comes* to pass which it would have been *proper* to *exclude*." And yet he will not own that the divine plan of Providence required all the events which arise. See Correspond. with Dr. Priestley, pages 338 and 416.

† "The *wrath* of man shall praise thee, and the *remainder* of *wrath* shalt thou retain."

And what can be his design but to conduct his rational offspring, by various ways, to virtue, to happiness, and to himself? Amidst the calamities of life, how consolatory this idea! Thus conceiving, how properly may we say, with the apostle John, "God is *love*!" And with the Psalmist, "God is our *refuge* and *strength*, a very present *help* in *trouble*: therefore will we *not* fear tho' the earth be removed, and the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea!" Yet, in order to our entertaining such confidence, we ought to discern in ourselves a character of sincere virtue; a caution which, perhaps, might not be absolutely necessary after what I have already observed.

I do not say the Doctrine of Necessity is expressly revealed, but the scripture has a very favourable aspect upon it; and the prophetic parts especially seem to me now, on the scheme of liberty, charged with difficulties quite insuperable. Under the Old Testament dispensation there was no express revelation of a *future state*. Nevertheless we know that reflecting persons were in possession of that doctrine. And we find Christ reasoning with the Sadducees, to shew that the doctrine, tho' not revealed in explicit terms, was yet *implied*‡. In like manner we may well judge that God hath left the doctrine, for which I have been pleading, to be made out for themselves by considerate people; and, for this end, in his good providence hath diffused that *philosophical light* which now pervades the world. In the mean time, the Scriptures (particularly the Christian Scriptures) are calculated for all classes of men. Although, from various causes, much obscurity rests on some parts of them, the most weighty and interesting truths are within the reach of all; and these, delivered with that divine energy and that unaffected simplicity (this last attribute altogether peculiar and appropriate) which characterise the sacred writings, may be expected to produce

‡ The doctrine entertained by the Jews was founded on a *resurrection*; without which, it should seem, they had no future expectations. *That idea*, however, is so different from what obtained among other people, that one cannot help thinking it originated in a revelation, which perhaps was never committed to writing, and most likely never publicly delivered as of divine authority.

the

the happiest effects; and, indeed, they have done so. *The way-faring man tho' a fool* (a person of mean capacity) *shall not err; and be that believeth, and lives as a believer, hath the witness in himself.* THEOPHILUS.

MR. URBAN,

I Send you some observations, that occurred to me on reading the second volume of the *Essay on the Life and Writings of Pope*.—Such as point out errors in that very entertaining work will, I doubt not, meet with pardon from the learned and candid author of it.

P. 10. Not was the work impair'd by storms alone,
But felt th' approaches of too warm a sun:
For fame, impatient of extremes, decays
Not more by envy, than excess of praise.

These lines are censured by the author of the *Essay*, as containing a puerile and far-fetched conceit: the allusion, however, seems suitable to the fanciful form of the poem. As all the circumstances in the imagery of the temple are emblematic of those that attend on fame; why may not heat and storm represent praise and envy? why may not the accidents, that affect the *rock of ice*, express those to which fame is exposed? Surely here is no vicious ornament or false thought.

P. 36. The author exerts a manly indignation against the puny efforts of Voltaire to depreciate the father of poetry. The quotation in the note from the Greek writer is apposite and well pointed against the uncandid critic of Homer and Shakespear. The author is mistaken in supposing Dion Chrysostom to be a father of the church: he was a sophist and heathen, and lived in the reign of Domitian; the name of the celebrated father was John Chrysostom.

P. 131. The accommodation of our senses to our condition is eloquently illustrated in a sermon of Bentley, at Boyle's lecture. There is so remarkable a resemblance of thought and expression between the poet and divine, that one is almost tempted to think, that Pope condescended to consult the writings of the *flashing* and satirised Bentley. That truly great man writes thus on the subject:—"If the eye were so acute, as to rival the finest microscope, and to discern the smallest hair upon the leg of a gnat, it would be a curse and not a blessing to us;

it would make all things appear rugged and deformed; the sight of our own selves would affright us; the smoothest skin would be set over with ragged scales and bristly hairs. And, beside, we could not see at one view above what is now the space of an inch, and it would take a considerable time to survey the then mountainous bulk of our own bodies. . . . So likewise if our sense of hearing were exalted proportionably to the former, what a miserable condition would mankind be in!—Whither could we retire from perpetual humming and buzzing? every breath of wind would incommode and disturb us: we should have no quiet or sleep in the silentest nights and most solitary places: and we must inevitably be stricken deaf or dead with the noise of a clap of thunder. And the like inconvenience would follow, if the sense of feeling were advanced, as the Atheist requires. How could we sustain the pressure of our cloaths in such a condition; much less carry burthens and provide for conveniences of life? We could not bear the assault of an insect, or a feather, or a puff of air, without pain. There are examples now of wounded persons, that have roared for anguish and torment at the discharge of ordnance, though at a very great distance; what insupportable torture then should we be under, when all the whole body would have the tenderness of a wound?" Sermon on Acts xvii. 27. Part 1.

P. 141. All nature is but art, unknown to thee; [see.]
All chance, direction which thou canst not

Thomas Aquinas thus expresses the same thought:

Natura, potentia Dei; fortuna, voluntas.

P. 138. Let earth unbalanc'd from her orbit fly,
Planets and suns rush lawless thro' the sky;
Let ruling angels from their spheres be hurl'd,
Being on being wreck'd, and world on world;
Heaven's whole foundations to their centre nod,
And nature tremble to the throne of God.

The Author of the *Essay* hath frequently with great judgement introduced quotations from writers ancient and modern, in which the same doctrine with that of the poet is inculcated, tho' there may be no reason to suspect an imitation. It is indeed a pleasing and

and instructive employment to observe a similitude of thought in men of genius on important subjects, and to compare the various illustrations they have used to enforce resembling sentiments. Let me then be permitted to parallel the above sublime lines with the following passage from the venerable Hooker:

"Since the time that God did first proclaim the edicts of his law, Heaven and earth have hearkened to his voice, and their labour hath been to do his will: *he made a law for the rain; he gave his decree unto the sea, that the waters should not pass his commandment.* Now, if nature should intermit her course, and leave altogether, though it were but for a while, the oblation of her own laws; if those principal and mother elements of the world, whereof all things in this lower world are made, should lose the qualities which now they have; if the frame of that heavenly arch, erected over our heads, should loosen and dissolve itself; if celestial spheres should forget their wonted motions, and by irregular volubility turn themselves any way as it might happen; if the prince of the lights of heaven, which now as a giant doth run his unwearied course, should, as it were, thro' a languishing faintness, begin to stand, and to rest himself; if the moon should wander from her beaten way, the times and seasons of the year blend themselves by disordered and confused mixture, the winds breathe out their last gasp, the clouds yield no rain, the earth be defeated of heavenly influence, the fruits of the earth pine away, as children at the withered breasts of their mother no longer able to yield them relief; what would become of man himself, whom these things do now all serve? See we not plainly, that obedience of creatures unto the law of nature is the stay of the whole world?"—Hooker, *Æcc. Pol.* § 1. p. 3.

P. 275. Shut, shut the door, good John, &c. &c.

I once had a transient view of a MS in Pope's hand-writing; it contains hints, seminal thoughts, illustrations, and anecdotes, for occasional use. I recollect to have read in it the following anecdote of Sir Isaac Newton; it was verified, and I suppose intended for a place in the *Epistle to Arbuthnot*. Sir Isaac being often interrupted by igno-

rant pretenders to the discovery of the longitude, ordered his porter to enquire of every stranger, who desired admission, whether he came about the longitude, and to exclude such as answered in the affirmative.—Two lines, as I recollect, ran thus:

Is it about the longitude you come?

The porter ask'd: Sir Isaac's not at home.

P. 305. I do not know, whether it has been yet observed, that Addison's account of the English poets is an imitation of Drayton's epistle to Henry Reynolds of poets and poetry.

P. 320. In a life of Pope, written by one Ayres, and published by Curll, I found the following advertisement.

"*Daily Post* of Friday 14th June, 1728.

"WHEREAS there has been a scandalous paper cried about the streets, under the title of 'A Popp upon Pope,' insinuating that I was whipped in Ham walks on Thursday last;—This is to give notice, that I did not stir out of my house at Twickenham, and that the same is a malicious and ill-grounded report.

ALEX. POPE."

This is a curious instance of the fore sensibility of the poet.

P. 324. The plan of Middleton's letter from Rome was taken from a work, published in 1675, by Joshua Stopford, B. D. entitled "Pagano-Papismus, or an exact parallel between Rome-Pagan and Rome Christian in their doctrines and ceremonies."

I have other miscellaneous remarks, which I shall take an opportunity of sending.

RAPOTENSIS.

P. 106, col. 2. l. 46, for '1782' r. '1762.'

P. 124, col. 2. l. 14, r. '*comatidun*'

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 26.

TITLES of honour, as well as those of office, frequently lie so far back in the memorials of antiquity, that it is sometimes difficult to discover the genuine meaning of their appellations; partly owing to the obsolete state of the language in which they are conveyed to us, and partly to a long series of investigation, to be pursued in a variety of authors, many of whom differ in their sentiments upon etymologies. Thus it often happens, that the village, which we want to arrive at, seems to the eye to be at a small distance: but many turnings and windings, many unfrequented paths, are very often to be passed, before we can reach it.

* By Lord Hervey.

The

The two most ancient, and most puissant officers of this state, were the *Constable* and *Marshal*; originally two offices in one and the same person. There are many authorities, which must be examined with attention, before we can command the true signification of these words. Say some, the word *Constable* owes its origin to the ancient Teutonic *Cuning*, King, and *Stable*, firm; so that, according to this idea, the *Constable* was an officer, who gave strength, firmness, or stability, by his office, to the King. *Verslegan*, indeed, is of this opinion; but many other authors differ from him. But when we find, that this officer is styled *Constabularius*, the true construction must be, that such officer was the person, who took care to provide stabling, and other necessaries, for the King's horses. Thus in the Register^b 88, the Marshal is said to be, *Constabularius exercitus nostri*. Fitzherbert Nat. Brev. 84. The word *Marshal*, after much travel over etymological ground, seems to be derived from the Teutonic *Marc*, an horse, now a British word, and *Scale* in the same language, which signifies an overteer, guardian, or curator; and *Verslegan*, upon consulting his work, seems to coincide with this etymology. The first Parliamentary acknowledgement of this officer is in an Act 13 Rich. II. where these words are the prefatory part of that statute: "Because the Commons do make a grievous complaint, that the Court of the Constable and Marshal hath incroached to him, &c." Now, these two last words are sufficient evidence, that at this juncture the office of *Constable* and *Marshal* was one undivided office, in one and the same person. In the 20th year of this King's reign, the office was severed; and by grant to Thomas Earl of Nottingham, who was by this grant the first *Hereditary Earl Marshal*, the *Constable* and *Marshal* became two distinct officers. This grant is thus expressed: "Rex, &c. Sciatis quod cum nos de nostra speciali gratia concederimus dilecto consanguineo nostro Thomæ Comiti de Nottingham officium Marechalli Angliæ, habendum ad totam vitam suam, Nos jam de ulteriori gratia nostra con-

"cessimus prefato Consanguineo nostro officium prædictum una cum nomine & honore Comitum Marechalli, habendum sibi & hæredibus suis masculis, &c." Rot. Cart. 20 Rich. II. Nu. 3. Anciently, before the Conquest, and since that period, to the time above mentioned, the office of *Constable* and *Marshal* passed by grants: when the severance was effected, the office of *Constable* became an hereditary office in families, by a tenure of particular manors in *Grand Serjeanty*. See *Lambard, Hove-den*. The office of *Marshal* always passed by grants, whether an united or a distinct office, whether a single honour, or united to that of *Constable*, which grants may be traced up to 1 John. Rot. Cart. part 2. nu. 85. The grants of *Constable* go no higher than 1 H. V. Rot. Pat. part 1. *Henrico Comiti North pro vita sua*. So that after the grant made 20 Rich. II. of a separate hereditary Marshal, the office of *Marshal* became hereditary by grant, and that of *Constable* by tenure.

It appears from records before the Conquest, that the *Marshals* were called *Heretoches*, from the Saxon *here*, *exercitus*, and *Loccu*, *ducere*: so that they were leaders, superintendents, or directors of the Royal army. "Marechalli exercitus, seu ductores exercitus, Heretoches per Anglos vocabantur." Fitzherbert, Nat. Brev. 85. Thus speak the laws before the Conquest. The office of *Constable*, which was by hereditary right of tenure in Edward Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Henry VIII. became extinct by his attainder, upon the forfeiture of it to the Crown by such attainder; and ever since has been an appointment by the Crown, only upon grand occasions, such as a coronation, &c. and it is usual at this day, to revive the office of Lord High Constable *pro hac vice*, upon the celebration of such solemnities. On the other hand, the office of Earl Marshal, which descended to Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk by hereditary grant, in the reign of Henry VIII. was surrendered by this Duke into the hands of the King, in the 15th year of his reign; and was granted to the Duke of Norfolk, who was then Vice-roy of Ireland; from whom it descended either *lineally* or *collaterally* to the present Norfolk family, who still continue in the possession and enjoyment of this honourable distinction.

The powers vested in these two great officers:

* The Register is one of the most ancient authorities in the common law; which contains a copious assemblage of all the original writs at that time in use. It is not quite clear, in what reign this compilation was formed. See Coke on Litt. 159.

officers of state, appear from the words of the statute 14 Rich. II. "To the Constable and Marshal it appertaineth to have consufance of contracts, and deeds of arms, and of war out of the realm, and also of things that touch war within the realm, which cannot be discussed and determined by the common law."

Before these two officers, as judges, and other judges of the court, where the appeal was brought, was determined the ancient trial by *Battel*: where *gladiatorial* feocity passed for an inductive proof of innocence, and the very dregs of Gothic superstition assumed the sacred majesty of law; while the murder of one person was to be proved by the murder of another.

In these appeals of murder, upon the day appointed by the *Constable* and *Marshal*, the parties made their appearance armed with clubs or battoons, and before the conflict began each of them took the following un-solemn oath, "that they had neither eat or drank on that day, nor done any thing else, by which the law of God might be defamed, or the law of the Devil exalted." Then the combat began,

which consisted of wounds and bruises, oftentimes occasioning immediate death, *Secundum legem Baculi*. It was singular, that this bloody conflict sometimes lasted the whole day. Now, how the combatants could maintain such a long and severe interchange of blows without intermission, for nothing of this kind is mentioned, is difficult to determine. If the *appellee* yielded before the close of the day, he was sentenced to be immediately hanged; but if he could support the blows of the *assailant* till that time, he was then quit of the appeal: on the contrary, if the *appellant* declined the contest, he was sentenced to outlawry, and to pay damages to the *appellee*. Glanvil. lib. 14. Bracton lib. 3. Smith De Repub. Angl. lib. 2. Britton c. 22.

In the book of Entries, belonging to the Abbey of St. Edmund's Bury, Suffolk, fol. 87, is a record or register of a writ directed to the Sheriffs of London, in the 8th year of Henry VI. to provide lists and bars for a duel, that was to be fought between *John Upton* and *John Down*. The form runs thus: "Rex Vic. London, precipimus vobis firmiter injungentes quod quasdam listas & barraqs de mercurio fortes

"pro quodam duello inter Johannem Upton & Johannem Down, secundum legem Armorum, die Lunæ prox' futur' apud Smithfield, in suburb' civitatis prædictæ, Deo dante, perficiend' contra diem prædict' nostris sumptibus & expensis erigi, construi, & fieri fac', & quod terra infra listas prædict' cum sabulo sufficiente coperta, ita quod aliqui lapides grandes aut arena infra easdem listas minime inveniantur, & de omnibus & singulis pecuniarum summis quas circa præmissa applicaveritis nos vobis in compoto vestro ad Scaccarium nostrum per præsens mandatum nostrum debitam allocationem habere faciemus."

This is the only writ, now extant upon record, which throws light upon this subject; and is therefore a matter of curiosity to those, who wish to be informed what the legal usage was upon the appeals of murder, so frequent in former times.

The last joinder of issue, in a process of this kind, was between *Lord Rey appellant*, and *David Ramsay appellee*, both Scotchmen (Orig. Judicial. 65). This combat was ordered to be tried before the Earl of *Lindsey*, High Constable, and the Earl of *Arundel*, *Earl Marshal*, in the 6th year of Charles I. But the King rather shewing a dislike to the measure, a reference of the case was made to the Lords, who at last submitted the matter to the King for his determination; who being of opinion, that *Ramsay* was unjustly accused, the matter was compromised, and at length finally adjusted, without the intervention of a jurisdiction, which from its cool and sedate attention to this legally bloody conflict, may be said to have set all the laws of humanity at defiance. RUBEN D'MOUNDT.

MR. URBAN,
THE encomiastic character of Lord Shaftesbury, in p. 684 of your last volume, may be contrasted with Dr. Warton's representation of his Lordship in N^o 129 of the "Adventurer." This truly ingenious and liberal writer has the following passage in pp. 430, 431, of his second volume "On the Writings and Genius of Pope:" "Some of the reverend bench, and particularly one

structure. The word in the original is *merisme*, which signifies any sort of wood used for building. Claus. 16 Ed. II. m. 3.

* The idiom of this word is of *Gallie*

of a truly exalted character, are injuriously treated :

*Even in a bishop I can spy desert;
Secker is decent*.*

"The exemplary life and extensive learning of this great prelate are sufficient and ample confutations of the *invidious epithet* here used; which those, who are acquainted with his Lectures and Sermons, in which is found a rare mixture of simplicity and energy, read with indignation." The invidious strictures on Archbishop Secker, in your *December Magazine*, will also be read with equal indignation by those who really knew him. In page 1031, col. 1, for "*though he*" we might properly substitute "*and therefore*;" which would prove a consistency of conduct.

Without "affecting to speak of *a Dr. Harwood* as a new or obscure adventurer in the republic of letters," (see page 831) or declaring that "*I scarcely ever heard of his name*," (see p. 855) I shall, again relying upon your approved impartiality, beg leave to direct those of your readers, who wish to know more of this zealous champion of the anti-trinitarian mummery, to your XLVIIth volume, 1777, p. 315, 316. *Ex pede Herculem*. See also p. 107 of that for the year succeeding.

Permit me also to refer your readers to the Notes on the sixth Dialogue of Mr. Spence's valuable "*Polymetis*" for a copious account of "the joint worship of Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva, the Triad of the Roman Capitol," as Dr. Horfley represents them in page 44 of his late admirable "*Charge*," which has been justly recommended in your last volume. With regard to the "information drawn by Plato or Pythagoras from traditions, &c." as mentioned in the following page, Dr. Priestley and his admirers may find satisfaction, if they wish to seek it, in Dr. Waterland's "*Charge to the Clergy of Middlesex, 1731*," How much is it to be lamented, that writers will obtrude upon the public their own crude ideas, before they have perused the well-digested observations of others who have been engaged on the same subjects! The literary world would not then be burthened with such enormous loads of antiquated tenets vamped up afresh by ignorance, scepticism, and self-sufficiency.

VINDEX.

MR. URBAN,
THE following comparison of *Manners* is recommended as a sequel to that from Edinburgh, on improvements, inserted in your last, p. 92, by Y. D. *Edinburgh, Jan. 1779.*

Agreeably to promise, I now send you a few facts respecting this place in the years 1763 and 1783, which have a more immediate connection with MANNERS.

In 1763—People of fashion dined at two o'clock, or a little after, and business was attended in the afternoon.

In 1783—People of fashion, and of the middle rank, dine at four and five o'clock. No business is done after dinner, that having of itself become a very serious business.

In 1763—It was the fashion for gentlemen to attend the drawing-rooms of the ladies in the afternoon, and to mix in the society and conversation of the women.

In 1783—The drawing-rooms are totally deserted, and the only opportunity gentlemen have of being in ladies company is, when they happen to *mix* together at dinner or at supper; and even then an impatience is often shewn till the ladies retire. It would appear that the dignity of the female character, and that the respect which it commanded, is considerably lessened, and that the bottle and dissoluteness of manners are heightened in the estimation of the men.

In 1763—It was fashionable to go to church, and people were interested about religion. Sunday was strictly observed by all ranks as a day of devotion, and it was disgraceful to be seen in the streets during the time of public worship. Families attended church with their children and servants, and family worship was frequent. The collections at the church doors for the poor amounted yearly to about 1500l.

In 1783—Attendance on church is much neglected. Sunday is made a day of relaxation. Families think it ungenteel to take their domestics to church with them. The streets are often crowded in the time of worship, and, in the evenings, they are shamefully loose and riotous. Family worship is almost totally abolished, and is even wearing out amongst the clergy. The collections at the church doors for the poor have fallen below 1000l. So that, with more people, and more money, the collections at the church doors are lessened near 600l. a year.

In

* See p. 174.

In 1763—The breach of the seventh commandment was punished by fine and church-censure. Any instance of conjugal infidelity in a woman would have banished her from society, and her company would have been rejected even by the men.

In 1783—Although the law punishing adultery with death stands unrepealed, yet church censure is refused; and separations, divorces, recriminations, collusions, separate maintenances, are becoming almost as frequent as marriages. Women, who have been rendered infamous by public divorce, have even been again received into society, notwithstanding the endeavours of our worthy Queen to check such a violation of morality, decency, the laws of the country, and the rights of the virtuous.

In 1763—The fines collected by the Kirk treasurer for bastard children amounted to 1541.; and upon an average of ten succeeding years, they were 1901.

In 1783—The fines for bastard children amounted to 5191.

N. B. It is to be remarked, that the repentance stool, and all church censure, for fornication and adultery, has long been given up.

In 1763—The clergy visited, catechised, and instructed the families within their respective parishes, in the principles of morality, christianity, and the relative duties of life.

In 1783—Visiting and catechising are refused, except by one or two of the clergy. If people do not chuse to go to church, they may remain as ignorant as Hottentots, and the Ten Commandments be as little known as rescinded acts of parliament.

Hoc fonte derivata clades

In patriam, populumque fluxit.

In 1763—Masters took charge of their apprentices, and kept them under their eye in their own houses.

In 1783—Few masters will receive any apprentice to stay in the house. If they attend their hours of business, masters take no farther charge; the rest of their time may be passed (as it generally is) in vice and debauchery; hence they become idle, insolent, and dishonest. Masters complain of their servants and apprentices, but the evil often lies with themselves.

In 1763—There were about ten brothels, or houses of bad fame, in Edinburgh, and a very few only of the low-

est and most ignorant order of females skulked about at night. A person might have walked from the Caskhill to the Abbey, without being accosted by a single prostitute. The only one of the impure tribe who could afford a silk gown, was a Charlotte Davidson, who had been a servant maid, and afterwards died mad.

In 1783—The number of brothels and houses of civil accommodation are increased to upwards of 500; nay, there is good authority for saying the number is double; and the women of the town are in a more than equal proportion. Every quarter of the city and suburbs is infested with multitudes of young females, abandoned to vice, before passion could mislead, or reason teach them right from wrong. Their corrupters in former times would not have been tolerated in society. Many mothers live by the prostitution of their daughters. Gentlemen's and citizens' daughters are now upon the town, who, by their dress and bold deportment, in the face of day, seem to tell us that the term WH—RE ceases to be a reproach.

Some years after 1763, an alarm was taken by the inhabitants for the health of their children at the High School, from the smallness of the rooms, and the numbers crowded into them; and they procured the largest and finest school-house in Britain to be erected.

In 1783—The health of the boys being provided for, there is no alarm taken respecting the corruption of their morals.—In Blackfriars Wynd, the very avenue to the High School, there were lately 27 houses of bad fame. The boys are daily accustomed to hear language, and to see manners, that early corrupt their young minds. Many of them, before they enter their teens, boast of gallantries and intrigues which their parents little think of. Prudent mothers will be cautious what company their daughters are in, lest, instead of the innocent gambols of children, they should be engaged in the frolics of vice and licentiousness.

In 1763—In the best families in town, the education of daughters was fitted, not only to embellish and improve their minds, but to accomplish them in the useful and necessary arts of domestic economy. The sewing-school, the pastry-school, were then essential branches of female education; nor was a young lady of the best family

mily ashamed to go to market with her mother.

In 1783—The daughters even of tradesmen consume the mornings at the toilet (to which *rouge* is now an appendage), or in strolling from the perfumers to the milliner's. They would blush to be seen in a market. The cares of the family are devolved upon a housekeeper; and Miss employs those heavy hours, when she is disengaged from public or private amusements, in improving her mind from the *precious stores* of a circulating library.

It may now be said, that the generality of young men are bold in vice, and that too many of the young women assume the meretricious airs and flippancy of courtezans.

In 1763—There was one dancing assembly room.

In 1783—There are four new elegant assembly rooms built, besides one at Leith—but the charity workhouse is starving.

In 1763—Young ladies might have walked thro' the streets in perfect security at all hours.

In 1783—The mistresses of boarding-schools find it necessary to advertise, that their young ladies are not permitted to go abroad without proper attendants.

In 1763—A young man was termed a *fine fellow*, who, to a well informed and accomplished mind added elegance of manners, and a conduct guided by principle; one who would not have injured the rights of the meanest individual; who contracted no debts that he could not honourably pay; and thought every breach of morality unbecoming the character of a gentleman.

In 1783—A *fine fellow* is one who can drink three bottles; who discharges all debts of honour (or game debts), and evades payment of every other; who swears immoderately, and before ladies, and talks of his word of honour; who ridicules religion and morality, as folly and hypocrisy, but without argument; who is very jolly at the table of his friend, and will lose no opportunity of seducing his wife, if she is pretty, or debauching his daughter; but, on the mention of such a thing being done to himself, swears he would cut the throat or blow out the brains of his dearest companion, who should make such an attempt.

GENT. MAG. *March*, 1784.

In 1763—Mr. Whitefield, and other pious divines from England, used occasionally to visit Edinburgh, and they were greatly attended by all ranks, who listened to the doctrines of Christianity and morality.

In 1783—An itinerant quack-doctor publicly disseminates obscenity and blasphemy, insults magistracy, and sets laws, decency, and common sense at defiance.

In 1763, and many years preceding and following, the execution of criminals was rare. Three annually was reckoned the average for the whole kingdom. There were four succeeding years, in which there was not an execution in Scotland.

In 1783—There were six criminals under sentence of death in Edinburgh in one week, and, upon the Autumn circuit, no less than 37 capital indictments were issued.

I shall in a future letter, give you a few particulars in which Edinburgh has undergone *no change* since the year 1763.—Mean time, I am, &c.

THEOPHRASTUS.

MR. URBAN,

March 3.

THE ingenious communicative author of the *History of Reculver and Herne*, reviewed in your Magazine for January last, in a note to a grant of three acres of land, (dated A. 1357) a part of the covenanted rent of which was one quarter of barley *palmas*, has suggested a doubt, whether the word *palmas* may be rightly copied, but observes, "if it is, it cannot be in any sense applicable to barley, unless it means, *large sized grain*." (p. 144). The justness of this surmise is confirmed by Cowel, who, in his Law Dictionary, says, that "*Palmarium Hordeum—Palm Barley*, is the Sprat Barley called in some parts Beer Barley, and in others Battled Barley, and that it is fuller and broader than common barley." A query is also proposed by Mr. Duncombe in another note (p. 152), respecting a word in an account of the rents paid for divers tenements secured to the Hospital at Herboldowne, by a mortmain grant from Henry VI. I will transcribe the passage I refer to—"*Item de Wil^o Yoe, &c. quatuor solidatas et sex denariatas ac medietatem unius quadrantate, et redditum duarum sarcellarum, ac tercie partis unius sarcelle, unius galline et dimid. Et quindecim ovorum*

ovorum exeunt' de diversis tenementis in insula de Herteye." *Sarcella* is the term to which Mr. D. objects, because "the only sense of *sarcellus* and *sarcellus* in the Glossaries is the sign of an hoop, indicating that wine is sold at the hoop where it hangs out;" an interpretation certainly it will not bear here. —The word is, however, incorrectly copied, it ought to be *cercella*, not with an *s*, but a *c*, as it is spelt in the English instrument of Mortmayne, printed in the preceding page: and according to Somner* *cercella* is derived "from the French *cercelle*," and signifies "the water wild fowl, denominated by us a Teale," of which birds there probably was always an abundance in Hertye island. Twoteale, and the third part of another, was a whimsical kind of red-dend', and if delivered in kind, with exactness, would require the hand of a dexterous carver. But this is not the only curious article in the rent of this estate, for there was to be paid in money four shillings and fixpence and half a farthing. As there never was, I have a notion, any such diminutive piece of coin [in England†] the splitting of a farthing may be inferred to have been literally a practice in the 15th century. Historians inform us that our ancestors were wont easily to divide silver pennies into halves and quarters, by means of the double cross stamped on the reverse, and to pay or distribute the fragments in lieu of halfpence and farthings. To prevent such clipping and defacing, it was ordered by King Henry III. that no coin should pass current which was not round; and his son absolutely prohibited the use of broken money. The following are some of the verses made upon this regulation of Edward I. They are printed in Spelman's Glossary, ad verb. Denarius, from Stow's Annals, p. 306.

EDWARD did smite round, penny, half-penny, farthing, [the ring.
The cross passes the bond of all throughout
The poor man, ne to Priest, the penny praises
nothing. [with a farthing.
Men give God aye the least, they feast him

* Glossar. ad fin. X. Script. In a deed inserted in the Appendix to the Treatise on Gavelkind, by Somner, it is mentioned that the Prior and the Convent of Christ Church Canterbury were to have yearly, at Christmas, from one of their tenants, "Unum mathlardum, et unum annatlem, et quatuor cercellas," p. 123.

† "A French denier," says Chamberlain, "is equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a farthing sterling." Ed. 7.

Without a violation of the law, the poor people in Herboldowne Hospital must have been deprived of the regular payment of half the least part of the rent that was due to them. W. and D.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 17.

FROM the various particulars you have lately exhibited of Archbishop Secker, I am induced to observe that he was a true, great, and wise churchman, of much more certain and unequivocal *prudence* than *faith*, and of more *political churchism* than of simple and sincere and unadulterated *Christianity*. This I am convinced of for more reasons than one. It all at once explains those otherwise jarring and odd appearances in this prelate's character and conduct before referred to, and ought therefore to be admitted for the same reason as we receive for true in philosophy, some one simple principle which explains all at once *many phenomena*. And, secondly, it seems to be rendered probable by the accounts of him in his Life, written by his own Chaplains. For do not we there see him, not again to mention his leaving the dissenters, vibrating between *physic* and *theology*, until a very *fortunate* connection with the Talbot family gave him very favourable and flattering prospects of church preferment? and how by the force of decency (you know who says *Secker is decent**) learning, virtuous conduct, &c. he attained to the highest ecclesiastical honours, is well known. I conclude, therefore, until time, or enquiry, or some one else, shall inform me better, that Secker was a man of great worldly wisdom and prudence, and he was resolved, from the beginning, to raise and support, in *some* way and line of life or *other*, a *great and distinguished* character. Whether this be the best and purest of all motives, I determine not. It would be happy for the world, if the great actors and agents in it might never be under *worfs*.

LICHFIELD.

MR. URBAN,

WHY must the first regal Figure, in Vol. LIII. p. 812, be Edward V? There is no authority, no trace, to lead to such a conjecture. So the second figure may be a madonna and bambino, our Lady being generally crowned; and indeed *mater Dei* *mijerere* seems to express as much. However, *one sees no reason* to suppose it the Queen of Richard III.

* See p. 174.

MR.

MR. URBAN, March 2.

THE goodness of the first Lord Lyttelton's heart has been universally acknowledged; but the particular circumstance I am about to mention seems to have escaped the notice of his biographers. His "Persian Letters," Dr. Johnson observes, "were written when he was very young;" and in them, he adds, "the character of a young man is very visible." In these Letters, I recollect being many years ago told, originally appeared one which had a tendency towards an approbation of Suicide. As the story was related, a person weary of life availed himself of the Persian's arguments, thanked Mr. Lyttelton by a private letter for his suggestions, and put an end to his own existence. The benevolent author, penetrated with the deepest remorse, applied instantly to Millan his bookseller, destroyed the obnoxious letter throughout the impression, and substituted a harmless one in its place. Curiosity has frequently prompted me to an endeavour of verifying or confuting this report; but I never could meet with any one who could ascertain the fact; till, accidentally turning over a volume of the original "Craftsman," I found the following article: "On Sunday morning [Dec. 28, 1735] died at his lodgings in Tavistock-street, Mr. Morgan, a young gentleman born to a handsome fortune, and of a good family in Wales. By the symptoms which appeared at his death, it was supposed that he had taken a large dose of laudanum on Saturday night. He was esteemed a complete gentleman, and a good scholar, but much addicted to, and very unfortunate at gaming. There was found upon his table, after his decease, the book of PERSIAN LETTERS, open at a place that endeavours to justify SELF-MURDER; and the Play of HAMLET, open at the speech of TO BE, OR NOT TO BE.—The Coroner's inquest sat on the body, and brought in their verdict Lunacy."

Thus it appears there were some grounds for the story to which I allude. The "Persian Letters" were first published about the end of March preceding Mr. Morgan's death; and though they were of sufficient celebrity to induce a paltry imitation of them in a second volume three months after they appeared, there is reason to believe the sale was not so very extensive as to prevent the silent substitution of one letter for another having the effect the author wished.

I will not trespass on your patience, Mr. Urban, any longer than just to mention that Savage's "Progress of a Divine" was first published in July 1735, "at the Green Canister, next door to the King's Head and Rolls Tavern in Chancery-Lane;" and the advertisement set forth, that "in this piece is drawn the genuine spirit of a thorough orthodox Priest in Controversy and Preaching. The whole is written with a moral view, to do honour to the virtuous part of the Clergy, as much as to expose the vicious."

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

MR. URBAN,

IT may perhaps convey some information to your readers if you tell them, that the "lord Inverness," to whom Atterbury addressed the famous letter you have mentioned in p. 120, was Colonel John Hay of Cromlix, youngest son of Thomas sixth earl of Kinnoul. He married Margery, one of the eight daughters of David 5th viscount Stormont. In 1715 he followed the Pretender from Scotland; and received from him the title of Earl of Inverness. His brother-in-law, James Murray, was one of Queen Anne's commissaries for settling the trade with France; he afterwards went abroad, and lived in the court of the Pretender, whom he served in divers capacities, among others in that of prime minister; and had from him the title of Earl of Dunbar. This was the second son of the 5th Viscount Stormont; the late Viscount was the eldest son; and the present transcendent Luminary of the law, that singular honour to the human intellect, the Earl of Mansfield, was the fourth.

The following anecdote concerning the crime and punishment of Bp. Atterbury, which appeared in Lloyd's Evening Post in 1761, if true, would reconcile many mysterious circumstances in the whole proceedings against that Prelate:

"The Duchess of Buckingham, natural daughter to James II. being abroad, was the first person who discovered that some dangerous designs were forming, to subvert the established Government in England. At last, having information that could be depended on, she immediately sent over to England an account of a conspiracy forming against the State, and offered to disclose all the particulars she knew, and to name those who were concerned in it, on obtaining a promise, that the life of one certain person should be spared.

This

This was granted, and she then laid open all her intelligence; and, among the rest, informed them of the share which Atterbury had in it. He, being her particular favourite, was the person whose life was to be untouched: he was therefore only banished, and this particular kept an entire secret, till very lately. This, if true, will in several respects account for the extraordinary proceedings against the Bishop, and for the nature of his punishment, which, if he was guilty, was always looked upon as too mild; and, if innocent, too severe. That the Government had sufficient grounds to proceed upon, seems to have been darkly hinted at in the circular letter to his Clergy, by Dr. Gibson, bp. of Lincoln (afterwards of London), wherein he mentioned the improbability of so unpopular a prosecution, as that against the Bishop of Rochester, without a just and even necessary foundation."

It is but common justice, however, Mr. Urban, to copy at the same time the following contradiction to the above assertion. As they are both by nameless writers, *valent quantum, &c.*

"The Anecdote relating to Bishop Atterbury is entirely false. The famous Duchess, to my certain knowledge, never went abroad till after the Bishop's banishment; that he was guilty of that, and other great crimes, there is no doubt, and that her Grace was capable of as great, betraying her friend; but she caressed him in the Tower, made him a considerable present of money on his losing his all here, visited him and the Chevalier too abroad, and corresponded with him; whose letters from her came among his other papers in his coffin; were taken out, and perused by the then Minister, who reported the contents were of another nature than treason, but not much becoming either her Grace, or the Right Reverend. This was had from Sir Robert Walpole's own mouth."

Yours, &c.

EUGENIO.

MR. URBAN,
MUCH has been written on the site of the terrestrial Paradise, and very various consequently have been the sentiments of learned men concerning it. For my part, I pretend not to have any settled opinion on the subject; indeed I rather think it a question scarcely decidable, amongst such a multiplicity of heterogeneous notions, at this time of day. All therefore I propose to do is, to present you with the thoughts of a gentleman on this point, equal to the best of the disputants in regard to literature, and which, as I conceive, have never yet appeared in public. The account, though short, may prove acceptable, I am persuaded, both

to you and many of your curious readers.

Jacobus Perizonius, professor of history and eloquence at Leyden, read lectures in the year 1707, upon that very elegant work of Turfelinus, "*Historiarum Epitome* *." Some auditor of his, not a mean person, though I cannot tell you his name, took notes †, at the time, of what dropped from the learned professor's lips, and it is from those notes that I am able to make a report of Perizonius's idea of this matter.

On the mention of the *Horti Amarnisimi*, the *Garden of Eden*, by Turfelinus in his first chapter, the professor remarked, the auditor says, "that some placed it in Armenia, some in Mesopotamia, and some in Palestine; that the received opinion was, it was in Chaldaea, not far from Babylon; that amidst these uncertainties one thing was certain, viz. that it ought to be placed near the two rivers Euphrates and Tigris, well known at this day; which last Holy Scripture calls Hiddekel, and is now corruptly named Dickla, as the geographers testify, that the other two streams, Pison and Gihon, are unknown." After thus stating the business, the professor said, "it seemed probable, that the site of the garden had been where the *Sinus Persicus*, or the *Gulf of Ormus*, was now, but at some time, whether at the general deluge or not was uncertain, had been absorbed, and become a part of that gulf; and, moreover, that the regions, said in Scripture to be contiguous to Paradise, were near that *Sinus*."

There is one material objection to this supposition of the learned professor, namely, that the two known rivers are united in the maps, before they enter the gulf of Ormus; whereas in Scripture they are separate; which seems to imply, that the garden, wherever it was, was somewhere above or north of their junction. No reply, it should seem, can be made to this difficulty, but by supposing, that the region above the gulf had been altered and changed, imagine at the general deluge, at the same time that the gulf was first formed.

Yours, &c.

T. ROW.

* A fair and correct edition of this piece was printed at Utrecht, A. 1718; and, I presume, is the best.

† The MS. is fairly written, though in a small hand, and the notes seem to be well digested. It consists of 3 volumes 8vo., and I bought it in London A. 1780.

MR. URBAN,
THE respect due from every friend of the Muses to Mr. Hayley again induces me to offer the following remarks to his consideration. In v. 360 of the first Epistle of his admirable "Essay on Epic Poetry," (see your Mag. for 1782, pp. 344, 47) for "laid" we should undoubtedly read "lain." A similar inaccuracy in this author was attributed, in p. 602 of your LIId volume, to the rhyme; which is not the case here. In v. 44 of the third Epistle, it does not clearly appear what is the nominative case to "shew'd." The following must be looked upon only as errors of the press:

i. 303. "Stagyrite" for "Stagirate."

See also p. 133, l. 1.

ii. 153. "syren" for "siren." See also iv. 263.

v. 359. "Euridice" for "Eurydice."

P. 121, 122. "Cherilus" for "Chærilus."

P. 159. "Pithæus" for "Pithæus."

Nathan (not Nathaniel) Bailey, inquired after in vol. LIId. p. 226, and also in p. 376, was a Sabbatarian. Thomas Bennet, D.D. "author of a Hebrew Grammar," was a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; and afterwards rector of St. James's in Colchester, and vicar of St. Giles's Cripplegate. At the end of the third edition of his "Directions for studying a Body of Divinity, &c. Lond. 1727," 8vo. is a considerable list of books written by him.

The absurdity of the objection to the description of Achilles Tatius's novel as *poetical*, p. 282, was duly noticed in p. 528 of your LIId volume: but the first objection to Mr. Warton's *accuracy* was reserved for publication in your LIId; whence we may conjecture, that his redoubted hypercritic imagines, that the hand-writing of every reign alters at the instant the king dies. *Ridiculum caput!*

In p. 487 of your Mag. for June, col. 2, l. 37, after "volume" add "p. 26, col. 2, p. 289, col. 2, p. 368, col. 1." What is said in p. 289, col. 2, has been transplanted into Mr. Nichols's valuable "Anecdotes of W. Bowyer," p. 642.

Your correspondent, in p. 498, may learn from Lewis's "History of the English Translations of the Bible," that in the edition of 1539, Psalm lxviii. 4. is rendered *Praise him in his name* JAH, and that "by some mistake or other the

word *Jah* in the after editions is printed *Yea*."

The petition of the Quakers in p. 534, with their Epistle in p. 524, reflects the highest honour upon them for the concern they express for the state of the enslaved negroes. You had previously, p. 176, noticed Bp. Porteus's excellent Sermon on the same subject before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which he has printed in his late volume. Some striking passages to the same purpose may be found in p. 296 of J. Smith's truly sublime "View of the last Judgement, Edinb. 1783;" 8vo.

The elegant composition of Dr. Markham, criticised in p. 572, is justly celebrated by Dr. Warton in N° 89 of the "Adventurer;" where the last line mentioned by your correspondent is omitted.

The occasion of Tillotson's Letter to Lord Shrewsbury, who did not return to Popery, may be collected from the following words: "To speak plainly; I have been told that your Lordship is of late fallen into a conversation dangerous both to your reputation and virtue—I hope in God, no temptation has yet prevailed on your Lordship so far as to be guilty of any loose act—Determine rather upon a speedy change of your condition, than to gratify the inclinations of your youth in any thing but what is lawful and honourable." At the beginning of this admirable letter the Archbishop writes thus: "I am, and always was, more concerned that your Lordship would continue a virtuous and good man, than become a Protestant." Hence it appears, that the words "on his return to Popery," in your note p. 573, should be erased.

Perhaps your biblical querist, in p. 583, may receive satisfactory information from Dr. Waterland's "Charge to the Clergy of Middlesex in 1731," pp. 43, and 58—60; and from the writers there referred to: as likewise from Professor Ward's first Dissertation in his second volume "upon several passages of the Sacred Scriptures," published in 1774. Of late, very valuable Discourses on the Sabbath have made their appearance in the volumes of Abp. Secker, and the Bps. Pearce and Porteus. The truly learned and worthy Dr. Kennicott also published a Sermon on this important subject in 1781; to which are subjoined, "Objections answered, and Difficulties solved." There is likewise a paper on "The Original Institution

tion of the Sabbath. By John Battely, M.A." Printed at London in 1726, 8vo. These writers will probably "give satisfaction to an inquisitive, unbiassed mind."

P. 725, col. 1, l. 9, for "l. 57" read "l. 37."

In p. 1005 is a gross mistake with regard to the late learned Dr. John Burton; whose abilities were conspicuous in the Greek language; not in the Hebrew. In your Magazine for July 1771 we are told, from undoubted authority, that "to Hebrew he was a stranger."

P. 1034, col. 1, Bp. Wynne abridged Locke's Essay on Human Understanding. Upon looking into the "Anecdotes of Bowyer," I expected to have found some account of Jonah Bowyer; for whom the first six volumes of Dr. South's Sermons were printed in 1715 and 1717: but my expectations were disappointed. Jonah was probably no relation of William. However, some account of him would be acceptable.

The very curious account of the MSS. of Cardinal Wolsey's Life by W. Cavendish, in your December Miscellany, excites a wish, that a new edition of it were published with the very large additions mentioned in p. 1023. It should be remembered, that White Kennet, in his "Memoirs of the Family of Cavendish," p. 63, asserts, that "the oldest copy of Cavendish's Life of the Cardinal is in the hands of the noble family of Pierpoint, into which the author's daughter was married." This copy should by all means be consulted.

Do not several of the articles in some of the latter volumes of the Philosophical Transactions seem foreign to the purpose of an experimental society? The depths of Algebra, not to particularise any other subjects, appear inconsistent with the original plan of the Royal Philosophers.

ACADEMICUS.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 10.

YOUR correspondent R. G. in Nov. Mag. in his Memoirs of Awnsham Churchill, for which the public are obliged to him, asks for information respecting "Mr. Chiswell, another eminent bookseller." I know little or nothing of him, but if the following imperfect account of his descendants is worth your acceptance, it is at your service. Yours, E.

"Richard Chiswell was in 1683, and I believe many years afterwards, an e-

minent bookseller in St. Paul's Church-yard. John Dunton* places him at the head of the most eminent of the profession in the three kingdoms. "Mr. Richard Chiswell well deserves the title of Metropolitan Bookseller of England, if not of all the world. His name at the bottom of a title-page does sufficiently recommend the book. He has not been known to print either a bad book or on bad paper. He is admirably well qualified for his business, and knows how to value a book according to its worth: witness the purchase he made of Abp. Tillotson's Octavo Sermons." He was appointed one of the first directors of the Bank of England in the original charter. He was born in the parish of St. Botolph Aldgate, Jan. 4, 1639, and dying May 3, 1711, was buried in that church, with an epitaph. His first wife was Sarah, daughter of Mr. John King, and his 2d, Mary, daughter of Richard Royston, esq; bookseller to Charles I. and II. By the last wife he had five children, who died young, and 3 sons more; John, who died in India, Richard and Royston, who survived him †. Richard, the eldest son, was an eminent Turkey merchant, representative in parliament for Calne, co. Wilts, 1714, several times a director of the Bank between the years 1714 and 1721, and I do not know whether he was not afterwards a director of the S. Sea Company. He bought the estate of Depden Hall, near Newport, in Essex, and married Mary, daughter and one of the co-heiresses of Thomas Trench, of London, merchant, also several times a director of the Bank between the years 1736 and 1751, in which year he died, and was buried at Depden. The other daughter married Dudley Foley, esq; merchant. She died 1726, aged 43, having had 10 children, of whom William and Trench died at Constantinople, aged about 18; a son, Richard, and 2 daughters survived their father. The son was also a Turkey merchant, and resided in the early part of his life at Constantinople, being partner in the house of Hanger, brother to the late Ld Colerane. After he came home, he was chosen a director of the Bank in 1738, and was frequently re-elected till the year 1753; he was also a captain in the Essex militia, and one of the trustees of Sir John Morden's College on Black-

* Life and Errors, p. 280.

† See Morant's Essex, ll. 368. 562.

beath for decayed merchants, and had a good house at Homerton in Hackney, where he resided some part of the year; but died unmarried at Depden-Hall June 1772, leaving behind him a very great fortune, the bulk of which devolved to Richard, son of his sister above-mentioned, who was married to Peter Muilman, of Kirby-Hall, Essex, esq; an eminent Dutch merchant, younger brother to Henry Muilman, esq; renowned in ancient story for having married the once gay, once beautiful Terefia Constantia Phillips, of famous memory, who died some years ago in Jamaica. This gentleman is also an eminent merchant, and is married to one of the daughters of James Jurin, M. D. sometime of Clapton in Hackney. After the death of his uncle, he took the names of Trench Chiswell; and has laid out a great deal of money in improving and embellishing his estate at Depden. He has only one daughter and heiress, who was married a few years ago, without his knowledge or consent, to Sir Fra. Vincent, bart. son to the late member for the county of Surrey, by whom she has a son, who lives under the care of his grandfather Mr. Chiswell.

"In the S. aisle of Depden church is this epitaph:

"Hereunder lie interred the remains of Richard Chiswell, esq; of London, merchant, who purchased and much improved, and settled the whole estate at Depden upon his posterity, and died anno 1751, æt. 78. And also of Mary his wife, the daughter and sole heiress to Mr. Thomas Trench, of London, merchant, whereby was brought into the family the estate at Finchfield, which they now enjoy. She died anno 1736, æt. 43, and had by her said husband 5 children, whereof 2 sons, William and Trench, died at Constantinople, aged about 18 years each, and lie buried here; also Richard, his 2d son (who survived him), and 2 daughters, married to Mr. Dudley Foley and Peter Muilman, merchant, of London. In commemoration of which particulars this monument was erected by direction of the said Richard Chiswell, esq; deceased."

"On the North wall of the same aisle is this inscription:

"In the adjacent corner of this church lie interred the remains of Mr. Dudley Foley, ob. 1747; and likewise those of Elizabeth his wife, ob. 1742,

who are both further mentioned in the monument of Richard Chiswell, esq; The only 2 children they had lie buried at Cheam in Surrey; one a son, aged 14, the other a daughter, aged 17 years."

On the ground in black marble is this:

"In two graves arched over with bricks, lie Richard Chiswell, esq; obit. 1751; Mary, his only wife, obit. 1726; Mr. Dudley Foley, ob. 1747; Elizabeth, his only wife, ob. 1742."

Among the books printed by Mr.

Chiswell are,

Cave's Chortophylax,	1675
Sherlock on Church Unity,	1681
Outram's Sermons,	1682
Burner's Rights of Princes in Ecclesiastical Benefices,	1682
Mackenzie's Jus Regium,	1684
Cave's Lives of the Apostles,	1684
—— History of the Fathers,	1687
—— Antiquitates Apostolicæ,	1687
Chillingworth's Rel. of Protestants	1687—1674
Cave's Scriptorum Ecclesiarum,	1688
Wake's Sermons,	1690
Allix on the Church of Piedmont,	1690
Brown's Fasciculus,	1690
Parson's Memorial for Reformation,	1690
Blount's Censura,	1690
Wharton's Anglia Sacra,	1691
Strype's Life of Cramer,	1694
Wharton de Episcopis Londinensibus,	1695
——'s Troubles of Laud,	1695—1700
Patrick's Commentaries	1695—1705
Allix against Unitarians,	1699
Fairfax's Memorials,	1699
Warwick's Memoirs,	1701
Burnet's Tracts,	1701
—— Abridgement of the Reformation,	1705
Crew's Debates of the H. of C.	1707
Wilkins's Sermons,	1707
Paul's Life of Whitgift,	1709
Sherlock's Religious Assemblies,	1709

MR. URBAN,

March 4.

I AM concerned to find that harsh-sounding, illegitimate word *Reciprocity*, now creeping out of the House of Commons, where, I believe, it was first formed, into printed books: if *Reciprocation*, a word of authority, had not pleased, and one was to be new coined, why not *Reciprocality*, from *reciprocal*? Some of the Guardians of our Liberties would be full as usefully employed if they would undertake the guardianship of our language.

J. C.
MR.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 9.

I WAS glad, as great numbers doubtless have been besides, to see announced, in your useful Repository for last month, some account of the late Master of Eton, Dr. Foster: but in the perusal my satisfaction by no means equalled the pleasure I had promised myself from the subject; though as a composition there is no ordinary merit in the narrative. It does justice, so far as a brief and general acknowledgement can do, to his singular qualifications as a scholar; to which testimony has been borne by almost every one of the few of his contemporaries who have been eminent in literature. It digresses copiously and warmly into an encomium on the late Provost. The writer of these remarks had the honour and happiness to be educated under both. For the memory of both he feels his share of the public veneration, and acknowledges particular obligations that would impel him to speak more largely, from the fullness of his heart, if he might escape the censure of vanity and self-indulgence. Both were men of eminent talents, and have highly merited of the public in the arduous office of presiding over education in so great a seminary. As my present object is to discharge, how inadequately soever, a tribute of respect to the memory of Dr. Foster, let me be permitted to express my astonishment that he should be treated as a mere classical scholar, and, by a contrast somewhat invidiously presented, all his other endowments cast into shadow. Forgive the wrong, that, just to his own talents, and faithful to the institution of which he sustained the dignity, he exerted himself by discipline, by reward, by liberal and impartial commendation, to diffuse the splendor of Grecian glory in an age which gave but too many marks of declining taste and vitiated manners. With the classics of our own age and country he was perhaps not so familiar as his distinguished predecessor, though Shakspeare, Milton, Aken-side, and that truly classical poem on Cyder, our English Georgic, were not unfrequently introduced to illustrate similar passages of antiquity, or notice the conformity of kindred genius. Many judicious observations, happily insinuating the principles of a correct and pure taste, and animating to a love of virtue, were suggested daily by Dr. Foster. His favourite,

above all productions of the Roman poetry, was the Georgics, though, in a detached view, he considered many of those parts of Lucretius where the philosopher drops his Epicurean subtleties and soars into the poet, as perfect models in diction and sentimental harmony. He had much esteem for the nervous character and originality of manner of Plautus; but above all was his delight in the simply and sweetly great, the sublime, the ardently patriotic Demosthenes. The force of invention, the chastity of diction, the skill and energy of argument, the powers of composition, the divine enthusiasm of that noblest and most perfect of orators, he felt, he analysed, he represented, in a manner suitable to his strong and acute discrimination, his consummate knowledge of the language, and his true sensibility. He was indeed a lover of truth, virtue, and freedom: the glorious resistance of the Corsicans, and whatever in modern or ancient history could cherish the flame of social duty, the sense of unbending rectitude, openness and simplicity of manners, he was fond of impressing on our minds, and suggesting for our exercises. I speak not as if this were his exclusive praise: others before and since will have their merited portion: but I think it is hardly possible that his zeal in these great points of education can be more than equalled, or his judgment excelled. His memory was great, and, joined with a clear and firm intellect, prevented any embarrassment in his ideas from the immensity of his reading. He was a strict and equal disciplinarian; mild to natural infirmity, which he pitied and screened from the ridicule of youthful companions of quicker parts. Instances have been known of his discovery of talents under unpromising appearances, and giving to such minds the cultivation adapted to differences of temper to peculiarly nice and latent. Severe against all immorality, he was inexorable in his rigour against the fatal meanness of a lie; not fond of the ludicrous, though not insensible to humour. Some may recollect an instance of his commending the ingenuity of a burlesque exercise composed on a serious theme, but at the same time, with Spartan exactness, punishing the fault of having substituted the ridiculous for the useful. He was nearly of the same opinion with Blackwell on the style of the

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New Testament, at least so far as to vindicate many expressions by the best authority that have been hastily suspected of barbarisms. Of the divine morality of those sacred writings, and the advantage of an unmixed authoritative system of morals, he was a strenuous asserter.

He distributed many books as encouragements to the proficiency of his scholars. These were many of them very beautiful and of excellent editions; and though possibly the greater part of them fell amongst those who may not make the highest figure in the world, as industry and exertion often move in a less conspicuous sphere, I believe there are gentlemen now high in public life, one particularly, who can remember with pleasure these honourable trophies.

If his knowledge of the world was not remarkable; if it was not his temper to break forth in vivid and pungent sallies of formidable wit; if he wanted some of those exterior advantages of deportment which boys do not usually learn at school, if their master should happen to possess them, and without which, should they never be acquired, society may be enriched with truer and more lasting ornaments; he had simplicity, a composed self-possession, gravity, and in his heart a source of unaffected benevolence, which never failed to attract the love and esteem of those who are touched by the emanations of goodness.

It is an error, that the disturbances at Eton were insignificant in the time of his predecessor: one of the greatest that ever happened in my time (and I went from the lowest seat in the school very nearly through it) took place under Dr. Barnard: and Dr. Foster was left in the situation of contending against a settled evil, of which the ferment was hardly suppressed.

— incedens per ignes
Suppositos cineri doloso.

The high and deserved celebrity of the school, and the reputation of Dr. Barnard, had immensely filled it: and families of the first rank and fortune gave it even more than usual preference. Sons of such families, in the fervour of youth, the pride of expectation, the ebriety of domestic indulgence, could not bear discipline, nor could such circumstances endure either the evil or the remedy. Absurd exceptions respecting his birth and the business of

his father (who was a man, as I have heard and could partly judge, of strong natural understanding) were cherished; and as similar prejudices have operated in the highest instances, not to have been born a gentleman was supposed to imply want of liberality of manners. In his Essay on Greek Accents not only Bentleyan acuteness and variety of learning are conspicuous, but justness of composition, elegance with spirit, and ingenuous and exemplary candour.

Without the aid of those prejudices (violent in proportion to their absurdity), which might easily (by the vanity of parents and the blind idolatry of the world to birth and fashion) be improved to teach boys a contempt of discipline, the task of public education, faithfully administered, in whatever hands, will, it is to be feared, grow daily more difficult and discouraging, as domestic manners, which must support the influence of public instruction, become generally dissipated.

One circumstance I cannot admit as an advantage to one master or a prejudice to the other: Dr. Barnard's not having been an assistant, and Dr. Foster's having passed through that customary gradation. The late master of Harrow, Dr. Sumner, so elegantly celebrated by his pupil Sir William Jones, was an assistant master of Eton. So was the present very learned and able master, who so well sustains the honour of that rising colony. The office of an assistant master of Eton is very improperly called a drudgery: the teachers of the lowest class (though Dr. Foster was from the first a master in the upper school) necessarily instruct, in the intervals between school hours, pupils of the highest; so that the difference is rather in honours and emoluments, than in the abilities required or the liberality of the employment. Nor is passing through subordinate ranks ever thought to diminish the usefulness or authority of those who are to preside, as they may the better acquire experience and a knowledge of the subjects of their future government.

His exertions cost him dear, and certainly exhausted the vigour of his health, and cut short the expectation of a life endeared to literature and of solid merit. But I cannot, nor will I, think the numbers who yet remember him, as having received their education under his auspices,—allow that

the

the honour of Eton was degraded, or that her real interests, depending on a right system of education, suffered in his hands. What those scholars of his or any of them may be in a public view, is yet somewhat early to pronounce: nor does this so absolutely depend on the ability of the master. They will be useful and respectable members of society, if instructions and example truly adapted to producing that effect can make them so. But in a great and promiscuous seminary there will be fruits of all kinds: and the lessons of the times too strongly counteract those of the preceptor. Yet Eton wants not, nor I trust will ever want, wherewith to support an high and general reputation.

I hope, Sir, you will pardon the prolixity of this defence of a man, whom so good a judge of merit as Dr. Barnard, after experiencing his worth as an assistant, established as his successor. Others better informed may do ampler justice to his memory. L.

MR. URBAN,

FROM the curious plate and description you have given in vol. LIII. p. 902, of the stone bridge at Rouen, I am induced to send you a view of that fine old city, which includes the famous bridge of boats, with the ruins of Matilda's bridge, as they now appear.

"The present structure (says Dr. Ducarel in his Tour) begun in the year 1626, is framed upon nineteen barges, which rise and fall with the flux and reflux of the tide. It is so contrived, that when there is occasion for vessels to pass through, one part of it, by the help of pulleys, turns upon iron rollers over the other part, without the least injury to either. It hath also this farther convenience, that it can be taken to pieces in a few hours, when any danger is apprehended from the winter-floods bringing down large flakes of ice. The expence of keeping this floating bridge in repair is very considerable, as the barges on which it is constructed, as well as the other parts of it, are subject to frequent decay, in-somuch, that it is said to amount, *communibus annis*, to 10,000 livres French; or upwards of 400l. sterling.

"Several attempts were made to repair the old bridge; but the ignorance of the French architects was so great, that they unanimously declared it impossible to rebuild a stone bridge in that place, on account of the depth of the water, and

the rapidity of the river*: whereupon the present floating bridge was constructed in the manner already mentioned."

The old citadel, built by Henry V. is included in the delineation Mr. Urban herewith receives. It stands at the west end of the quay, at the corner of the city walls, and has obtained the appellation of "Le Vieux Palais." It is moated round, and flanked with circular towers on the land side, as it formerly was on that side next to the river Seine; but the latter have of late years been thrown down, and their place is now supplied by a bastion, whose salient angle extends to the water's edge, and, with a parapet and some other out-works, serves for the defence of the city on that side. The communication with this citadel is by means of a draw-bridge, and over the gate thereof are carved the arms of France.

The old castle, exhibited in the former plate, p. 902, which defended the entrance of the bridge, was of very different construction. A. W.

* "Ignorance in the proper methods of building stone bridges in tide-rivers," Dr. Ducarel adds, "was not confined to the French architects of those times. In the year 1735, when a design was in agitation for erecting a bridge at Westminster, some persons were sent over to Paris, to consult upon that head with Monsieur Gautier, the French king's architect, who, exclusive of several undoubted proofs which he had given of his great skill in architecture, had published a very elaborate treatise on the method of constructing bridges, and had actually designed and superintended the building of two very fine ones. This gentleman, when he was told that the intended bridge was to be built in a tide-river, and in a part of it where the water ebbed and flowed near 14 feet every tide, declared, as his opinion, that the legs or piers could not be built of stone, as the only method he knew, of laying the foundation of such piers under water, was by means of a batterdeaux, which would keep out the water of a current, or any column of water coming down the river whilst the excavation was digging, but could not defend the works against a flux of tide coming up from sea. In this opinion he was joined by several other able architects, both at home and abroad. However, notwithstanding this discouragement, the laying the foundation of the piers of that bridge within the bed of the river Thames, was readily undertaken, and successfully executed, by Messrs. Andrews Jelfe, and Samuel Tufnell, of Westminster, masons, by means of a caisson, invented and constructed by the ingenious Mr. James King, of St. Martin's-lane, carpenter."

MR.

MR. URBAN,

THE late Catalogue of the Works of Hogarth (published by Mr. Walpole, and afterwards enlarged by Mr. Nichols) having considerably promoted the sale of those performances, I send you as perfect a List of Plates from the Paintings of Sir Joshua Reynolds as I have been able to compile. A first sketch of this kind must necessarily prove imperfect; and yet, by ascertaining in some measure the number of Prints already made from our modern Raphael, it may facilitate the labour of his Collectors, and thereby prove the means of putting money into the pockets of his Engravers, who deserve every kind of encouragement.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

March 5.

An Alphabetical Catalogue of Prints after the Paintings of Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

Plates from Paintings by Sir Joshua Reynolds.													183		
A.		Size of Pictures.		Engravers.		Price.		Size of Pictures.		Engravers.		Price.			
						£.	d.					£.	d.		
Anson, Lord	-	Head	-	J. A. Walford	0	3	0	Bunbury, Henry, Esq.	-	Head	-	Blackmore	0	5	0
Ancaster, Mary Duchefs of	-	Ditto	-	Houffon	0	3	0	Blake, Lady Arabella (now Mrs. Boscawen)	-	W. L.	-	Dixon	0	15	0
Aiton, Rev. Thomas	-	Ditto	-	M ^r . A. dell	0	5	0	Baddley, Mrs.	-	Head	-	Hugh	0	5	0
Albemarle, George Earl of	-	Ditto	-	Fisher	0	5	0	Burke, Edmund, Esq.	-	Ditto	-	J. A. Walford	0	5	0
Augusta, her Royal Highness Princess	-	Ditto	-	M ^r . A. dell	0	5	0	Broughton, Lady	-	W. L.	-	T. Walford	0	15	0
Amherst, Sir Jefferey (now Lord)	-	Half Length	-	J. A. Walford	0	7	6	Buccleugh, Duchefs of, Elizabeth	-	Ditto	-	J. A. Walford	0	15	0
Ancafter, Duchefs of	-	Whole Length	-	Dixon	0	15	0	Boy with a Dog	-	Head	-	Dean	0	5	0
Abington, Mrs.	-	Ditto	-	J. A. Walford	0	15	0	Beattie, Dr. James	-	H. L.	-	J. A. Walford	0	5	6
Armstrong, Dr.	-	Head	-	Fisher	0	5	0	Banks, Joseph, Esq.	-	Ditto	-	Dixson	0	7	6
Ancrum, Lady, afterw. Marchionefs of Lethian	-	Ditto	-	Finlayfon	0	5	0	Bouverie, the Hon. Mr. Son	-	W. L.	-	J. A. Walford	0	15	0
Abington, Mrs.	-	Head	-	Juddins	0	5	0	Bunbury, Mrs.	-	H. L.	-	Ditto	0	7	6
Agnes, St.	-	Ditto	-	Chambers	0	5	0	Boy with a Book	-	Head	-	Dean	0	5	0
Ariadne	-	Ditto	-	Dugbey	0	5	0	Bedford, Duke of, Lt. Henry, Lt. William	-	W. L.	-	Smith	0	10	6
Abercorn, Earl of	-	W. L.	-	Dean	0	5	0	Russell, and Miss Vernon	-	Boys School, Mr. John and Mr. Henry Gawler	-	Ditto	0	5	0
14								Bampfylde, Lady	-	W. L.	-	T. Walford	0	15	0
B.															
Bonfoy, Mrs.	-	H. L.	-	M ^r . A. dell	0	5	0	Belgloze, Count	-	Head	-	Jacob	0	5	0
Bower, Archibald, Esq.	-	Head	-	Faber	0	5	0	Barrington, Admiral	-	Ditto	-	Earlson	0	5	0
Berkeley, Elizabeth Countefs of	-	Ditto	-	M ^r . A. dell	0	5	0	Beaumont, Miss, in the Character of Una	-	W. L.	-	T. Walford	0	5	0
Bastard, Mr.	-	Ditto	-	Ditto	0	5	0	Beaumont, Lady	-	Head	-	Smith	0	5	0
Boscawen, Hon. Edward (Admiral)	-	W. L.	-	Ditto	0	10	6	Burke, Edmund	-	Ditto	-	Hardy	0	5	0
Barrington, Mr. the Hon.	-	Head	-	Houffon	0	5	0	Bath, William Pulteney, Earl of	-	H. L.	-	M ^r . A. dell	0	5	0
Boy eating Grapes, &c.	-	Ditto	-	Spilbury	0	5	0	Barretti, Joseph	-	Head	-	Watts	0	7	6
Bunbury, Lady Sarah	-	W. L.	-	Fisher	1	1	0	Ditto	-	Ditto	-	Hardy	0	5	0
Bunbury, Lady Sarah and Charles Fox	-	Ditto	-	J. A. Walford	0	15	0	Burke, Dr. Joseph, Archbishop of Tuam	-	H. L.	-	Bridges	0	5	0
Bunbury, Sir Charles	-	Head	-	Morris	0	5	0	Beggar Boy	-	Head	-				
								36							

C.	Size of Pictures.	Engravers.	Price.
	d.	£. s. d.	
Chambers, Lady of Sir William	Head	M ^r . Adell	0 5 0
Charteris, Francis, Esq.	Ditto	Houston	0 5 0
Cumberland, his R. H. William Duke of	Ditto	Fisher	0 5 0
Carlisle, Frederick Howard, Earl of	W. H.	Spilbury	0 7 6
Collyer, Mr.	Head	J ^a . Watson	0 7 6
Conventry, Countess of	H. L.	Ditto	0 5 0
Camden, Charles Pratt, Lord	W. L.	Hafre	0 7 6
Another, Ditto	Ditto	Ravenet	0 7 6
Another, Ditto	Ditto		0 7 6
Cholmondeley, Mrs.	H. L.	M ^r . Adell	0 5 0
Cardrofs, Lord, afterwards Earl of Buchan	Head	Finlayson	0 5 0
Chalmers, Miss, afterwards Mrs. Hall	W. L.	J ^a . Watson	0 15 0
Cuff, Sir John	Ditto	Ditto	0 15 0
Crewes, the two Miss	H. L.	Dixon	0 7 6
Cholmondeley, Miss Frances	W. L.	Marcbi	0 7 6
Carpenter, Lady Almeria	Head	J ^a . Watson	0 7 6
Cornwallis, Countess	H. L.	Ditto	0 5 0
Conway, the Hon. Hugh, Son to the Earl of Hertford	Head	Fisher	0 7 6
Crews, Mr. and Mrs.	2 Ditto	Marcbi	0 10 6
Carlisle, Countess Caroline Gower	H. L.	J ^a . Watson	0 7 6
Colman, George, Esq.	Head	Marcbi	0 10 6
Crews, Master, as K. Henry VIII.	W. L.	Smith	0 7 6
Cupid, Covent-Garden	Head	Dixon	0 5 0
Cumberland, D. of, his R. H. Henry Frederick W. L.	Head	T. Watson	0 15 0
Crews, Mrs.	Ditto	Watson	0 15 0
Captive	Head	Smith	0 5 0
Cartouch	Ditto	Dean	0 5 0
Cardiff, John Stuart, Lord	Ditto	Fisher	0 5 0
Canack, Mrs.	W. L.	Smith	0 15 0
Cupid sleeping	Ditto		0 6 0
Crofties, Lady	Ditto	Dobgby	0 15 0
Cavendish, Lord Richard	H. L.	Dickinson	0 5 0
Cupid in the Clouds	Ditto	Smith	0 5 0
Chambers, Sir William	Ditto	W. Green	0 5 0
Size of Pictures.	Engravers.	Price.	
Campbell, Miss	H. L.	W. Green	0 7 6
Cumberland, Anne, Ducheſs of	W. L.	J ^a . Watson	0 15 0
Child ſleeping	Ditto	Dobgby	0 6 0
Charity	Ditto	Facin	0 7 6
Compton, Lady Elizabeth, now Lady G. } Cavendiſh	Ditto	Green	0 15 0
Clinton, Lady, Catherine Pelham	Ditto	Ditto	0 15 0
Cupid's painting		Hayward	0 15 0
41			
Dawſon, Lady Anne	D.		
Devonſhire, William Duke of	H. L.	M ^r . Adell	0 5 0
Day, Mrs. afterwards Lady Fenoulhet	Head	Faber	0 7 6
Down, Viſcount, Henry Pleydell	Ditto	M ^r . Adell	0 5 0
Davidſon, Miſs, with a Lamb	Ditto	Fisher	0 5 0
Drummond, Robert, Archbiſhop of York	H. L.	Dixon	0 5 0
Devonſhire, William Cavendiſh, Duke of	Head	J ^a . Watson	0 5 0
Damer, Hon. Miſs	H. L.	Smith	0 5 0
Dalkeith, Charles William Henry, Earl of	H. L.	Ditto	0 5 0
Dreſs, a Boy in the Titan	W. L.	V. Green	0 3 0
Delme, Lady Betty	W. L.	Dian	0 15 0
Dyer, Mr. Samuel, F. R. S.	Head	Green	0 7 6
Dionyſius the Areopagite	Ditto	Marcbi	0 2 6
13		Juſter	
Eſſex, Frances William, Counteſs of	Head	M ^r . Adell	0 5 0
Edgecumbe, Lord, George	H. L.	Fisher	0 5 0
Edgecumbe, Hon. Richard	Head	Dickinson	0 5 0
Errol, Earl of, William Boyd	W. L.	T. Watson	0 15 0
4			
Fitzwilliam, Lady Charlotte	Head	M ^r . Adell	0 5 0
Portſeue, Lady	H. L.	Ditto	0 5 0
Fisher, Kitty	Head	Fisher	0 5 0
Another, Ditto	Ditto	Houſon	0 5 0

List of Plates from Paintings by Sir Joshua Reynolds. 785

	Size of Picture.	Engraver.	Price.		Size of Picture.	Engraver.	Price.
Fish, Miss Charlotte	-	H. L.	£. 4. 6	Hastings, Lady Selina—Arms across, leaning on a Table	Head	Husson	£. 4. 6
Foote, Samuel, Esq.	-	Head	0 5 0	Howard, General	Ditto	Fisher	0 5 0
Fletcher, Sir Robert	-	Ditto	0 7 0	Hope, Mrs.	Ditto	Mc Ardell	0 5 0
Fitzpatrick, Lady Gertrude	-	W. L.	0 6 0	Hervey, the Hon. Augustus, afterwards Earl of Bristol	H. L.	Fisher	0 5 0
Ditto, Sitting Figure	-	Ditto	0 5 0	Hastings, Governor, Warren	Ditto	T. Walfen	0 5 0
Fitzgerald, James, Earl of Kildare	-	H. L.	0 5 0	Herbert, Master, in the Character of Bacchus	W. L.	Smith	0 7 6
Faith	-	W. L.	0 7 6	Hawkefworth, Dr. John	Head	Ta. Walfen	0 5 0
Fortitude	-	Ditto	0 7 6	Hartley, Mrs.	Ditto	Marichi	0 7 6
13				Horneck, Miss, now Mrs. Gwyn	W. L.	Dunbar	0 7 6
Gautier, Monsieur, à Paris	-	Head	0 5 0	Hutchenfon, Right Hon. John Hely, &c.	H. L.	Ta. Walfen	0 7 6
Granby, John, Marquis of	-	H. L.	0 5 0	Herbert, Lady Elizabeth, and Son	W. L.	Dean	0 7 6
Greville, Miss, afterwards Mrs. Crewes, and her Brother, in the Characters of Cupid and Psyche	-	W. L.	0 10 6	Howard, Lady Caroline	Ditto	Gwyn	0 7 6
Gower, Earl, Granville	-	H. L.	0 5 0	Herbert, Lady Harriot	H. L.	Ditto	0 7 6
Granby, Marq. of, and Horfe	-	W. L.	0 15 0	Holiday, Lady Jane	W. L.	Ditto	0 15 0
Gidcon, Lady, Maria	-	Head	0 5 0	Harding, Mrs.	H. L.	T. Walfen	0 7 6
Gordon, Duchefs of, Jane	-	Ditto	0 5 0	Harrington, Countefs of	W. L.	P. Green	0 15 0
Carl, Strawberry	-	Ditto	0 5 0	Harrifon, Sir Thomas	H. L.	Fisher	0 7 6
Gawler, Mr. John	-	Ditto	0 5 0	Hebe	W. L.	Jacobi	0 7 6
Girl with a Mug	-	Ditto	0 3 6	Hope	Ditto	Faciuf	0 7 6
Goldsmith, Dr. Oliver	-	Ditto	0 7 6	Hood, Lord	H. L.	J. Jones	0 7 6
Galway, Mrs. and Child	-	Ditto	0 5 0	13			
Garrick, David	-	Ditto	0 5 0	Jacob, Son of the Hon. Mr. Beauverie	W. L.	Mc Ardell	0 5 0
Ditto between Tragedy and Comedy	-	H. L.	0 10 6	Johnfon, Lady Charlotte	Kit Car	Ta. Walfen	0 5 0
Ditto in the Character of Kately	-	Head	0 5 0	Irwin, Mrs.	Head	Ditto	0 5 0
Greenaway, Miss	-	Ditto	0 5 0	Johnfon, Samuel (L.L. D.)	Ditto	Ditto	0 7 6
Gibbon, Edward, Esq.	-	Ditto	0 3 6	Ditto	Ditto	Hall	0 5 0
Gardener, Mrs.	-	W. L.	0 3 6	Jupiter, Infant	W. L.	Doughby	0 7 6
18				Jenyns, Soame, Esq.	Head	Smith	0 7 6
Hyndford, Jane, Countefs of	-	H. L.	0 7 6	Jagran, Hon. Lady Frances	Ditto	Dickinson	0 5 0
Horneck, Mrs.	-	Head	0 5 0	Justice	W. L.	Smith	0 7 6
Hardwicke, Earl, two Daughters of	-	W. L.	0 7 6	10		Faciuf	0 7 6

	Size of Pictures.	Engravers.	Price.		Size of Pictures.	Engravers.	Price.	
			£.	d.			£.	d.
Kildare, James, Earl of	H. L.	McArdell	0	7	Manchester, Elizabeth, Duchefs of	W. L.	J. Wafon	0 15
Kildare, Emily, Countefs of	Ditto	Ditto	0	6	Montagu, Mrs.	H. L.	Smith	0 7
Keppl, the Hon. Auguftus (now Vife.)	W. L.	Fisher	0	10	Melbourne and Child, Lady, Elizabeth	W. L.	T. Wafon	0 15
Kingsley, William, Efq.	Head	Houfon	0	5	Mordaunt, Mrs.	Head	Smith	0 5
Kennedy, Mrs.	H. L.	T. Wafon	0	7	Mercury, Blackguard	Ditto	Dean	0 5
Kent, Mrs.	Ditto	Dean	0	7	Man, an Old	Ditto	J. Wafon	0 5
Kaufman, Angelica	Head	Bertolucci	0	7	Montagu, Lady Caroline	W. L.	Smith	0 5
Keppl, the Hon. Auguftus (now Vife.)	Ditto	Dagby	0	7	Monckton, Hon. Mifs	Ditto	Jacobi	0 15
King George III.	W. L.	Dickfon	1	5	Mafters, Mrs.	Ditto	Smith	0 15
Keppl, Lady Elizabeth (afterwards Marchionefs of Taviftock)	Ditto	Fisher	0	5	Mafon, William (M. A.)	Head	Dagby	0 7
Kemble, Mifs (Sifter to Mrs. Siddons)	Head	J. Jones	0	5	Mannets, Lady Louife	W. L.	Gros	0 15
Lucas, Charles, M. D.	Head	McArdell	0	5	Macperfon, the Author	Head	Bertolucci	0 15
Lockhart, John, Efq.	H. L.	Ditto	0	5	Mathew, Mr.	Ditto	Dickfon	0 15
L'gonier, Lord, on Horfeback	W. L.	Fisher	0	10	Meyer, Mifs, in the Character of Hebe	Head	Fisher	0 5
Lady with Flowers	Kit Cat	Spilbury	0	7	Mufe, Mifs	Ditto	Fisher	0 5
Lady, playing on a Guittar	Head	Fisher	0	5	Montagu, Lady Elizabeth, afterwards Du- chefs of Buccleugh	Ditto	McArdell	0 5
Lewifham, Vife. George Legge	Ditto	Spilbury	0	5	Markham, Dr. (now Abp. of York)	Ditto	Fisher	0 5
Leflie, Lady Mary	W. L.	Ditto	0	10	Marlborough, Charles Spencer, Duke of	Ditto	Houfon	0 5
Lee, Lady Betty	Ditto	Fisher	0	7	Melbourne, Lady, Elizabeth	H. L.	Fenlyfon	0 15
Lafcelles, Mrs. and her Child	Ditto	J. Wafon	0	10	Morant, Mr.	Head	J. Tenning	0 3
Love, Hope nurling	H. L.	Fisher	0	7	Muff, a Girl with	Ditto	Tenfor	0 5
Leland, Dr.	Head	Dean	0	5	Marchi, Giufeppe	Ditto	Spilbury	0 7
Leinfier, Duchefs Dowager of	Ditto	Dickfon	0	5	26			
Legge, the Hon. William	Ditto	Spilbury	0	5	Northumberland, Elizabeth Percy, Countefs of	W. L.	Houfon	0 7
Le-car, King	Ditto	Marchi	0	3	Northumberland, Earl of, Hagh Smithfon	Ditto	Fisher	0 7
Lothian, Marchionefs of	Ditto	Spilbury	0	5	Northumberland, Countefs of	Ditto	Ditto	0 7
Madons	Head	Blackmore	0	5	Newton, Dr. Bifhop of Briftol	H. L.	Wafon	0 7
Mudge, Rev. Zachary	Ditto	J. Wafon	0	5	O.			
Marlborough, Duchefs of, and her Daughter	H. L.	Ditto	0	7	O'Brien, Nelly	H. L.	J. Wafon	0 7
Another, Ditto	Ditto	Houfon	0	7	Ditto, in Profile	Ditto	Dixon	0 7
					Oliver, Mifs	Head	Marchi	0 5
					Omiah	W. L.	Jacobi	0 15

P.	Size of Picture.	Engravers.	Price. £. s. d.
Pulteney, William, Earl of Bath	H. L.	<i>McArdell</i>	0 5 0
Paine, James, Esq. and his Son	Ditto	<i>Ja. Watson</i>	0 7 6
Powell, Miss	Head	<i>Houffon</i>	0 7 6
Price, Miss	Ditto	<i>Ja. Watson</i>	0 5 0
Pembroke, Countess of, and her Son, the Hon. George Herbert	H. L.	<i>Dixon</i>	0 5 0
Pembroke, Earl of	Ditto	<i>Ditto</i>	0 5 0
Another Earl and Countess of Pembroke, and their Son, 1773	H. L.	<i>Ja. Watson</i>	0 7 6
Percy, Thomas, D.D. (now Bp. of Dromore)	Head	<i>Dickinson</i>	0 5 0
Parker, Hon. Mrs.	W. H.	<i>T. Watson</i>	0 15 0
Palmer, Miss Theophila	Head	<i>G. Scudamore</i>	0 5 0
Ditto	Ditto	<i>Smith</i>	0 5 0
Paterfon, Mr. John	Ditto	<i>T. Watson</i>	0 5 0
Pelham, Mrs.	W. L.	<i>Dickinson</i>	0 5 0
Praying, a little Boy, Samuel	Ditto	<i>Dean</i>	0 7 6
Pawlet, Lady Catherine	Ditto	<i>Smith</i>	0 7 6
Palmer, Miss	Head	<i>Doughty</i>	0 5 0
Prudence	W. L.	<i>Facijs</i>	0 7 6
17			
Reynolds, Sir Joshua	Head	<i>Ja. Watson</i>	0 7 6
Reynolds, Samuel, S. T. P.	H. L.	<i>McArdell</i>	0 5 0
Rusell, Lady Caroline, afterwards Duchess of Marlborough	Ditto	<i>Ditto</i>	0 5 0
Rodney, Admiral, Lord (George)	Ditto	<i>Ja. Watson</i>	0 5 0
Robinson, Dr. Rich. Bishop of Kildare, and afterwards Primate of all Ireland	Ditto	<i>Houffon</i>	0 5 0
Roches, Earl of, John Leslie	Ditto	<i>McArdell</i>	0 7 6
Reading, an Old Man	Head	<i>Okey</i>	0 3 6
Resignation, an Old Man in the Character of	H. L.	<i>T. Watson</i>	0 7 6
Robertson, Dr. William	Ditto	<i>Dixon</i>	0 7 6
Another Head, Ditto	Ditto	<i>Hall</i>	0 2 6
Romney, Lord	W. L.	<i>Finlayson</i>	0 5 0
Rockingham, Charles Watson, Marquis of	Ditto	<i>Fisher</i>	0 7 6
Reynolds, Sir Joshua	Head	<i>Sherwin</i>	0 5 0
Rogers, Mr. Charles	Head	<i>Ryland</i>	0 7 6
Rodney, Admiral (now Lord)	H. L.	<i>Dickinson</i>	0 15 0
Rutland, Isabella, Duchess of	W. L.	<i>V. Green</i>	0 7 6
Reynolds, Sir Joshua	H. L.	<i>Ditto</i>	0 7 6
Sackville, Lord George (now Vice.)	H. L.	<i>McArdell</i>	0 5 0
Sterne, Laurence, M. A.	Ditto	<i>Fisher</i>	0 5 0
Saunders, Sir Charles	Ditto	<i>McArdell</i>	0 5 0
Stringer, Laurence, Esq.	Head	<i>Houffon</i>	0 5 0
Stratford, William Wentworth, Earl of	Ditto	<i>McArdell</i>	0 5 0
Spencer, Countess, Georgiana, and her Daughter	H. L.	<i>Ja. Watson</i>	0 7 6
Stanhope, Lady Ann (De la Val)	W. L.	<i>Finlayson</i>	0 15 0
Spencer, Lady Charles	Head	<i>Ja. Watson</i>	0 5 0
Scarfale, Lady, and her Son. C. Coyle	H. L.	<i>T. Watson</i>	0 5 0
Spencer, Lady	Head	<i>Smith</i>	0 5 0
Schenderlin, Madam	Ditto	<i>Dickinson</i>	0 7 6
Sheridan, Mrs.	W. H.	<i>Ditto</i>	0 7 6
Spencer, Lady Charles	H. L.	<i>Sudius</i>	0 5 0
Sophia, her Royal Highness Princess	W. L.	<i>Ja. Watson</i>	0 3 0
Sefton, the careful	Head	<i>Smith</i>	0 5 0
Sefton, Lady (Elizabeth Stanhope)	Ditto	<i>Ja. Watson</i>	0 5 0
Student, the	Ditto	<i>Smith</i>	0 5 0
Stewart, Andrew, Esq.	W. L.	<i>T. Watson</i>	0 5 0
Salisbury, Countess of (Lady Mary Hill)	Ditto	<i>V. Green</i>	0 15 0
Son of Henry Bunbury, Esq.	H. L.	<i>Hayward</i>	0 5 0
Shipley, Dr. Jonathan, Bishop of St. Asaph	Head	<i>Smith</i>	0 5 0
Siddons, Mrs.	W. L.	<i>Hayward</i>	0 15 0
Turner, Mrs. H.	H. L.	<i>McArdell</i>	0 5 0
Trapaud, Mrs.	Head	<i>Spillbury</i>	0 5 0
Tavilock, Marq. of, Francis Russell	H. L.	<i>Ja. Watson</i>	0 7 6
Townshend, Right Hon. Charles	Head	<i>Dixie</i>	0 5 0

Size of Pictures.	Engravers.	Price.	W.	Size of Pictures.	Engravers.	Price.
		£. s. d.				£. s. d.
Talbot, Countess, Charlotte Hill	W. L.		Walpole, Hon. Horace,	H. L.	Mr. Arden	0 5 0
Titchfield, Marquis of, William Henry Bentinck	Ditto	0 15 0	Waldgrave, Countess (now Duchesse of Gloucester)	Head	Ditto	0 5 0
Temple, Earl (Richard Grenville)	H. L.	0 7 6	Woodward, Henry, Comedian	Ditto	Houfen	0 5 0
Townshend, Lady, and Sisters	W. L.	1 11 6	Wood, the Children in the	H. L.	J. A. Watson	0 5 0
Thurlow, Lord Chancellor, Edward	H. L.	0 13 0	Wynyard, Miss	Head	Finlayson	0 5 0
Townshend, Lady Montgomery	W. L.	0 15 0	Watson, Dr. Joseph	Ditto	Smith	0 5 0
Tavistock, Marchioness	Ditto	0 15 0	Williams, Mr.	W. L.	Dean	0 5 0
Trautaud, Mrs. 1762	Head	0 15 0	Wynne, Sir John	Ditto	Ditto	
Tarleton, Colonel	W. L.	0 7 6	Ditto	Ditto	T. Watson	
Temperance	Ditto	0 7 6	Waldgraves, three Ladies	H. L.	V. Green	1 3 0
			Watson, Rev. Thomas	Head	Hedges	0 5 0
Ugolino, Count	H. L.	0 15 0	Wales, his Royal Highness Prince of Wales	W. L.	Hayward	
Venus, chiding Cupid for having learned to cast Accounts	Ditto	0 15 0				
			Y.			
			York, Lord Archbishop of, Dr. Markham	H. L.	Smith	0 7 6

* * We shall be obliged to any of our Correspondents for Corrections and Amplifications of the foregoing Catalogue.

MR. URBAN,

In answer to your Correspondent's question, In what part of the Highlands of Scotland are found that distinct class of people whom he calls Sheelers? I answer, near Sir Robert Clifton's lead mines.

"We saw some sheeling huts; and here the laffes living and multi-plying in a state of nature much like their cattle, produce a plentiful race of bastards in the luffy health of nature, but though lawless, are a hardy and useful breed of people, who have no settled habitations, &c." From a MS. not yet printed.

If your correspondent * * from *Eden/sale*, in your vol. XXf. p. 407, be living, and would favour you with his correct MS. of *Erdelwicke's*

Staffordshire, or a transcript or collation of it, he would much oblige many of your Antiquarian correspondents.

In Whitechapel church-yard, at the W. end of the church, is an altar-tomb, inscribed to the memory of Arundell Westfield, esq; of Whitechapel, who died Sept. 27, 1728, aged 78.

Anne, his wife, Sept. 14, 1742; 70.

Elizabeth, their youngest daughter, Dec. 20, 1742; 31.

Robert, their son, of Mile-End, May 4, 1776; 75.

Anne, their daughter, of Cheshunt, co. Herts, Aug. 29, 1783; 76. Yours, &c. P. Q.

21. *The Epistolary Correspondence, Visitation Charges, Speeches, and Miscellanies, of the Right Reverend Francis Atterbury, D.D. Lord Bishop of Rochester. With Historical Notes. Volume the Third. 8vo. (Continued from p. 121.)*

A FEW detached extracts from the familiar Epistles of Atterbury will not be disagreeable to such of our readers as have not yet seen the collection from which we take them.

"Dr. Kennet's book* is now come out also against me, full of scurrility and bitter railing, and yet dedicated to the Archbishop, by the Archbishop's own allowance, at the very time that such complaints are thrown out against me for my unchristian temper.—When your Lordship† sees it, you will find the most consummate piece of impudence that has appeared in the world for many years. But, being impudence on the right side, it will not only be accepted, but applauded. It is near 400 pages; and is but one part of several that are to follow. But I thank God, if the rest are to be like this, I have no apprehensions that the cause will be in the least mischieved by them; for I have read this book over carefully, and find not a syllable in it that seems to affect my principles, which I cannot clearly and fully answer; and will do so as fast as I can."

"Dr. Radcliffe was taken ill on Wednesday last, with something like a pleurisy; neglected it, and drank a bottle of wine at Sir Justinian Isham's on Thursday, and took to his bed on Friday; and is now so ill that it is scarce thought he will live longer than to-morrow. The Dean of Canterbury and Mr. Whistfield were his confessors. He sent for them, and desired them to assist him. He hath, by a will made two days ago, disposed of the greatest part of his estate to charity; and several thousand pounds, they tell me, he gives for the relief of sick seamen set ashore."

"There are now hopes that Dr. Radcliffe may escape. Charles Bernard hath taken an hundred ounces of blood from him; and he yesterday took a strange resolution of being removed to Kensington, notwithstanding his weakness. From this the pressing intreaties of all his friends could not divert him. So, in the warmest time of day, he rose, and was carried by four men in a chair to Kensington, whither he got with difficulty, having fainted away in his chair.—Being put to bed, he fell asleep immediately, and waked wonderfully altered, and it is concluded now that he may do very well.

* "Ecclesiastical Synods and Parliamentary Convocations in the Church of England, historically stated, and justly vindicated from the Misrepresentations of Mr. Atterbury. Part I." † Bp. Trelawny.

GENT. MAG. March, 1724.

So that the town-physicians, who expected to share his practice, begin now to think themselves disappointed."

"Dr. Radcliffe is past all danger; his escape is reckoned next to miraculous. It hath made him not only very serious, but very devout. The person who hath read prayers to him often (and particularly this day) tells me, he never saw a man more in earnest. The Queen asked Mr. Bernard how he did; and when he told her that "he was "ungovernable and would observe no rules," she answered, "that then nobody had reason "to take any thing ill from him, since it "was plain he used other people no worse "than he used himself."

"Dr. Radcliffe carried his cause yesterday against the apothecary. The Solicitor-General was so well again as to appear for him in it. Two days before, a play was acted, wherein the Doctor was extremely ridiculed upon that head of his quarrel with the apothecary. A great number of persons of quality were present; among the rest, the Dukes of Marlborough, and the maids of honour. The passages where the Doctor was affronted were received with the utmost applause." [Qu. what play was this?]

"Mr. St. Evremond died renouncing the Christian religion. Yet the Church of Westminster thought fit, in honour to his memory, to give his body room in the Abbey, and to allow him to be buried there gratis, as far as the Chapter were concerned, though he left eight hundred pounds sterling behind him; which is thought every way an unaccountable piece of management. Sarré buried him roundly, and hoped that his brother would rise to life eternal. Dr. Birch professed to be at the charge of the funeral, on the account of the old acquaintance between St. Evremond and his father Waller; but; that proffer not being accepted, is resolved to have the honour of laying a marble stone upon his grave."

"I have inclosed to your Lordship the last verses St. Evremond made, a few days before his death; which are remarkable for nothing but his hardness in dying professedly of Epicurus's religion. They are called here his *dernieres soupîres*. [Qu. if ever printed?] They did not hinder one of the prebendaries from burying him."

"An epitaph, written by Dr. Garth, on St. Evremond, is to be put up in the Abbey, if the Bishop will suffer it, where St. Evremond is commended for his indifference to all religion. I have given the Bishop this night (by a sure hand) notice of it, that he may not say he was surpris'd into a consent, which will indeed be very scandalous."

"The Bishop of Bath and Wells* has resolved to delay his confirmation yet three or

* Dr. Hooper.

four

four months, under pretence of adjusting dilapidations at St. Asaph, and for such other sham reasons; whereas the true and manifest one is, the keeping the præcentorship from your Lordship so long, and the enjoying the profits both of that and his deanery of Canterbury and his two bishopricks together.—Surely this rapacious dealing must sink his character at last, and lessen the regard of all mankind for him. Since he was Bishop of St. Asaph, he hath had the greatest luck in the world, in making as much of the leaden mines as the former Bishop had made in many years. I suppose they have lately sprung a new vein there, and he is willing to see whether it will prosper or not. In the mean time, I can assure your Lordship that a fine of 800*l.* waits for him at Wells, on the account of a lease which the late Bishop had agreed to renew, but had not time to sign and seal it. I have computed the whole profits he will make of all his preferments, from the time of his nomination to St. Asaph to that of his intended confirmation into Wells, and they do not amount to less than 3600 pounds in one year. Much good may do him with the profit and the scandal of them!

"I beg your Lordship (if the book is come down to Exon) to read the "Tale of a Tub:" for, bating the profaneness of it in some places, it is a book to be valued, being an original in its kind, full of wit, humour, good sense, and learning. It comes from Christ Church; and a good part of it is written in defence of Mr. Boyle against Wotton and Bentley. The town is wonderfully pleased with it."

"The authors of "A Tale of a Tub" are now supposed generally at Oxford to be one Smith, and one Phillips; the first a student, the second a commoner, of Christ Church."

"The author of "A Tale of a Tub" is not as yet known; and if it be the man I guess, he hath reason to conceal himself, because of the profane strokes in that piece, which would do his reputation and interest in the world more harm than the wit can do him good. I think your Lordship hath found out a very proper employment for his pen, which he would execute very happily. Nothing can please more than that book doth here at London."

"When I wrote about Dr. Jane's pretensions to succeed in the deanery of Wells, I little thought that it would have fallen to the share of Dean Grahme, and much less that I should, by that means, be any way a gainer. But so it hath happened. For yesterday I received a message from Sec. Hedges; and, upon my attending him this morning, he told me that the Queen had resolved to give me the deanery of Carlisle; and he introduced me to kiss the Queen's hand for it this evening; from which I am come this moment, to give your Lordship an account

of it. Nothing could be further from my thoughts than such a preferment, which gives me an higher station in the world, and but very little (after the necessary deductions made) to support it. However, as it is a mark of her Majesty's favour and goodness to me, I did and do accept it very thankfully."

"Dr. Radcliffe's noble design for enlarging the Bodley Library goes on. The intended scheme is, to build out, from the middle window of the Selden part, a room of ninety feet long, and as high as the Selden part is, and under it to build a library for Exeter College, upon whose ground it must stand. Exeter College has consented, upon condition that not only a library be built for them, but some lodgings also, which must be pulled down to make room for this new design, be rebuilt. The University thinks of furnishing that part of the charge; and Dr. Radcliffe has readily proffered to furnish the rest; and withall, after he has perfected the building, to give 100*l.* for ever, to furnish it with books.—Here, at Christ Church, I have built a handsome repository for Dean Aldrich's books; having set up a new gallery for that purpose at the farther end of our library, which runs across it, and returns about twenty-five feet on each side, and will completely hold the noble legacy he left us, and shew it to the greatest advantage."

Mr. Moore, named in p. 89*, was secretary to Bp. Atterbury, and (as we have been informed by a correspondent) uncle to the late Dr. Moore, who was born in Carolina, and sent hither, a boy, in the year 1702, for education.—It is remarkable that he was on his passage in the great November storm, and had the quickest passage, it is said, ever known.—Mr. Tho. Moore had some place belonging to the collegiate church of Westminster, which may probably be mentioned in the inscription on a mural monument to his memory in the eastern cloister of the Abbey, where he was buried.

In p. 160, note *, the Lord Treasurer was Lord Godolphin.

George Plaxton, M. A. mentioned in p. 343, was rector of Berwick in Elmet, co. York, 1703¹; and before that, of Kinardsey and Donnington, co. Salop; being the sixth rector of the former, and fourth of the latter, from the Reformation. He held the latter thirteen years from 1690, and communicated to the Royal Society² an account of the longevity, &c. of the inhabitants of both

¹ Thoresby, Duc. Leod. 235.

² N^o 316.

these parishes. He had also prepared an account of Berwick in Elmet³, but going into the South, and behaving imprudently, went to ruin⁴. An intimate friend of Ralph Thoresby, whose Museum he enriched with various presents⁵, among the rest a piece of the royal oak, which grew in his parish of Donnington⁶, and Cha. I.'s last handkerchief on the scaffold⁷, also a clog⁸, or Staffordshire almanack. He married Alice, daughter of Abraham Perrot, gentleman, who died in 1709, by whom he had William, of the Temple, George, of London, John, a clerk, Anastasia, married to Thomas Perrot, clerk, and Anne, who died in 1714⁹.

In the second note in p. 350, "Dr. Butler" is a misprint for "Boulter."

P. 544, note. For "Dr. Smalridge," read "Dr. Boulter, Dean of Christ Church, afterwards Primate of Ireland."

P. 550. Mr. Cholmondeley, publisher in Holborn (who had been apprehended for publishing a portrait of Atterbury), after an examination before the Secretary of State, June 24, 1732, was discharged.

23. *Orlando Furioso; Translated from the Italian of Lodovico Ariosto; with Notes. By John Hoole. In Five Volumes. 8vo. 1783.*

THIS work ought sooner to have been noticed; but it is never too late to recommend to our readers a translation that does honour to our country, and is such as might reasonably be expected from the translator of Tasso and Metastasio.

The beauties and faults of the Furioso, which has procured to its author the appellation of DIVINE, are too well known to be here discussed. Nor shall we trace the remote sources of chivalry, from which it was drawn, or refer to the *Morgante Maggiore* of Pulci, and the *Orlando Innamorato* of Boyardo, on which, particularly the latter, it was founded. Confining ourselves, as our limits require, to the present version, we shall only observe, of the two English translations that have preceded it,

that Sir John Harrington's, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, antique as it is, is more known, and has more merit, with many good judges, than Mr. Hoole seems disposed to allow it; and not the least is its retaining the same form of versification as the original. Of the other translation nothing more need be said than that it is literal. The present, rejecting the octave stanza of the Italian, has adopted the English couplet, which, notwithstanding all that is here advanced in its favour, and the brilliant examples of Dryden and Pope, seems, in our opinion, less suited to romance, and has a sameness and monotony that, in a long work, however varied, must tire the ear. But in this, being a matter of taste, we pretend not to dictate. The whole is executed, by our translator, with his usual spirit and correctness; and even its "unwarrantable licentiousness of idea and language," which has been justly objected to the Italian, is so far softened as to be rendered inoffensive in the English poem. Instead of their natural dryness, the compliments to the house of Este afford entertainment by the concise illustrations in the Notes; in which we also find the similar passages and allusions of ancient and modern poets, and, as in Harrington, references to the several continuations of the stories which, as in Boyardo, Spenser, and others, are perpetually broken off abruptly.—"Orlando," says Mr. Hoole, "will be found no bad elucidation of *Don Quixote*." To which we may add, that some have been of opinion that its design was also the same, to ridicule the genius of chivalry and the old romances, and that, considered in this light, its very extravagances become rational, and its absurdities, like those of Cervantes, have a moral end in view. The Life of Ariosto is well illustrated by several passages in his Satires, of which we wish Mr. Hoole would translate the whole, and a General View of Boyardo's Story, connected with Ariosto, is also prefixed.

The specimen that we shall select of this admirable version is that luxuriant description of the beauty of Alcina, in book VII, which Dolce, in his Dialogue on Painting, has quoted at large, as an idea of perfect beauty.

"Her matchless person every charm combined,
Form'd in th' idea of a painter's mind.

Round

³ Thoresby, Duc. Leod. 234.

⁴ Dr. Burton, in *British Topography*, vol. II. p. 444.

⁵ Thoresby, Duc. Leod. 289, 325, 430, 468, 476, 521, 552, 553, 554, 564.

⁶ Ibid. 453, 486.

⁷ Ibid. 481.

⁸ Ibid. 595.

⁹ Ibid. 161.

Bound in a knot behind, her ringlets roll'd
Down her soft neck, and seem'd like waving
gold.

Her cheeks with lilies mix the blushing rose;
Her forehead high like polish'd ivory shows.
Beneath two arching brows, with splendor
shone

Her sparkling eyes, each eye a radiant sun!
Here artful glances, winning looks, appear,
And wanton Cupid lies in ambush here;
'Tis hence he bends his bow, he points his
dart;

'Tis hence he steals th' unwary gazer's heart.
Her nose so truly shap'd, the faultless frame
No envy can deface, no art can blame.
Her lips beneath, with pure vermilion bright,
Present two rows of orient pearl to sight.
Here those soft words are form'd, whose
power detains

Th' obdurate soul in love's alluring chains;
And here the smiles receive their infant
birth,

Whose sweets reveal a paradise on earth.
Her neck and breast were white as falling
snows;

Round was her neck, and full her bosom
rose.

Firm as the budding fruit, with gentle swell,
Each lovely breast alternate rose and fell.
Thus, on the margin of the peaceful seas,
The waters heave before the fanning breeze.
Her arms well turn'd, and of a dazzling hue,
With perfect beauty gratify'd the view.

Her taper fingers long and fair to see,
From every rising vein and swelling free;
And from her vest below, with new delight,
Her slender foot attracts the lover's sight.
Not Argus' self her other charms could spy,
So closely veil'd from every longing eye;
Yet may we judge the graces she reveal'd
Surpass'd not those her modest garb conceal'd,
Which strove in vain from fancy's eye to
hide

Each angel charm that seem'd to heaven
ally'd."

The translator's head is engraved by
Anker Smith, the author's by Hall;
and the plates, prefixed to each volume,
drawn by Angelica Kauffman, Stod-
hart, &c. and engraved by Bartolozzi,
Collyer, &c. are worthy of the work.

24. *A System of Surgery.* By Benjamin Bell,
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of
Edinburgh, and one of the Surgeons to the
Royal Infirmary of that City. Illustrated
with Copper Plates. Vol. I. 8vo. (Re-
viewed by a Correspondent.)

THIS author acquired considerable
reputation by a former work*, which
appeared about five years ago; and the

present publication will not diminish the
merit he has already obtained. A work
of this kind indeed has been long want-
ed; for, since Heister's *System of Sur-
gery*, the last edition of which was pub-
lished almost half a century ago, no
performance of the kind (of any merit)
hath appeared in this country. Hence
the many and valuable improvements
"which have been made in surgery
"within these last 50 or 60 years," by
different people, and introduced to the
world in a great number of publica-
tions, render Heister's work at this time
of but little use, and shew the necessity
and propriety of such a publication as
the present. We are therefore happy to
find it undertaken by a practitioner of
Mr. Bell's knowledge and experience.

This volume is divided into ten
chapters, and treats, I. *Of Sutures.*
II. *Of the Ligature of Arteries, and
other Means employed by Art for putting
a Stop to Hemorrhages.* III. *Of Blood-
letting.* IV. *Of Aneurisms.* V. *Of Her-
nia.* VI. *Of the Hydrocele.* VII. *Of
the Hematocele.* VIII. *Of the Varicocele,
Circocoele, Spermatocoele, and Pneumatocoele.*
IX. *Of the Sarcocoele.* X. *Of the Dis-
eases of the Penis.*

In superficial wounds our author par-
ticularly recommends the twisted su-
ture, in all cases where it can be ap-
plied. The interrupted suture is the
next in point of preference, and he di-
rects it to be made different to the
common practice, viz. "by passing
"both ends of the thread from within
"outwards, which is readily done by
"using two needles upon each thread,
"instead of one." This we conceive
to be a material improvement. Some
deviation in the usual make of the nee-
dles is recommended, and delineated in
a copper-plate.

On the operation of blood-letting
Mr. Bell has many valuable and useful
remarks; and he very justly observes
that, though it is an operation of a very
simple nature, yet it is what we very
seldom see well performed. The spear-
pointed lancet is recommended in pre-
ference to that made with broad shoul-
ders, "which (latter) ought to be laid
"entirely aside," as it "produces al-
"ways a wound in the external tegu-
"ments of perhaps three times the size
"of the opening made in the vein; a
"circumstance which adds no advan-
"tage whatever to the operation; on
"the contrary, it produces much un-
"necessary pain in the first instance; it
"renders

* *A Treatise on the Theory and Management
of Ulcers, with a Dissertation on White Swel-
lings of the Joints, &c. &c.* 8vo.

renders it frequently a very difficult matter to command a stoppage of the blood; and the wounds produced by it are commonly so extensive as to render them very liable to terminate in partial suppurations, an occurrence which always proves painful and disagreeable."—In opening the jugular vein our author recommends compression of "the principal vein on the other side of the neck," without which the vein to be opened can never be fully distended. In order to effect this, a firm compress of linen should be applied on the largest vein on the opposite side of the neck, and a ligature being laid directly over it, should be tied with a firm knot, below the opposite arm-pit, taking care to make such a degree of pressure as to put an entire stop to the circulation in the vein, which, in this way, may be easily done, without producing any obstruction to the breathing of the patient."

"Different bandages have been contrived for compressing the temporal artery, either after the operation of arteriotomy, or in accidental divisions of that artery;" but the one here recommended by Mr. Bell, which is "made of well-tempered steel-spring," seems better adapted to the purpose than any other that hath been before described. For the description and delineation of it we refer to the work.

Of the various methods that have been proposed and practised for the radical cure of the Hydrocele, Mr. Bell gives a particular account; and in every case of the kind he recommends the cure by incision, as preferable to either caustic or seton; the latter of which methods, for very obvious reasons, he thinks much inferior to either of the others. It is true, that most of the cases of the Hydrocele may be cured by any of them; but there are cases which now and then occur (and which Mr. Bell has described) in which the method of cure by the seton would be attended with fatal consequences, and therefore it ought generally to be exploded.—In the palliative cure, the trocar is recommended "for drawing off the water," in preference to "the puncture of a lancet;" and an improvement in the shape of the former instrument is recommended, by making it flat (instead of triangular), in which form it "enters with as much ease as a lancet."

The operation for the Phymosis Mr. Bell performs with an instrument of his own invention, which he has delineated in a copper-plate. "It consists of a director, with a small curve at its extremity, to which a sharp-pointed bistoury, with a very narrow blade, is so exactly adapted as to have the cutting part of it entirely concealed in the groove of the director, which ought to be about a quarter of an inch longer than the blade of the knife."

Our author's account of Aneurisms and Herniæ, and the treatment he recommends, are consonant to the most approved practice of the present time; but on these subjects so much hath been of late years written by Dr. Hunter, Dr. Monro, and Mr. Pott, that their works, or some of them, are in the hands of almost every practitioner, and therefore preclude any further abridgement we might otherwise have made.

25. *A Dissertation on the Prophecies relating to the Final Restoration of the Jews.* By the Rev. E. W. Whitaker, Rector of St. John's, Clerkenwell, and the United Parishes of St. Mildred and All Saints, Canterbury. 8vo.

"THREE different opinions," we are told in the Preface, "have been entertained on this subject: 1. That the predictions promising a final restoration to the people of Israel are to be interpreted in a spiritual sense, and expected to be fulfilled only in a heavenly country. 2. That they are to be received indeed literally, yet cannot be accomplished on the present earth, but will be so on a new one, which shall furnish an ample theatre for the promised scene of happiness. And, 3. That which takes for its ground the plain declarations of Scripture, and is now to be submitted to the reader's judgment."

In treating on the prophecies, this writer ranges them in three divisions: 1. containing those which relate simply to the event itself, the final restoration of the Israelitish people to their ancient country. 2. Those which mark the circumstances attendant on this great event. And 3. Such as describe the happy and glorious state of this restored race." And the second of these divisions especially comprises much connected matter, well deserving

erving the attention of every serious reader.

Mr. Whitaker justly observes, p. 60, that "an appearance of inaccuracy hath been introduced into St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, chap. xi. ver. 25, by the manner in which our translators have rendered the *αοριστ*. From the 12th and 15th verses it should seem that the receiving of the Jews should be at least contemporary with the complete conversion of the Gentiles. Whereas, by the 25th verse, as the text now stands, we are taught that the coming of the fullness of the Gentiles must precede the recovering of Israel; for thus the words run, '*For I would not, brethren, have you ignorant of this mystery, lest you be a wise in your own conceits, that blindness in part is happened unto Israel, untill the fullness of the Gentiles be come in.*' Now, if we here read '*untill the fullness of the Gentiles come in,*' the several declarations are consistent, since the events may be synchonical; but while the complete particle *be* is retained, there will remain an appearance of disagreement, which exists not in the original, where there is *ισαλθω*, and the very phrase employed, which is in another Epistle of the same Apostle, translated as it should have been here; for in 1 Cor. xi. 26, *αρχης η ανισλθω* is rendered *untill He [the Lord] come.*"

26. *Chartered Rights.* 8vo.

27. *The Source of the Evil; or, the System displayed. Addressed to the Gentry, Yeomanry, Freeholders, and Electors of England. By a Freeholder.* 8vo.

28. *The true State of the Question.* 8vo.

29. *The Freeholder. A Periodical Paper. To be continued every Tuesday.*

ALL these are political squibs, or balloons, filled with inflammable air, which have been dispersed *gratis* in town and country, and, having now evaporated, will probably be consigned to oblivion, *vendentes thus et odores.*

30. *A Tour through the Western, Southern, and Interior Provinces of France. By N. W. Wraxall, Esq.* 12mo.

THIS entertaining Tour is now first published separately; but, as we have already reviewed it, with the *Memoirs of the House of Valois*, we must refer to our XLVth volume, p. 330.

31. *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the late Rev. Thomas Baker, B. D. of Saint John's College, in Cambridge; from the Papers of Dr. Zachary Grey, with a Catalogue of his MS. Collections, by Robert Masters, B. D. and F. A. S.*

(Reviewed by a Literary Club.)

WE have here the life of a person whose history is perhaps as little known to the world as that of any man whatever: a life devoted to antiquarian collection, and conducted by a steady adherence to principles which effectually sequestered him from the world. And, as little has hitherto been written about him, so it seems to have been thought an exclusive privilege for his present biographer to transmit to posterity the few dates and memoranda that can be gathered for that purpose.—Dr. Grey, we are told, *was apt* to wonder at the silence of Mr. Baker's fellow-collegians, and endeavoured to make amends for it by collecting together what materials he could. "These, blended with others in relation to many other eminent Nonjurors, were *obligingly put into the hands* of the present editor by Dr. Grey's widow, some years since, with power to dispose of them as he thought proper; and they would have been earlier reduced into some form and committed to the publick, had not an obstacle to his first design, which it is not now perhaps necessary to relate, occasioned this delay."

But though Mrs. Grey put these materials into this editor's hands some time ago, she or her executors did not think themselves precluded from selling the rest of the Doctor's papers, to the best advantage, to a bookseller at Northampton. From thence a number of valuable papers found their way to London, and among the rest an abstract of the most material parts of Mr. Baker's life, which will want no extraordinary compression to make them lie within the compass of a folio half-sheet. These, with many other papers from the same quarter, becoming the property of Mr. Nichols, it was thought could not appear to better advantage than in that temple of gratitude and fame which he was then erecting to his friend and patron, and his learned contemporaries, and in which Mr. Baker was fairly entitled to a place. But, not content with this, he accepted some hints which another of his friends is charged with furnishing from the life of Mr. B, which Mr. M. confidentially put

put into his hands. The utmost that could be purloined from this meagre MS. was a few dates of the few historical facts in it; and if this is a breach of confidence that entitles a person to be set to the bar with the illustrious names of Moore and Bodley, Umfreville, Rawlinson, Willis, &c (and we might add some later stealers of books, manuscripts, coins, and other antiquarian suppellex), we venture to affirm he would be acquitted, with a copy of his indictment. But a worse charge remains for the second count. Some disagreeable truths have come out in the second edition of the British Topography.—Historic Verity has recorded something to the discredit of Mr. M. in his dispute with a modest and ingenious architect of Cambridge, whose works he had purloined.

To his History of Corpus Christi College he has annexed a plan of the intended new building, *designed by himself*. Let Mr. Cole, who best knew the whole transaction, give an account of it. "This was just as much designed by himself as the drawing of Pythagoras's school was; that is, he had no hand in either. Mr. Essex drew the plan of the new college, where *invenit* honestly stands for *found* it if it relates to the compiler of this book; if to Mr. Essex, in its natural sense.—The other was found at Mr. Stephens's, the engraver, at Cambridge, where it had been left by Mr. West, who, with Mr. Essex, took the draught, and gave it to Mr. Stephens, where it was found, as has been observed. I have the original draught now by me, with Mr. West's name scratched out, which had been under the drawing." And this leads us to take notice of the honourable mention made of Mr. Cole by Mr. M. But we must not forget to observe that the supposed obligations which the authors of the new edition of the Biographia Britannica affect to be thought to lie under to Mr. Gough and some other gentlemen, recited in their preface, are mere aspirations after their assistance, which they never have had, and which, when pressed to an explanation, they construe as derived from printed works.

To return to Mr. Cole. If the old adage, *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*, had no weight with Mr. M., yet, as a Christian Minister, he certainly should have breathed a more candid spirit to the memory of his departed friend; for his

friend he was, at several times; and, as often as a variance happened, Mr. M. was the first to sue for a reconciliation: nay, so dear was Mr. C.'s memory to him, that he would have carried off every fragment of his goods and chattels from the sale after his decease. Yet this gentleman does he brand for locking up his literary treasures, after the manner of his favourite Rawlinson, though for a longer term, which, perhaps, from the little probability of Mr. M.'s out-living it, may aggravate his resentment, already whetted by the perusal of a copy of his own History of Corpus Christi College, replete with impartial reflections by his deceased friend, of which the refined delicacy of sentiment of another friend has put him in possession, that, like Homer's Bellerophon, he may spend the rest of his life, *οἷον ἵππον καὶ ἄλσος*.

In the abstrait of Mr. Baker's Life, printed in the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, we find some particulars not noticed by Mr. Masters. Between his resignation of Long Newton and that of his fellowship, the only interesting articles are some letters between him and Bp. Watson, who, though a patron of Mr. Baker, was no credit to his profession, being deprived for simoniacal practices 1699; from which charge another Welsh bishop* was with difficulty acquitted. — But the *misrepresentation* charged on Mr. Gough about Mr. Baker's History of St. John's, in the Anecdotes of Bowyer, p. 616, note, is a most extraordinary dream of Mr. M.

Such is the partiality of his biographer to Mr. Baker, that even † the late editor of Ascham's Works comes in for a back stroke, for presuming to say that Mr. B. was an incorrect copier of original papers, and for not understanding Ascham's account of the wonderful bird which he saw at Mechlin, and which now turns out to be a *pelican* ‡.

So little has been added, or perhaps could be added, to the Memoirs of Mr. Baker, before published, that Mr. M. has been obliged to extend it by a dull character of him, in eight pages, and a wretched, imperfect account of his friends and acquaintance in the University, in the latter part of his life. Mr. M. "being not so well acquainted with "those in the former." At the head

* Dr. Jones, of St. Asaph.

† P. 105.

‡ See Gent. Mag. vol. LIII. p. 567.

THE following tribute was paid to the memory of a fellow-collegian, of whom we have given some memoirs vol. LIII. p. 152.

WHERE art thou, Moschus, and where
are we all?

Thou from high Helicon's Muse-haunted
hill

Advanc'd to Sion's mount celestial:
Encumber'd we with earth and sorrow fill.

Before the throne thy golden lyre is
strung,
Seraphic descant fills thy raptur'd mind:
On Camus' willows pale our harps are hung;
Our footsteps linger on his banks behind.

The chosen Lawgiver from Pisgah's hill
His wond'ring eyes around in transport threw:
On earthly Canaan having gaz'd his fill,
To heavenly Canaan's glories quick with-
drew.

So nurs'd in sacred and in classic lore,
With varied science at its fountain fraught,
From human knowledge to th' exhaustless
store
Of heaven he stole to taste the fuller draught.

What boots the beauty of the classic page,
And what philosophy's sublimer rule,
What all th' advances of maturing age,
If dies the wise man as departs the fool?

Master of Greece's thundering eloquence,
The force of Roman grace to him was
known;

The well-turn'd period, join'd with manly
sense:

Sage criticism mark'd him for her own.

Ah! what avail'd the power of harmony,
The poet's melody, the critic's skill!
The verse may live, yet must the maker die;
Such is stern Atropos's solemn will.

Sweet bard of Rhodes, bright star of Eg-
ypt's court,
Whom Ptolemy's discerning bounty drew
To guard fair science in the learn'd resort,
Thy muse alone can pay the tribute due.

Thy muse, that paints Medea's frantic
love,

And all the transports of th' enamour'd maid,
Who dar'd each strongest obstacle remove,
Her reason and her art by love betray'd.

While hardy Jason ploughs old Ocean's
plain,

First of the Greeks to tempt Barbarian seas,
With him we share the dangers of the main,
Nor dread the crash of the Symplegades.

Vain wish! thy deathless heroes should
commend

Thy verse to fame, and bid it sweeter
sound*.

* Ιλαί' ἄρα τινι μακαρῶν γένος' αἰδοῖ δ' αἰδοῖται
Εἰ, τίς ἐξ οὗτος γλυκερωτέρῳ καὶ αἰεδῶν.

Apollon. Argon. iv. 1773.

He who thy name's revival did intend †
In bloom of youth is buried under ground.

‡ So the fond nymph her widow'd brideals
mourns,

Rest by hard fate her young spouse from her
arms,

While round the bed her weeping eyes she
turns

For him who late had rifled all her charms.

§ So, nestled on the rock, the parent dove
Sees down the cleft her callow offspring fall;
Full little may its chirping plaints behove;
She only hears, but cannot help its call.

Like the fair swan of fame, the grateful
muse

Assiduous tends on Lethe's barren bank,
To raise the name that envious time would
lose,

Where many millions erst for ever sank.

While yet I wait, thou ever-honour'd
shade,

Some better bard should the memorial reas,
The debt to friendship due by me be paid,
Weak in poetic fire, in friendship's zeal sin-
cere.

An Epigram much admired at Paris.

Sur Messrs. Charles et Robert ||.

QUAND Charles et Robert, par une no-
ble audace,

Sur les ailes des vents s'elevent dans les
cieux, [glorieux ?]

Par quels honneurs payons leurs efforts
Eux mêmes ont marqué leur place,

Entre les hommes et les Dieux.

T R A N S L A T E D.

WHEN daring Charles and Robert thro'
the sky

On wings of winds with wond'rous efforts fly,

‡ The friend who is the subject of these
lines meditated a new edition of Apollonius
Rhodius, but was prevented by death.

‡ Ως δ' οἱ τις νύμφη θαλάσῃ ποσσὶν ἢ θαλά-
μῳσσιν

Μυρταί, ἢ μὲν ἀδελφῶν ὑπάρσας ἢ τῆς κατ' αὐτῆς.

Τὴν δὲ τις ἄλλος μαρτυρῶν τὰς ἐπισημασίας ἀμφω.

Ib. iii. 656, 657, 660.

§ Ως δ' οἱ ἐρημαῖοι ἀνελθόντες ἐνδοῦ πύργου
Χαροῖν ἀπὸ τῆς θαλάσσης κλαῖοντες πλοῦσιν

Ib. iv. 1298.

Dico, che come arriva in su la sponda
Del fiume, quel prodige vecchio scote
Il lembo pieno; e nella torbida onda
Tutte lascia cader l'impresa note,
Un namer senza fin fesse profonda.

• • • • • son duo cigni soli
Che vengon lieti riportandi in bocca

Sicuramente il nome, che lor tocca.

Orl. Fur. xxv. 12. 74.

|| See vol. LIII. p. 987.

What

What hours shall admiring France bestow,
Or how shall we repay the debt we owe?
They to themselves their own true place have
given,
Between th' inhabitants of earth and heaven.
D.

THE LOVERS,

AN AFRICAN ECLOGUE.

IN Volta's flood the British bark was
moor'd; [secur'd;
Th' unfeeling traders thought their prey
What time the watch proclaim'd the mid-
night sound,
The sickly crew in slatt'ring slumbers bound:
When o'er the poop two sable lovers glide,
And pant for freedom on the swelling tide.

The beach now gain'd, they joyful, hand
in hand,
With glowing souls salute their native strand;
In mutual raptures on each other gaze;
Till Bura thus began with words of praise.

BURA.

Hail, heav'nly orb! blest be thy gen'rous
beam, [stream:
Whose living light play'd o'er the peaceful
And thou, O spirit of the liquid plain!
At whose command the monsters of the main
Obedient wait—blest be thy strength that
bore
Thine humble votaries to their shrubby shore.
Now, Zelma, rise, and, ere this light's with-
drawn,
We'll o'er the uplands pass the verdant lawn,
Far from the haunts of ruffian beach-men
 stray, [their way.—
Or where the Whites with blood have mark'd
The Gods survey us, and 'tis meet we share
In pain and peril if we claim their care.

ZELMA.

Much Bura saw; yet, heaven! thou more
didst see,
Of what I dar'd for liberty and thee.
Support me, love! support my feeble frame,
Nor let a woman's weakness meet thy
blame.
Think how against the tyrant's wiles I
 strove,
Us'd every art t' evade his lawless love.—
Now all is hush'd, our weary'd limbs we'll
rest,
My soul I'll pour into thy constant breast.
You verdant bank near that palmetto's shade
Invites our stay.

BURA.

—Come, then, thou lovely maid:
And now the wand'ring moon glides thro'
the trees,
And sultry plains enjoy this cooling breeze,
We'll all our sufferings, all our woes, relate,
The captive's thralldom and our country's
sate.
Once happy land! where all were free and
blest, [rest:
And love and friendship sooth'd each care to

Where age rejoic'd to see his offspring take
The quaint meander through the limpid lake;
Where nightly sports regal'd the sprightly
 throng,
And Plenty smil'd at cheerful Labour's song.
To ruthless strangers now an easy prey,
And native ruffians far more fierce than
they.

ZELMA.

Once happy land! blest were thy bloom-
ing bowers, [hours;
Where youthful virgins pass'd their pleasing
Where thou, impatient, sought'st the cooling
grove, [love:
And brought'st each eve the tokens of thy
Now in that grove the uncouth stranger's
seen, [mien.
Frightful his arms, ghastly his threatening

BURA.

Deceitful men! when first our flocks they
view'd, [flood;
With plaintive tales they sued for needful
Their artful guides, from ANTE's faithless
strand, [land;
With proffer'd friendship hail'd our happy
But in the silent hour of peaceful night,
Consuming fires th' unwary hamlets fright,
When, like a lion eager for his prey,
Amongst the bloody throng I forc'd my
way:
My strength full well their haughty leader
knew,
When from my single arm the dastards flew.
Why need I say what swarms from ambush
rose? [foes
How dragg'd in chains by these unfeeling
O'er trackless sands, till on the Volta's tide
Thou blest my fight, my life, my better
guide.

ZELMA.

Fast by the rock from whence our riv'let
flows,
My pensive sire that eve had sought repose,
Where pendent shrubs entwine their balmy
sweets, [meets,
Upon that bank whose flowers the margin
My custom late his aged steps to tend, [rend.
When harsh uproars the vales and woodlands
Sireck dumb with fear, I saw their strange
attire, [fire.
When high in air they wav'd the dreadful
Thus down the steep the foaming floods ap-
pear, [year.
When sudden storms destroy the plenteous
With tottering steps, by dire distraction led,
Thro' tangling woods and dreary dells we
led;
Nor aught avail'd—beset by fresh alarms,
They tore me fainting from a father's arms.
Nor need I now my sorrows here disclose,
Since blest with thee I half forget my woes.

BURA.

Speak ever thus, and ever thus appear;
No trader's taunts nor shipmen's threats we
fear;

Such rugged souls no sweet sensations prove,
Who spoils his' country ne'er can taste of
love.

Alas! what horrors fill'd my sinking soul,
To see such monsters rais'd above controul!
Unheard-of crimes and tortures met mine
eyes, [skies,
That call'd for vengeance from th' impartial
O, think what troubles tore my throbbing
breast, [treath,
When thou, my Zelma, pin'd and fat dif-

ZELMA.

My frantic thoughts oft sunk me in de-
spair; [where;
Blown by the winds thro' seas we knew not
And, worse than all, to be their passion's
slave;
T' avoid such lust I brav'd the dashing wave.
But know, ere morn, a warlike chief's pre-
par'd [guard,
With engines meet—he'll seize the drowy
And plunge him headlong in the gloomy
deep, [sleep,
Then free our friends, while yet the ruffians
My love-fraught bosom, ever prone to fear,
Still kept the precious secret from thine ear.

BURA.

Too timid maid,—when could I better die,
Than thus for friendship, love, and liberty?
In all his aims still may that chief succeed!
Methinks I see the cruel tyrants bleed.
What! tho' unus'd to war, inspir'd I feel
My strength revive. O! for the pointed
steel,
To hurl swift vengeance on the pallid foe!

ZELMA.

Hark, Bura! heard'st thou not the scream
of woe,
Where sinks the moon beneath yon dusky
hill? [fill
Behold the bark!—what fears my bosom
What moving fires around the decks now
gleam,
And gain reflected horror from the stream!
This way they float; mark! how the flames
ascend:
Just heaven, the old and innocent defend!

BURA.

The Gods are rous'd—hark! now their
thunders roll, [foul.
And now shall shrink each trembling tyrant's
O friends! O countrymen! be greatly bold,
For justice strike, nor thus be tamely fold;
You fight for heaven, the CAUSE that gave
you breath;
Brave every fear, and challenge manly death.
Would I were there!—to clasp me thus for-
bear.

ZELMA.

Why shook the earth? behold the dar-
ken'd air!

BURA.

Thus, rapt in clouds, the lofty mountain
shakes [breaks.
When from the skies the vivid lightning

Tremendous thus rebounds the thunder's roar,
When rueful swains their fields and flocks
deplore.

The Whites no more at suffering wretches
smile,
Nor more majestic floats their lofty pile.

ZELMA.

Now all their fears, and tears, and suffer-
ings cease; [peace.
The Gods are good, and take their souls to
Guilty and guiltless now are seen no more:
Alas! my love, we'll fly this deathful shore.

BURA.

The barren beach, ye sons of rapine, prize.
Yes, fertile fields and groves shall meet our
eyes.

Say, what are all your treasures, brought
from far,

But *vice, intemperance, and a rage for war?*
Then, Zelma, haste, to distant wilds we'll
bend;

Content and Peace shall on our steps attend.
See ruddy clouds o'ertop the mountain's
height, [night.

The sun, now glorious, bursts the cave of
Liverpool. H. M.

MR. URBAN,

I BELIEVE the following lines on Mrs.
Atell's "Serious Proposal to the Ladies"
never were in print. They are transcribed
from a copy of the book just mentioned; in
which they seem to have been written about
the beginning of this century. For an ac-
count of the work itself, see the life of the
very ingenious author in Ballard's "Me-
moirs of British Ladies, &c." R. C.

TAKE heed, fair Celia, how you view
Advice not meant to reach to you;
The writer never could intend
To contradict your Maker's end,
Who would his favourite works should stand
Where they may gazers best command.
The gaudy sun, day's radiant eye,
Flames in the forehead of the sky:
The planets, though each golden urn
Fed with reflected glory burn,
Yet in triumphant glittering pride
In their eternal circles ride:
The stars, whose distant rays dispense
A feeble light and influence,
In crowded majesty appear,
Spangling the vaulted hemisphere:
Nature, her utmost power to show,
Kindled bright beauty here below,
To ripen virtue's latent seeds,
And light us on to glorious deeds.
This costly gem so kindly given,
This master-workmanship of heaven,
Must not, by ribs of flint confin'd,
In rocks and caverns lie enshrin'd,
(Where diamonds try their dazzling robes,
And pearls wind up their infant globes.)
But show the wonders of its face,
Where all the artist's skill may praise.

But

Thou ought'st you, Celia, to repay
The hand that form'd that beauteous clay;
Who, polishing so fair a stone,
Meant that the jewel should be shown.
When it has thus perform'd its part,
Lock it within some faithful heart;
That will the richest casket prove;
The safest guardian of it, Love.

To Miss Fox, on her exquisite Manicures in Embroidery.

WOULD sage Minerva condescend to view
The plastic art display'd in various hue,
The bloom of hyacinth, the ruddy crest
Of cock'scomb, the auricula's powder'd breast,
The turgid petals of the blushing rose,
And all the beauties Flora can disclose,
The spacious urn in just proportion made,
And deck'd with curious tints of light and shade;
Of all the nymphs in her beloved train
Wert thou her favourite, no one could complain.

On a late

History of CROYLAND * by R. G. Esq.

Tempus edax rerum.

SEN.

CROYLAND, thy once-fam'd abbey now appears

(By Cromwell's rage and by devouring years)
Of ruins, which but faintly show
Thy splendid state six hundred years ago.
Thy nodding arches, sculptur'd saints, proclaim

Thy fabric great, but greater far thy fame.
Thy ancient honours G—'s ingenious pen
Makes bloom a-new, and meet our eyes again;
Else would thy saints and mitred abbots be
Buried by time in deep obscurity.

Such is the fate of sublunary things,
Of wealthy abbots, and of sceptred kings.
Corubis, Lincolnshire. J. M.

STANZAS by the late ALEXANDER THIRL-
KETHWAYTE, Esq. Knight of the Shire
for Haunts, occasioned by his meeting a Man
loaded with Sacks and an Oak Bourb in his
Hat, on the 29th of May (Charles II.'s
Restoration); not unapplicable to the present
blessed State of the Nation.

POOOR fellow! what hast thou to do
With King or Restoration?
I'll make no difference to you,
Whoever rules the nation.

Still must thy neck support the load,
Still earn thy bread with toil;
Still must thou pace the self-same road,
And great ones share the spoil.

The ass may carry brooms or men,
Just at his master's will:
But let him change, and change again,
His lot's a burthen still.

* See vol. LIII. p. 772.

Still ministers will tyrannise,
And courtiers still be knaves;
Walpoles on Walpoles shall arise,
And keep thy grandsons slaves.

Still governments have been the same,
The same shall ever be:
Ev'n kings are nothing but a name,
And so is liberty.

ON A SLEEPING YOUNG LADY.

THRO' fleeting mists appears the orient
sun,
Creation smiles, the jocund day's begun.
"Awake, my love! the fragrant morn invites
"To ever pure and unalloy'd delights.
"Hear the gay birds pour forth their artless
"lay:—
"Awake, my love! my fair one come away!
"Together let us tread the flowery plain,
"O'er pearly dewa." I call'd, but call'd in
vain:

My bliss the envious god of sleep denies,
And in soft slumbers seals her beaming eyes.
"Arise, my love! dispel the balmy power;
"Now is the cool, the silent, fragrant hour.
"Awake! arise! my love, my dove, my
"fair!"—

Careless the sleeps, and leaves me to despair.
MEDICUS.

E P I T A P H I U M

GULIELMI et ANNE.

A JACOBO BRAMSTON.

HIC jaceo, Gulielmus ait; cui protinus
Anna [jaceo.
Respondet, non hic, sed prope, sponse,
Gul. Quinquaginta annos vicino in monte
peregi.
An. Non quinquaginta, mensis enim deerat.
Gul. Servis quatuor a me pensio larga debe-
tur *.

An. Pensio non erat hæc, sed fuit annuitas.
Gul. Ante omnes Alcockus erat mihi frater
amatus.

An. Non tuus, hic, frater, sed meus, ille fuit.
Gul. Primâ Martis ego moriebar luce. An.
Fuisse

Nocte quidem mediâ mortuus, illa refert.

Dicite jam sponsæ quicquid dixere mariti,
Nam quæcunque negat viva, vel morte negat.

I N R E G I N A M.

NON nimium dilecta Deo cui convenit
amor
Regalis sobolis, conjugis et patriæ;
Quam splendör humilem, quam sceptrum præ-
bat honestam;
Solamen gentis! Perfugium solii!
Prole, viro, præstans, uxorque, parensque, rã-
Cara viro er proli, carior at populo. [gina;

* It is rather extraordinary that there
should be one false quantity at least in this
line of a celebrated Westminster scholar,
Debemur morti nos nostraque, says Horace.

Dean TUCKER'S Opinion on the present most interesting Disputes; March 1.

THE cardinal point, on which the question between the King and the House of Lords, on the one side, and the present House of Commons on the other, really hinges, appears to be this:

The King has, by the constitution of this country, the sole right of nominating or appointing the great responsible officers of the Crown. This is contested and allowed by all; and, indeed, the appointment of such Ministers is a trust, which could not be lodged in any hands with so much safety as with the Crown.

The House of Lords ought not to be in possession of it; because the constitution has already made them the judges in the *dernier resort* of all Ministers, whenever any complaint or impeachment shall be brought against them. Were they, therefore, to sit in judgment on such persons for mal-administration, whom they themselves had chosen and appointed, this, in fact, would be sitting in judgment on their own actions.

The House of Commons ought not to enjoy the privileges of nominating Ministers, or even of recommending them; because they are the constitutional watchmen of the State, whose peculiar province it is, to keep the public purse; and when they make grants out of it, to inspect and examine the application of such grants with the utmost care. Consequently they are to accuse, to prosecute, and impeach, every responsible Minister, whenever they apprehend him to be guilty of abuses or mismanagement in the discharge of his office. Hence, therefore, it must follow, that it is repugnant to common sense, that the House of Commons should be allowed to nominate, or recommend those persons, whom afterwards it may be their duty to prosecute. The ideas are repugnant to each other; at least they appear to be so in a moral and judicial view: for, were culprits always to have the liberty of choosing their own prosecutors, what impartial justice could be expected from such *prosecutions*? The unjust steward, mentioned in a book to which modern politicians pay no regard, had little cause to fear the loss of his stewardship, for having wasted his master's goods, could he have had the appointment of his own friends and recommenders to be his only examiners and accusers.

To revert, therefore, to the point from which we set out—The Crown alone is entrusted by the constitution with the appointment of all its responsible Ministers. The reason is obvious. After such appointment, they are to answer for their conduct to disinterested, impartial prosecutors, and before impartial disinterested judges, in case they should act amiss. The Crown, therefore, ought never to seek previous consent of either House, in the choice of its Ministers: for, provided the choice is such, that no

natural incapacity, no moral or mental disqualification, can be objected, it is enough; the constitution requires no more; the responsible Minister therefore, whoever he may be, is legally and constitutionally appointed. As he thus stands upon his good behaviour before the House of Commons as his prosecutors, and before the House of Peers as his judges, he ought not to be pre-judged by them either way; that is, he ought to be neither applauded, nor condemned, 'till his own conduct, and his personal merit or demerit, in his office, shall have rendered him worthy either of their praise or censure.

This, undoubtedly, being the true state of the case, let us now see how the House of Commons have acted, and still continue to act, in these matters. Instead of keeping within the bounds of their duty, as the watchmen of the state, and the guardians of the public treasure, they have created for themselves a new office, totally unknown to the constitution, and utterly subversive of it, when pursued to all its fatal consequences. Though they do not object to the choice, which his Majesty has made, as a choice intrinsically bad; nay, though they applaud it, as being in itself a very good one, such as they themselves would have made; yet they bring a most formidable objection against his Majesty for making this choice, without their previous consent. For it seems a man, who has not the confidence of their House, however well qualified himself, ought not to be chosen; and, if chosen, he ought to be compelled to resign, in order to obtain their approbation before his election. In fact, according to this position, no man is eligible till the House of Commons have given their *fiat*. This new doctrine was first broached by a desperate faction in the reign of George the Third; but a strange one surely it is, more strange, if possible, than that famous case of *Ashby and White* in the year 1704. If those only are to be deemed eligible, who are the declared favourites of the House of Commons; what kind of guards and sentinels will our representatives become, in watching over the conduct of their own favourites, their own creatures? *Et quis custodiet ipsos?*

Besides, there is another most alarming consideration, which seems to be too much overlooked. According to these new regulations, no man ought to be made Prime Minister, who has not acquired the confidence of the House of Commons. Be it so: but then, How is this confidence to be obtained?—What measures is the candidate to pursue, for obtaining an influence so preponderating as to secure his election? The true answer to which question is this, He must make interest with, he must study to oblige (soft words in the present case for flattering, bribing, and corrupting) as many leading Members as he can, to espouse his cause; he must, and he will, make large promises, that

that, as soon as he shall come into power, he will gratify these with honours, titles, stars, and ribbands; those with places, pensions, or lucrative jobs, and contracts. In short, he must know every man's price, and act according to this plan of iniquity.

Thus, by the great innovation now attempted to be introduced into the constitution, the British empire will be as surely overturned, and as truly set to sale to the highest bidder within the walls of the House of Commons, as the Roman empire was by the Prætorian guards, during the declension of that unwieldy falling state.

If rumour is to be credited, the price of several capital leaders is already fixed. Whether this be true or false, the system tends to corruption, and cannot be supported on any other principle; a circumstance sufficient to render it detestable in the eyes of every sincere lover of his country.

As such, the writer of this paper, who never prostituted his pen to any party, nor wrote against the conviction of his conscience, wishes now to bear his public testimony against it.

JOSIAH TUCKER.

The UNITED STATES in Congress assembled.

Dec. 23, 1783.

ACCORDING to order, his Excellency the Commander in Chief was admitted to a public audience; and being seated, the President, after a pause, informed him, that the United States assembled were prepared to receive his communications; whereupon he arose, and addressed Congress as follows:

“MR. PRESIDENT,

THE great events on which my resignation depended, having at length taken place, I have now the honour of offering my sincere congratulations to Congress, and of presenting myself before them, to surrender into their hands the trust committed to me, and to claim the indulgence of retiring from the service of my country.

Happy in the confirmation of our independence and sovereignty, and pleased with the opportunity offered the United States of becoming a respectable nation, I resign with satisfaction the appointment I accepted with diffidence—a diffidence in my abilities to accomplish so arduous a task, which, however, was superseded in a confidence in the rectitude of our cause, the support of the supreme power of the nation, and the patronage of heaven.

The successful termination of the war has verified the most sanguine expectations; and my gratitude for the interposition of Providence, and the assistance I have received from my countrymen, increases with every review of the momentous contest.

While I repeat my obligations to the army in general, I should do injustice to my own feelings, not to acknowledge, in this place, the peculiar services and distinguished merits of the gentlemen who have been attached to my person during the war. It was

impossible the choice of confidential officers to compose my family should have been more fortunate. Permit me, Sir, to recommend, in particular, those who have continued in the service to the present moment, as worthy of the favourable notice and patronage of Congress.

I consider it as an indispensable duty to close this last act of my official life, by commending the interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God, and those who have the superintendence of them, to his holy keeping.

Having now finished the work assigned me, I retire from the great theatre of action; and, bidding an affectionate farewell to this august body, under whose orders I have so long acted, I here offer my commission, and take my leave of all the employments of my public life.”

He then advanced and delivered to the President his commission, with a copy of his address; and, having resumed his place, the President returned him the following answer:

“SIR,

THE United States in Congress assembled, receive, with emotions too affecting for utterance, the solemn resignation of the authorities under which you have led their troops with success, through a perilous and doubtful war. Called upon by your country to defend its invaded rights, you accepted the sacred charge, before it had formed alliances, and whilst it was without funds or a government to support you. You have conducted the great military contest with wisdom and fortitude, invariably regarding the rights of the civil powers throughout all disasters and changes. You have, by the love and confidence of your fellow-citizens, enabled them to display their martial genius, and transmit their fame to posterity. You have persevered, till these United States, aided by a magnanimous King and nation, have been enabled, under a just Providence, to close the war in freedom, safety, and independence; on which happy event we sincerely join you in congratulations. Having defended the standard of liberty in this new world, having taught a lesson useful to those who insist, and to those who feel oppression, you retire from the great theatre of action, with the blessings of your fellow-citizens—but the glory of your virtues will not terminate with your military command—it will continue to animate remotest ages.

We feel with you our obligations to the army in general, and will particularly charge ourselves with the interests of those confidential officers who have attended your person to this affecting moment.

We join with you in commending the interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God; beseeching him to dispose the hearts and minds of its citizens to improve the opportunity afforded them, of becoming a happy and respectable nation. And for you we address to him our warmest prayers,

prayers, that a life so beloved may be happy as it has been illustrious; and that he will finally give you that reward which this world cannot give. Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec.

Mr. Chamberlain WILKES's Speech, on presenting the Freedom of the City of London to Mr. PITT. (See p. 225.)

S I R,

I Give you joy, and I congratulate the city of London on the important acquisition it has this day made. I reckon, it, Sir, among the most fortunate events of my life, that I have the honour of being directed by the unanimous resolution of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council, to enroll your name in the archives of this metropolis, among those princes and heroes who have been the benefactors of our country and the friends of mankind, with the glorious deliverer of this nation, with the hero of Culloden, with the illustrious statesman, from whom you derive your descent. The city of London, Sir, with pride and exultation, now behold revived in the son those solid virtues, shining talents, and powerful eloquence, which they long admired in the father, but above all that generous love of our country, and its divine constitution, superior to the groveling, sordid views of private self-interest, or personal ambition. You have, Sir, thus early in your ministerial career commanded the esteem and admiration of this city and nation, by a noble act of disinterestedness in favour of the public, for which I believe you scarcely could find a precedent, nor I fear will you be imitated by any future Minister.

We look up, Sir, to that superior ability, and purity of public virtue, which distinguish you, for the reformation of many and great abuses, as well as the steady protection of our chartered rights, property, and freedom. The administration of your noble father gave us security at home, carried the glory of this nation to the utmost height abroad, and extended the bounds of the empire to countries, where the Roman eagle never flew. A late administration undertook an unjust and wicked war, which dismembered the empire by depriving us of our most valuable colonies, and has brought us almost to the brink of bankruptcy. To restore this kingdom to any degree of prosperity and greatness, demands the utmost exertions of virtue and ability, with every support both of the Crown and people at large. I hope you will meet with both, and I know how high you stand in the confidence of the public. Much is to be done, but you have youth, capacity, and firmness. It is the characteristic of a true patriot never to despair; and we have a well grounded hope of your making us again a great, powerful, happy, and united people, by a steady, uniform, wise, and disinterested conduct. Your

noble father, Sir, annihilated party; and I hope you will in the end beat down and conquer the hydra of faction, which now rears its hundred heads against you. I remember his saying, 'That for the good of the people he dared to look the proudest connections of this country in the face.' I trust that the same spirit animates his son; and as he has the same support of the Crown and the people, I am firmly persuaded that the same success will follow.

MR. PITT'S ANSWER.

"S I R,

"I beg to return you my best thanks for your very obliging expressions. Nothing can be more encouraging to me, in the discharge of my public duty, than the countenance of those, whom, from this day, I may have the honour of calling my fellow citizens.

HEADS of the NEW RECEIPT ACT.

THE preamble recites the act made the last session of Parliament, for laying a stamp duty upon bills of exchange, promissory notes, receipts, &c. The first clause enacts, That no person, after the 25th day of March, 1784, shall write or sign any bill of exchange, promissory note, or receipt, liable to any stamp duty by the act of last session, except on stamped paper, on penalty of 5*l*.

2. All persons are indemnified for having signed such receipts, &c. on unstamped paper, before the commencement of this act.

3. Drafts on bankers, not payable to the bearer, to be liable to the same duties as bills of exchange, &c.

4. Notes, &c. under 40*s*. not liable to any duty.

5. Persons required to give a receipt may provide the stamp, and charge the value thereof.

6. Receipts for the purchase money in any public fund, or for dividends thereof, not liable to the duty.

7. Receipts for drawbacks or bounties on exportation of any goods, nor to any certificates of over-entry of any duties of customs, nor to any postage bills allowed to masters of ships.

8. No bill of exchange, note, or receipt, to be stamped after written, or signed, unless upon payment of 10*l*.

9. Any neighbouring justice may determine offences against this act. Penalties may be levied by distress. On failure of distress, offenders to be committed for three months. Persons aggrieved may (on giving proper security) appeal to the quarter sessions, whose determination shall be final. Justices may mitigate penalties.

10. Penalty of 40*s*. on persons summoned as witnesses who shall neglect to appear.

11. All penalties to be divided, one moiety to the receiver-general of his Majesty's stamp duties, the other to the informer.

12. Complaints under this act to be made within a year after the offence.

HOUSE

HOUSE of LORDS.

THE Proceedings in the House of Lords, on Ld Effingham's motion, having been thought too briefly stated in our last, p. 143; the following account will convey a more adequate idea of the importance of that transaction to those who may be curious to know hereafter the cause from which it originated.

E. of Effingham, having attentively observed the violence with which the spirit of party was proceeding in the House of Commons, and apprehending the prerogative of the Crown in danger of being attacked, hoped by gentle means to put a stop to the career of resolutions, which, he feared, if not checked, might be carried to an unwarrantable length. To effect this, his Ldp gave intimation in the House of Peers, on the 27th of Jan. that on some future day he should bring forward his opinion on the subject. And accordingly on the 4th of February, after desiring the act of the 21st of Geo. III. "For establishing an agreement with the East India Company, for the payment of 400,000*l.* for the use of the public," to be read, (in one clause of which the Directors of that Company are restrained from "accepting bills drawn by the servants of the Company abroad, beyond a certain sum, without the consent and order first had and obtained of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury for the time being, or any three or more of them, or of the Ld Treasurer, who are hereby respectively authorised to give such consents"); and after desiring the resolutions of the H. of Lords in 1704 to be read, namely, "Resolved, That it is unconstitutional, and contrary to law, for any one branch of the legislature to assume to itself a right of making any resolution which should impede or put a stop to the executive power of Government, as by law established;" These several clauses read, his Ldp then desired that the resolutions of the House of Commons, of the 24th Dec. 1783, (see pp. 145-6) might be read, and also the resolutions of the same House on the 16th of January, (which see also p. 128.) Then taking all these matters together, and considering the present state of affairs, he deemed it incumbent on their Ldps, at so alarming a crisis, to address the Throne in support of the just, legal, and constitutional prerogatives of his Majesty. The King, his Ldp said, had an undoubted right to appoint his Ministers, and to support them in office; they

were an efficient part of the executive power, and might be advised, but not controlled in the legal exercise of their respective departments. Ministers were responsible for their actions; and it would be a species of tyranny unprecedented in the annals of this country, first to stop the progress of the national business, and then to make Ministers answerable for the neglect. The Right Hon. Gent. high in office, against whom all those violent resolutions were levelled, stood foremost in the estimation of the public, and in the confidence of his Sovereign and of that House. His Ldp spoke of the Rt. Hon. Chanc. of the Exchequer in terms of laboured panegyric; and concluded his encomium with instancing his unexampled generosity and regard for his country in the disposal of the clerkship of the Pells. He then stated to the House the two resolutions inserted p. 143, viz.

1. That it was unconstitutional for one branch of the legislature to assume a right of Resolving to impede the exercise of a power vested in any body of men by act of Parliament. And

2d, That it is unconstitutional for either House of Parliament to pass any resolution to deprive the Crown of its just prerogative, &c.

These resolutions agreed to, his Ldp said, he should propose an address to the Throne, grounded upon the principles they maintained. He concluded with moving the first.

E. Fitzwilliam supported the Resolution of the House of Commons as strictly constitutional; and expressed his dislike to the motions of the noble Lord, as an improper interference, tending to create a breach between the two Houses. What led to the Resolves alluded to by the noble Lord was founded on a fact, which, though not proved, was of public notoriety, and stood uncontradicted. He wished the several branches of the legislature might hold the constitution of their country sacred, and submitted to their Ldps candour, Whether the motions now offered to their consideration were not in direct contradiction to the principle they were brought to support! The Commons were undoubtedly the best judges of their own privileges. A Minister in their House, without the confidence of a majority of its members, was new and unprecedented. Every noble Lord must know that in such a situation a Minister could do nothing great for the service of his country. The noble Ld

who

GENT. MAG. March, 1784.

who brought forward the motion had said, that the young gentleman, who was the chief object of the resolutions objected to, had splendid talents. It pained him, E. Fitzwilliam said, to differ with his noble friend; but if the boasted talents, of which the public had heard so much, were so transcendent as scarce to admit an equal, they had certainly been ill-directed. His conduct, in the Administration of which he made a part after the death of the Marquis of Rockingham, was highly reprehensible. Then, as now, he set up his opinion against the sense of Parliament, and continued in office till he had thrown the House into confusion. Was it for the hand he had in making the late peace, or his India bill, that he was to be held up to the public as the mirror of excellence? The first was declared infamous by Parliament; the other not allowed the common compliment of being sent to a committee; those were his only public acts, and they were both disgraced by Parliament. With respect to the resolutions lately passed, the noble Earl wished to know, Whether the House of Commons were not competent to judge who were or who were not fit to be entrusted with the conduct of the affairs in this critical conjuncture, and to recommend, by a dutiful intimation, those whom they wished his Majesty to prefer? They had tried the splendid abilities of one, and they had found them deficient. Incorruptible integrity, and an irreproachable character, were not the only requisites for a great Minister. He must have experience as well as virtue. Here the noble Earl took occasion to contrast the super-eminent abilities of another great man [Mr. Fox] with those of the Right Hon. Gent. who had been the subject of his noble friend's panegyrics, and expressed his astonishment that any man could make the smallest hesitation in declaring which to prefer as a great Minister. One had come into power by cabal and secret intrigue; the other by manly perseverance. The measures of the one had met with disgrace; of the other, while in power, with the full approbation of his country. For these reasons, the noble Earl said, he should oppose any motion that tended to censure the proceedings of the other House of Parliament.

E. *Fauconberg* expressed himself strongly in favour of the motion. He thought that the steps that had been taken by one branch of the legislature were sufficient to alarm their Lordships. The House

of Commons had usurped the power of stopping the execution of an act of Parliament—The Lds of the Treasury were invested with a discretionary power, by act of parliament, relative to the acceptance of bills by the Directors of the E. I. Company. But, by the resolution of the H. of C. of the 24th of December, they are restrained from the exercise of that power. They had, moreover, without assigning any cause whatever, passed resolutions, that they had no confidence in the servants whom his Majesty had been graciously pleased to appoint. Was not this, he said, an open attack upon the great prerogative of the Crown? They had also treated with unbecoming freedom the character of a noble Earl [Temple], a member of that House, for offering his advice to his Sovereign against an open violation of the rights of his subjects. Surely every person must allow their Ldps to be the hereditary counsellors of the Crown, and guardians of the people's rights. His Lordship followed the first mover, in high commendation of the Right Hon. Gent. at the head of Administration; and did not forget to extol his unexampled forbearance in not taking to himself the lucrative place of the Clerkship of the Pells, as an act of more than Roman virtue. He allowed to Mr. Fox his share of praise; and wished such talents as both possessed united, for the salvation of the country. He concluded with approving the motion—

D. of *Manchester* contended for a firm, efficient, extended, and united Administration. The times were critical. We were, tis true, at peace with the House of Bourbon; but who would say that India was in peace? The treaty with the Dutch was yet open, and our enemies were indefatigable in their warlike preparations. The empire might be said to be unhinged; and required the union of the most consummate wisdom to restore it to its former strength—Ministers that could form alliances, and speak with confidence to foreign powers. The motions before the House were certainly of the most dangerous tendency; they boded no good. He could see nothing done by the House of Commons but what they had a right to do. They had a right to enquire and to advise with respect to the expenditure of the public money. It was their duty, if they were apprehensive of any misapplication, to check it before it should be carried into effect. As to what had been said of the encroachment

encroachment on the prerogative of the Crown, the Crown undoubtedly had the exclusive right of nominating its own servants; but Parliament had likewise a right to represent to his Majesty their sense of his Majesty's choice. If the Crown should nominate its pages to be ministers, were the House of Commons obliged to honour them with their confidence? If the present set of Ministers came into office by means new and extraordinary, were the House of Commons bound to give countenance to such unprecedented proceedings? The noble Earl who spoke last had said, that the Peers were the hereditary counsellors of the Crown, and guardians of the people's rights; but were the Peers, in their private capacity, to advise his Majesty to act in opposition to the declared sense of Parliament, legally assembled? This was a doctrine novel in the parliamentary history of this country. The House of Commons had for ages been thought the legal representatives of the people; were entrusted with their purse; and consequently must have a legal controul over the expenditure.—His Lordship acknowledged there was praise due to the present Minister for his conduct in the disposal of the clerkship of the Pells; but his Lordship could not admit it to be so very extraordinary as to claim the vast merit that was generally ascribed to it.

Duke of Richmond approved the motions. The House of Commons, he said, had, by their late resolutions, endeavoured to make themselves sole dictators to his Majesty's servants; and surely it was the duty of either House to interfere whenever they saw any encroachment made, either on their own privileges or the Constitution. His Grace said, he had always admired the English Constitution, but now he adored it. He now saw that neither one nor two branches of the Legislature could accomplish a bad act whilst the other remained virtuous.—The House of Commons seemed to arrogate the sole right to appoint the executive government, and to render the other branches, as had been done formerly, *totally useless*. Indeed, it would be so, were the resolutions lately passed in the other House to be binding; but he could never subscribe to the doctrine, that Ministers should be removed from their stations without some charge, real or pretended. He instanced in former Administrations. The cry of the country was loud against their conduct. He concluded with giving due praise to the

present Minister for forbearing to accept the lucrative post that fell to his gift. How light soever it might appear to some noble Lords, when it was considered that he was a younger brother, without any great fortune, and little more than his profession of the law to depend upon, the act of resisting the temptation is highly meritorious.

Lord Loughborough justified the resolutions of the House of Commons. They were the representative body of the people. They had a legal right to advise Ministers in money matters; and they had done no more by their vote of the 24th of December. Will any noble Lord venture to say that, although a discretionary power was given, by act of Parliament, to Ministers to dispose of the public money, that either House of Parliament had no right to interfere, to prevent the misapplication of it? Ministers, it is true, were entrusted with the expenditure of the public money; but if Parliament had no controul, they might pay the King's debts with it, and that too with more propriety than to make the State answerable for the debts of the East India Company. Were they not vested with the power of controul over Ministers, they would be cyphers, or worse than cyphers, in the Constitution. His Lordship reprobated the motions. During all the time he had been in parliament, he had never remarked any one motion so calculated to sow dissension, and create mischief, as those before the House. He could not see for what purpose the noble Earl had introduced the resolution of the Lords, in the year 1704, on the Aylebury business. The dispute at that time, between the two Houses, was merely artificial, and calculated to prolong time, and to keep in an Administration that was not possessed of the confidence of the people; but all would not do. The Ministry were obliged to give way before the end of the then session. If the noble Lord referred to this resolution by way of precedent, he might be right. The situation of the country at present required a strong Administration, and certainly the present set of men by no means answered that description, for they could carry on no national business whatever with effect.

Ld Chancellor left the woolsack, and, after paying some high-wrought compliments to the great abilities of the learned Lord who spoke last, he contended, that the House of Commons had done

done much more than hinted a word of advice to the Lords of the Treasury; they had assumed the direction of a discretionary power vested in a body of men, to be exercised as they should judge expedient. This, his Lordship said, the learned Lord could not have misconceived, if he had not over-looked the concluding words of the resolution: 'or *until this House shall otherwise DIRECT.*' This his Lordship strongly insisted upon; and that nothing short of an act of Parliament, formally passed, had the power, in this country, of suspending either a part of a statute, or any part of the law of the land. His Lordship handled the resolution itself very roughly, declaring that, considering it in a political point of view, it was drawn up ignorantly and inconsistently; and that, had he been a Lord of the Treasury, he would have paid no regard to it, but have treated it with the utmost contempt. He reprobated the late resolutions of the House of Commons, and considered them as the wild ravings of disappointed ambition. He earnestly recommended the motion to their Lordships' serious attention, and wished them to adopt it as a corrective to that mad ambition which, by talking in a high tone of the dignity and honour of Parliament, had led men to countenance measures equally unconstitutional and insupportable. He concluded with a solemn address to their Lordships, never to seek to establish their greatness and their dignity on the ruins of the Constitution and the Laws, but to continue, as they really were, the grand and hereditary counsellors of the Crown, the great distributors of justice, the zealous advocates and firm guardians of the rights and liberties of the people, and the steady defenders of their own honour and that of the nation.—His Lordship, in the course of his speech, spoke highly in favour of the present Minister, whose generosity in bestowing the clerkship of the Pells on an old veteran combatant in the cause of his country, he could not sufficiently commend. He owned he had advised him to accept it himself, as it had fairly fallen into his hands; but the Minister, with notions of purity peculiar to himself, had nobly preferred the public to the consideration of his own private interest—to the astonishment of those who were strangers to his virtues.

Earl of Mansfield said, he had never risen to speak to a question with so much anxiety, and with so much embarrassment, in his life. His Majesty had been

pleased to change his Ministers in the course of a session when it was confessed on all hands that union was necessary. How that union could be obtained, he was unable to presage; and yet, without union, the nation must be ruined. Was the present motion calculated to produce it? He thought not. Then why vote the resolution? It had been declared, in the course of the debate, that there was not the most distant wish to interrupt the harmony that had so long subsisted between the two Houses. But to what other purpose did the motion lead? If it should pass, Parliament must be dissolved; and if Parliament was dissolved, the business of the nation must stand still, at a time when various great and important matters urgently pressed for immediate dispatch. The ship was sinking, while those at the helm were in deliberation. When he said this, he had no view to this or that set of men. There were, in the present Administration, many great, able, and respectable characters. He wished to God it had still more strength. It could not have too much.—Having said this, his Lordship reasoned on the motion, and on the expediency of voting it. Simply considered, it contained a truism which no man living could deny. It had been stated, as a ground for voting it, that the House of Commons had come to a resolution militating against a clause in an act of the 21st of his present Majesty. What then? A resolution of the House of Commons could not suspend the law of the land. In the case stated to the House, the resolution in question would not have been binding on the Lords of the Treasury; they would, undoubtedly, had there been occasion, have exercised their discretion, and they would have acted perfectly legally in so doing. He owned, he trembled at the precipice he stood on, and wished, if possible, to awaken their caution, and to preserve them from the common ruin that threatened them. His Lordship declared, he wished the motion either withdrawn, or got rid of without taking the sense of the House upon it. He knew not whether he had best endeavour to dispose of it by moving to adjourn, or give it his negative. At all events, he was against coming to any resolution upon it.

Visc. Stormont chiefly dwelt upon the conduct of Ministers, and on the strange and new doctrine of their continuing in office when they had lost the confidence of the House of Commons. He cited

a variety of precedents, in order to shew that no Minister had ever dared to continue in office after having lost the confidence of the House of Commons. Ministers well know that they could carry on no business, either at home or abroad, and that they were not even competent to speak to any foreign ambassador, while a majority in the House of Commons had expressed, in the most unequivocal terms, that they had no confidence in them. The noble Lord allowed that it was the undoubted prerogative of the Crown to appoint its own servants; but he insisted that the confidence of the House of Commons was essentially necessary to confirm that appointment. He would not have the Ministers of Great Britain appointed, as they were in France, by the *secret influence* about the throne, where it was indifferent whether a boy or a man were to be appointed. The Constitution of this country spoke a different language; and the noble Viscount said, that, however highly he respected the Crown, however greatly he revered its just prerogative, yet he should never wish to see that prerogative set above the declared sense of Parliament.

Lord Sydney rose, and insisted on the absolute necessity of agreeing to the resolution now before the House, the truth of which had been admitted as incontrovertible by the noble and learned Lord [Mansfield]. Now, therefore, was the proper time, when the rights of the Crown were attempted to be trampled on, for that House to stand forth, resolutely, in support of the Constitution.—The House of Commons were assuming to themselves a new power, a power of control over the executive departments of government. It was therefore high time for their Lordships to put a stop to this growing power, by their timely interposition. The motion, therefore, should have his hearty concurrence.

Earl Gower declared, that if his resignation would reconcile the contending parties in the other House, he would not remain in office a single hour. With respect to the question before the House, he thought that, by shewing the Commons their Lordships' disapprobation of such unconstitutional resolutions as had been read by the clerk, the present heats in that House might be allayed, and a stop put to any more resolutions of the same kind.

Lord Loughborough rose to explain.—He said, the debate had taken a most ex-

traordinary turn. The summons which he had received was, to attend a motion of Lord Effingham's, on a plan for the relief of insolvent debtors. Had he known what the business of the day was to have been, he should have come prepared with proofs.

Earl of Mansfield's declaration, in the course of the debate, that the motion before the House, taken abstractedly from the hostile intimation it gave to the other House, was harmless and innocent; that the Law, the Constitution, and Common Sense subscribed to it; that of course he heartily and sincerely gave his assent to it; but that he could not, nor would not agree, that, in the present circumstances, it was proper for their Lordships to come to a resolution, that it was *now* necessary to make that declaration. This had changed the nature of the argument from a matter of right to a matter of expediency. It was admitted, on all sides, that a resolution of the House of Commons, to enforce any matter or thing not authorized by law, was of no validity, and might be disregarded by those to whom it was directed.—The question therefore being put, it passed in the affirmative, by a majority as mentioned in our last. (See p. 143.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Feb. 4.

LORD Beauchamp rose, and reported to the House, that a rumour was spread abroad that another House of Parliament had gone so far as to censure the proceedings of that House. He knew, he said, that the House could take no notice of what passed in another place till it came properly before them; yet he thought a rumour sufficient ground on which to institute an enquiry. His Lordship thought it his duty to state the matter as early as possible to the House, as he was the person that had proposed the resolution of the 24th of December, at which resolution the other House had taken offence. There appeared to his Lordship, he said, to be an encroaching, daring, and innovating spirit lurking somewhere, that wished to annihilate the power of that House; but, whatever notions the other House might adopt, he always should maintain that the House of Commons had a right to enquire into the conduct of all public boards, and to give their advice where they saw necessary. His Lordship concluded with moving, that a committee be appointed, to inspect the Journals of the House of Lords, and to report the result of their enquiry to the House.

Mr.

Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he had no objection to the motion.

Mr. Fox replied, that he was happy to find no opposition from the right hon. gentleman to an enquiry. However, as he was up, he would trouble the House with a few words on the extraordinary business of yesterday in the House of Peers. It appeared somewhat strange, if their Lordships had nothing but the honour of their House in view, that they should neglect taking up these offensive resolutions till the very moment when they found there was a serious intention to address the throne to dismiss the present ministers. This carried with it a conviction, that so long as the Commons continued subservient to the minister, so long they should pass uncensured; but the moment they dared to vote a measure to be right which ministers thought to be wrong, they were then to be charged with assuming new powers in order to subvert the constitution. He wished, nay he intreated, that the present enquiry might be conducted with coolness; that a serious enquiry should be made, whether that House had exceeded the limits prescribed by the wisdom of the constitution and the conduct of their ancestors. If it had, he was for rescinding their late proceedings, and erasing them out of their journals; but if, on the contrary, it should be found that the House had acted consistent with its duty, then he hoped the House would proceed with vigour. Mr. Fox was very severe on the conduct of a noble Lord who held a great judicial office, and insisted, that he had advanced doctrines unknown to the constitution, and such as, if carried into execution, would in a short time annihilate the power of the House of Commons, and with it the liberties of the people.

Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer denied the charge of delay in the House of Lords to take notice of the resolutions of the House of Commons. They had marked them, though no motion had been made upon them. He defended Lord Thurlow. He said, the insinuations thrown out against him were invidious and unworthy an answer. His principles were known to be rigidly constitutional, and his great abilities and integrity were not to be sullied by calumny.

Mr. Fox insisted, that if the House of Commons had been contented with *dead letter* resolutions, the House of Lords would not have taken the alarm; but that the measure directly tending to the removal of ministers, had excited their indignation.

Mr. Dundas, thinking himself alluded to by what he had formerly said of mere abstract resolutions, rose to defend himself. He declared, that no man had a greater veneration for the authority of Parliament than himself, and that whatever degree of consequence he might possess, he owed it to

Parliament, from whence if he should be driven, he should be obliged to retire to a dull and laborious profession.

Mr. Solicitor General rose in defence of his noble friend [Lord Thurlow]; but the House began to rise, and was about to adjourn, when

Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that an account be laid before the House of the amount of the public debt from 1776 to 1783; and also, an account of the produce of the taxes during that period. Agreed to.

He then moved, that an estimate of the expences of completing the fortifications now carrying on, but remain unfinished, might be laid before the House.

Mr. Fox had no objection to the motion, by way of giving the House every information; but he gave the Minister at the same time to understand, that in the present state of affairs no public business could possibly be done.

Saturday 7.

Lord Beauchamp acquainted the House with what the committee, appointed yesterday, had found entered in the journals of the House of Lords. To be reported on Monday.

Monday 9.

Lord Beauchamp rose accordingly, and brought forward the report, "That the resolutions their Lordships had come to implied a censure upon that House;" it was therefore necessary for the House to proceed with temper. The first step to be taken, his Lordship thought, was to appoint a committee to search for precedents, and to examine into the usage of both Houses on similar occasions. This committee he wished might sit to-morrow, and report on Wednesday. Agreed to.

Mr. Fox then moved, that the order of the day respecting his East India bill might be postponed.

Gov. Johnston wished to know whether he meant to bring it in at all, or to drop it. The bill, he said, which the right hon. gentleman had formerly pressed forward, had in view the subversion of the constitution; it was therefore justly rejected. It was equally just in his Majesty not to retain in his service men who had made so violent an attack upon his prerogative.

Mr. Fox assured the hon. gentleman that he meant to bring forward his East India bill, though he could not say he had it ready in his pocket. He did not think his not being in office a reason for not bringing in a bill on any great and public concern, though he certainly should have been better pleased to have had the assistance of government in its favour.

Lord Maben rose, he said, as the right hon. gent. was going to meet his constituents to-morrow, to remind him of some parts of his conduct that seemed

to require explanation. During the American war, the right hon. gentleman had reprobated the doctrine maintained by Lord North, that the sense of the people of England was *only* to be collected in Parliament; but now he had adopted it in the extreme, and held, that the representations of the people without doors were unworthy of regard. Another observation he had to make, and that was relative to the supplies. At one time he had declared, that the days of refusing the supplies were over; but lately he seemed to have changed his mind, as, but a few days ago, he had declared, that whilst the present Ministers held their places no supplies could be granted.

Mr. Fox, in reply to the first question, very frankly declared, that, as chairman of the Westminster committee, which he then was, he was often obliged to sign resolutions which he did not altogether approve. He did not, however, mean to deny the opinion imputed to him, constituted as Parliament then was; but, purged as it now is from contractors, placemen, &c. and speaking the language of the people from the purity of their hearts, he was, and ever should be, an advocate for the rights of such a Parliament.

As to the second charge, relative to the supplies, Mr. Fox said, his sentiments were still the same. While the Crown had tacitly relinquished the prerogative of negating the votes of that House, that House had in return relinquished the right of refusing the supplies: here then was a kind of compact; and a violation on one side very naturally provoked a violation on the other. In what he had said on both subjects mentioned by the noble Lord, there was not the least shadow of inconsistency; and it required a strong inclination on the part of his Lordship to find fault, to suppose there was.

There being no question before the House, what passed was little better than personal recrimination, which was merely temporary, and therefore unworthy of remembrance.

The House broke up soon, and adjourned to next day.

It may be proper, however, to mention, that Mr. Hamet had given notice of a motion he intended to have made at this day, for rescinding some late resolutions, for the sake of promoting the so-much-desired union; but, for reasons which he did not disclose, he declined making it.

Mr. Eden thought rescinding those resolutions for the present would not be prudent.

Tuesday 10.

Ordered the estimate of the fortifications, &c. to be referred to the committee of supply.

Mr. Eden brought forward the receipt tax

bill. It appeared, he said, that the new bill would produce more than 50000l. a week; he hoped that the noble Lord who first proposed it would not suffer it to escape his vigilance.

Lord J. Cavendish declared his resolution to promote it; but, as several objections had been made to it, he had laid it before some gentlemen of the long robe, who, he hoped, would remove them.

Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the sooner the bill was brought in, he thought the better; but he should leave it in the hands of the noble Lord with whom it originated.

Mr. Hussy called upon the right hon. gentleman to inform the House whether it was his intention to support the bill.

Mr. Pitt gave for answer, that he would deliver his opinion upon the bill when it should be in a committee.

Mr. Fox was severe on the right hon. gentleman for answering questions respecting the duties of office oraculously. The opinion of Ministers respecting the revenue should be explicit. He allowed the tax was unpopular, yet the late Ministers had the courage to propose, and support it.

Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer was not fond, he said, of long speeches; it was enough for him to say he wished the bill to go into a committee, and to pass every regulation necessary to enforce it.

Mr. Fox wished to know, whether the King intended to give an answer, and what answer; or whether he intended to give no answer to the House.

Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the House was entitled to an answer; but not in the precise manner as if to an address.

Lord Brougham insisted that the resolutions were matter of high privilege.

Mr. Fox concurred that the resolutions supported the vital privileges of the Commons House.

Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer declared his resolution to support the receipt tax, the further consideration of which was postponed to Friday. Adjourned.

Wednesday 11.

Mr. Eden rose, to bring before the House the proceedings of the Committee appointed to enquire into the losses sustained by Government from smuggling, which, he said, had appeared to the Committee to amount to more than two millions sterling yearly; and that there were, at this instant, 120 vessels at least (some of them of 30 guns) employed in the smuggling trade. He complained grievously of the injury which the nation sustained by the obstinacy of Ministers in holding their places after having lost the confidence of Parliament; and concluded with moving, That it is the opinion of the House, that smuggling has arisen to an alarming degree, to the great prejudice of the revenue and the fair trader.

Mr.

Mr. *Chancellor of the Exchequer* hoped the Committee would proceed in discovering of frauds. He denied that the nation had suffered by the obstinacy of Ministers in holding their places after having lost the confidence of Parliament. He trusted he had the confidence of his Sovereign and the other branch of Parliament, a respectable part of the House in which he then stood, and of the people at large; and, having this share of confidence, it could not be said, with truth, that the nation had suffered by his obstinacy in maintaining the just rights of his Sovereign.

Mr. *Huffey* expressed his most sincere wishes for an union of parties. No measure, he was sure, could be carried into execution with effect while the government of the country remained in its present unhappy situation. No Ministry, he insisted, could remain long without the assistance of that House.

Mr. *Marshall* declared, that the gentlemen who had met at the St. Alban's Tavern were unanimous in supporting the resolutions of the Commons House.

Mr. *Fox* entered deeply into the present situation of this country, which every moment, he said, pressed forward the necessity of an efficient, strong, and united Administration, eminently possessing the confidence of that House, and their reliance upon it for support; the unsettled state of foreign politics; the divisions in the East; our public credit, and a late incident of no small importance, the adjustment of the late differences between Russia and the Ottoman Porte; the regulations of trade, which were still wanting to give life to commerce, were circumstances that ought to unite all men in the public cause. In a moment like this, every other consideration should be sacrificed to complete such an union.

Mr. *Chancellor of the Exchequer* rose instantly in reply. He agreed that the situation of the country, and the circumstances of the times, required an union able to terminate animosities, and to act for the general good: and he declared that, were he now out of office, and the right hon. gentleman in his place, he should be so far from stimulating an opposition, that he should think himself happy if, by any means, he could facilitate his endeavours for the salvation of his country. The general ideas of union, laid down by the right hon. Gentleman, had his approbation. In times like these, he thought views of personal arrangements were not objects worthy of consideration. He had no objections to men; his objections went to principles; but, if personal objections had weight, he declared he had none to the right hon. Gentleman. If there was any person against whom such objections could lie, he ought to give up all pretensions to a place in the administration of his country. The confidence of the Commons he acknowledged

to be essential to a Minister; but, as he had often said, he could not consider it as the only essential to render the situation of a Minister permanent. A Minister should not only possess the confidence of the Commons, but he should also possess the confidence of the Lords, the confidence of the People, and, more particularly, of his Sovereign. It had been said, by the right hon. Gentleman, that he looked to the *left*, and not to the *right*; but his principles had led him to look neither solely to the left, nor to the right, but to turn his mind's eye both to right and left. Great stress had been laid on an expression of his, and which he was now bold enough to repeat, that a resolution of the House of Commons, according to the law of the land, was not compulsory. He considered this assertion as resting on the firm ground of the Constitution, which he was at all times ready to defend; but though he said this, he was confident that no Administration could stand long who had not the confidence of that House. He declared, his only view for remaining in office was the public good. The principles of the East India Bill, as it formerly stood, he saw big with horror. He considered it as a means of establishing a most dangerous, unconstitutional precedent, which would have been found defective in its institution, and tyrannic in its operation.—He could not meet on the principles of such a bill. A new system of government for India he thought necessary. He would give up much for the sake of union, provided it could be brought about on principle and honour.

Mr. *Fox* rose to explain. He said, his position was, that Ministers, placed in office against the sense of the House of Commons, were placed unconstitutionally. He insisted that the India Bill had never been proved an unconstitutional bill.

Gov. *Johnstone* was surprised that any man should assert that the principle of the India Bill was not unconstitutional. In matters of property, no people upon earth were clearer sighted than the people of this country. It was on this principle that the bill proposed was generally disapproved and reprobated.

Mr. *Fox* said, he could not help contradicting what had fallen from the hon. Gent. respecting the India Bill. He had asserted, that it was unpopular. He would be bold to say, that it was by no means so; and that it was as popular a bill as ever was brought forward, till the great weight of the Company's connections had found means to bear it down. He thought the language of the hon. Gent. unfriendly to the so much wished for union.

Gov. *Johnstone* assured the House, that he had every inclination in the world to promote union. But what was the union the right hon. Gent. [Mr. Fox] desired? It was an union on his own views. No man had a higher opinion of the right hon. Gentleman's

tleman's great abilities than he had. He could not say, however, that he wished him to be made a Minister. He possessed almost all the winning, magnanimous qualities of Cæsar. Yet Cæsar made himself dictator. He was equal, he would not say superior, to Oliver Cromwell; yet Oliver Cromwell proved an usurper. He did not see why gentlemen should be so earnest to exalt one, and force another from his station. There was no great stretch of thinking necessary on the occasion. Six hours he thought sufficient. The triple alliance was formed in three days. Why then protract business, and wait for questions and replications which, under the present critical circumstances of the times, were big with danger to the very existence of the state?

Chanc. Pitt wished, that gentlemen would turn their attention to the original motion, and pronounce upon it in those points respecting the ordinance estimates which the House was pledged to discuss.

[For what further passed on this business the reader is referred to the brief state of it inserted in our last.]

Thursday, 12.

Ld John Cavendish's bill, for amending the receipt-tax bill, being read a second time, his Ldp moved, that it should be committed. This brought on a very slight debate, in which Sir Cecil Wray, Mr. Onslow, Mr. Duncombe, and Sir Joseph Mawbey took part against the bill, which was supported by Ld Surrey, Ld North, Ld Nugent, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, Ld J. Cavendish, and others; and on the question for committing it, there appeared ayes 167. Noes 33. This was the first majority in which Mr. Pitt had appeared since he became Minister.

The House being refused, the order of the day was then read for receiving the report of the committee of privileges.

The report being brought up by the chairman of the committee, Ld Beauchamp, it was then read, and consisted of upwards of 30 extracts from the Journals, from 1625 to 1783, of resolutions of the House of Commons interfering with the prerogative of the Crown.

Mr. Pitt observed, that as it had been said that the very existence of the privileges of the House of Commons depended on the precedents stated in the report, it was proper the nation should know the tenure by which they held their liberties. He therefore desired they might be printed for the use of the members.

Ld North said, the printing was merely to gain time, and was not necessary.

Mr. Fox was of the same opinion.

Several other members spoke for and against the printing, which was at length agreed to; and that the House should adjourn till Monday, when the same should be considered.

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Mr. Demyer then moved, that the report from the Lords' Journals should also be printed, and that the same should be considered on Monday.

Monday, Feb. 16.

The order of the day for the House to receive the report from the committee of privileges being called for,

Ld Beauchamp opened the debate, by observing that the foundation of what had been done in the other House was grounded on a resolution of 1704, which, so far from supporting it, fully establishes that the House of Lords could not constitutionally interfere with the resolutions of that House. The Lords had stated that case (see p. 146.); but had they looked into the very next page, they would have seen that by custom and usage, whenever the Lds disapproved of a resolution, or *vice versa*, they called a conference of both Houses, by which means the House complained of could give satisfaction to the House complaining; and this he considered as a rule consistent with justice, and necessary to preserve that good confidence which should always subsist between the two Houses of Parliament. But the resolution of the Lords, on the present occasion, was a rash and improper condemnation of the proceedings of the Commons. He stated the case of tonnage and poundage, in support of privilege, when the House sent to the Barons of the Exchequer for proceeding against the purport of a resolution of the Commons. He also cited the case of Bedford Level, and several other cases.

In the resolution complained of by the recent resolution of the Lords, he observed, that the resolution of the Commons was not suspending an act of Parliament, but was in the nature of an admonition or advice to the Commissioners of the Treasury, who might, notwithstanding, have exercised their discretionary power with impunity. He stated the resolution of the recall of Gov. Hastings as a case strictly in point. The act, he said, of 21 Geo. III. which empowered the Commissioners of the Treasury to give leave to the Directors of the E. I. Company to accept bills to such an amount as the said Commissioners should think fit, was only permissive, not peremptory, and it was the duty of that House to prevent an undue exercise of that permission. He then asked, was that House to sit silent under the imputation which the House of Lords had passed upon them? If there were extraordinary resolutions in the Commons, let it be remembered there was an extraordinary cause for them. The resolutions of the Commons were founded on justice and provocation. The resolution censured was no attempt at a suspension of law; it was the right of the House to come to it, as much as if it had been a resolution upon a vote for the disposition of money. His Ldp, that the House might

might the more readily comprehend the whole of his purpose, read the six resolutions (see p. 146), and concluded with moving the first of those resolutions.

Sir *Grey Cooper* rose to second those resolutions. The House, he said, was at issue with the Lords on the question, "Whether the resolutions of that House on the 24th of December last were constitutional, or not?" In trying this issue he recommended coolness. In the discussion of precedents, one principle, he observed, pervaded all of them, which was, that when the public safety was in danger, the House had always been in the use of coming to resolutions for their safety, giving its opinion declaratory by way of motion and advice to those who possessed legal powers. The House in their resolution had assumed no suspending power—but gave their opinion that the power reposed in the commissioners ought not to be exercised. He owned, that in the times of high prerogative, the proceedings of the Commons had been censured by the Crown; but it was reserved for this day, for the Lords to stand up and tell the House of Commons, "You shall not take cognizance of those who are entrusted with the distribution of the public money." He then entered very ably into the application of the several precedents reported to the House, and stated a case from *Rushworth's Collections*, to shew the opinions of *Noy*, *Lyttleton*, and *Selden*, who supported the resolutions of 1680. He cited also a case from the proceedings on the exclusion-bill; and another from *Grey's Debates*, where the King had given orders that the Clerk should not present to him, for his assent, a bill in favour of the dissenters. To understand the resolution of the 24th of December, he called the attention of the House to the time the resolution passed. At that time the Commissioners of the Treasury had accepted, for the E. I. Company, bills to the amount of 1,800,000*l.* and there were to be accepted other bills on their account, to the amount of 1,500,000*l.* more*. As those bills would have produced the necessity of new taxes to provide for them, the House therefore, as representing the people, had an undoubted right to interpose its authority, by giving advice to the Lords of the Treasury not to involve the nation any farther in the Company's concerns.

Mr. *Macdonald* differed totally from the noble Lord and the Hon. Gent. who had spoken before him. The right of the House to animadvert on the conduct of men in office, and to advise, he admitted in its fullest ex-

tent; but he was clear, that where powers were given to men by Act of Parliament, the House must not transfer that power to themselves. The precedents stated did not apply; and he deplored the situation of the House, as nothing could be more humiliating than a feeble attempt to exercise a power which it did not possess. This was not the first attempt of the kind. Judges had been brought to the bar of the House, and had made it blush. He instanced the case of Judge *Pemberton*. He stated several cases to shew that the Commons were bound merely to advise; but could in no case arrest the operation of the law. In Queen Anne's time they had interfered respecting timber cut upon the Queen's lands; but the Lords declared they had no right to interfere, and entered into a single resolution of their own. He admitted that the House, by way of address, had a right to advise the King to do or not to do certain things; but here was no address—they dictate to the King—they say he ought not to retain his present Ministers; and this Mr. M. considered as an infringement of the royal prerogative. The resolutions on the cases of anticipating loans and lending money to the King had his approbation. He stated a case in the reign of Queen Anne, when a plot had been discovered. The Queen sent a message to both Houses, that several persons were apprehended. The Commons returned thanks. The Lords arrested the persons in custody, and appointed seven commissioners to examine them. The Commons resolved to address. They stated that the Lords arresting those persons was a violation of the prerogative. The Lords say, "We have apprehended those persons." The Commons answer, "You must not wrest legal power out of legal hands;" in which the Commons acted right. He then stated generally that Lord *Mansfield's* opinion was against the resolution; answered Sir *Grey Cooper's* argument, respecting the power of the Commons over those entrusted with the disposal of the public money; and insisted, that where accountants or others held their authority by Act of Parliament, the House could have no power over them except for delinquency. He concluded with observing, that the precedents stated in the report were irrelevant to the present case; and that the resolution complained of had exceeded the powers of the House.

Mr. *Erskine* denied that there was any question in issue between the two Houses, and wondered that gentlemen should exert their ingenuity to wrest false constructions from plain words. He spoke highly of Lord *Mansfield*, and was very severe on Mr. *Macdonald*, whom he charged with misquoting his Lordship's words. The noble and learned Earl had said, "If you mean to argue the resolution of the House of Commons as an abstract proposition, it is weak and foolish; if you mean to apply it, it is wicked;" and

* Here the debate should seem to be founded on a mistake. The Treasury was not authorized by the clause in the late Act to accept bills; but to prevent the Company from accepting bills beyond a certain amount, at their Lordships' discretion. See p. 205.

he gave for reason, that the consequence must be a dissolution of Parliament. He owned the East India Company should be supported, and he thought the interest of the nation interwoven with that of the Company. The act which enabled the Lords of the Treasury to accept bills for the Company gave them a discretion; the resolution in question did not deprive them of that discretionary power, only pointed out how far it was prudent to exercise it. He contended, that the House was possessed of the power of controul, though they could not suspend. They were the guardians of the finances of the public. He insisted that the precedents before the House were applicable. The House could controul even the prerogative of the Crown, if improperly exercised in the disposal of its property. He illustrated this position by stating the feudal tenures, the fruits of which were in the Crown, yet the Commons controuled the disposal of them. He attacked Mr. Dundas for refusing to support the present resolution, when he had brought forward a resolution of the same kind against Mr. Hastings. He went over a great deal of parliamentary ground, to prove the right of the Commons to resolve on such points as those now before the House. He declared his admiration of the great abilities of the Lord Chanc. but reprobated his doctrine, and called the addressers impostors.

Mr. Brett called him to order. And

Ld *DeLaval* defended him, and desired the Hon. Gent. to answer his arguments, instead of popping up every moment like the jacks of a harpichord.

Mr. *Dundas* observed, that with respect to the right of the House to offer advice to the Lords of the Treasury, all were agreed; but he supposed a case, where two branches of the legislature gave different advice. In that case, what would be the conduct of Ministers? The resolutions before the House he considered as vague and indefinite, and thought that, to give them a meaning, the fourth resolution ought to be the first, and then the others would follow as corollaries. He moved an amendment to the resolutions of the 24th of Dec. "that it meant only to give advice."

Mr. *Fox* confessed himself much astonished at what had fallen from the learned gentleman. The constitution, he said, had vested the House of Commons with the absolute, the unequivocal and sole disposal of the public purse. In this distinguishing attribute of their delegated capacity, neither the King nor the Lords had any right of interference. Whoever therefore had the trust of public money, were responsible to them for the application of it. He enforced the several arguments that had been adduced by those who had spoke before in favour of the privileges of the Commons; but said nothing new except by way of illustration. He deprecated the necessity to which the House

might be driven, to affect the great check which it undoubtedly had over the executive government, by withholding the supplies. He insisted that all the prerogatives of the Crown were limited by the great object for which they were originally instituted, viz. the benefit and advantage of the public.

Mr. *C. of Excheq.* remarked, that the Rt. Hon. Gent. by his conduct seemed much inclined to bring on what he would be thought solicitous to avert, a war with the other House. He trusted, however, that the people had too much good sense, and too much veneration for a House, which now, as well as on many former occasions, had interposed between the violence of the House of Commons and the constitution, and had rescued the one from the intemperance of the other. He was not in the House, he said, when the exceptionable resolution passed, which was undoubtedly so worded, as to admit of being construed as assuming a power permanent to the discretionary power vested by the Act in the Lords of the Treasury. The Right Hon. Gentleman, he said, was for ever talking about the moderation of his conduct, and yet tho' that was for ever his language, it was never his practice. Mr. Pitt declared himself a friend to harmony and concord, and that the great object of his wish was unanimity, on grounds on which men of honour could stand. In the mean time he gave the House to understand, that it was not to his pride, his obstinacy, his lust of power, that the discord that now prevailed was not effectually done away.

Ld *North* could discover no ambiguity in the resolution on which the Right Hon. Gent. had grounded most of his reasoning. If words were to be understood in their ordinary acceptation, no man could misconceive their meaning. His Lordship deplored the situation of the country; but said there was a time coming, when the eyes of the people would be opened to their own interest; they would then see by whose lust of power they had been misled.

Mr. *Powys* begged of gentlemen not to indulge themselves in expressions calculated to inflame, and not to heal their unhappy divisions. He declared himself a firm friend to conciliation; but all conciliation must be on principle, and he could not sacrifice the dignity of the House at any shrine.

The question being repeatedly called for, the resolutions were carried. Ayes 186. Noes 157.

Wednesday 18.

The order of the day, to receive the report from the committee on the ordinance estimates being read, the Chanc. of the Exchequer rose to acquaint the House with the result of his Majesty's consideration on the resolutions of the House, presented to him the preceding Wednesday, which was, "That his Majesty, under all the circumstances of the country, has not thought fit to dismiss his present

present Ministers, and they have not resigned."

Mr. Fox considered this answer as alarming. See p. 146. Every measure, he said, had been tried to bring Ministers to a proper sense of their duty, but to no salutary end. The question then to be considered by the House was, whether it would be advisable, previous to voting a grant of supply, to support their own dignity, and the tottering constitution. No greater calamity ever befel this country than the present dispute. The House was driven to the last point; they should now consider ulterior measures, they should wait patiently to see the result; when all failed, then it would be time to debate the great question on withholding the supplies; a question which he never wished to hear agitated in that House. The answer just delivered to the House, he saw, had created astonishment and terror; and he thought it would be very improper to proceed upon it while the House was under the influence of provocation. The appointment of Ministers, he admitted, was an undoubted prerogative of the Crown; but he insisted that Ministers, to act with effect after they are appointed, must possess the confidence of that House. If they did not, the House had an undoubted right to withhold the supplies. He went over a great deal of the old ground, but in a way that made it appear new; and concluded with moving, that the order of the day, respecting the supplies, be postponed till Friday.

Ld Surrey seconded the motion.

Mr. Powys was aware that, both within doors and without, those who were for withholding the supplies would be held forth as the supporters of a faction; but that was of no concern to him; these were not times when men should shrink from calumny. He would speak his thoughts; he would conscientiously perform his duty. He thought the Right Hon. Gent. [Mr. Pitt] had gone too far; he had stated his individual character against the collective character of the Commons of Great Britain. He would trust his property, he said, with a man of character; but he would not trust the constitution with any Minister who did not possess the confidence of the House of Commons. He strongly supported the motion for adjourning the consideration of the supplies till Friday.

Chanc. of Excheq. could not help considering the question before the House as tending to preclude unanimity. The answer which he had the honour to deliver to the House was not a formal answer as to an address. He would not dispute the right of the House to withhold the supplies in times of danger from the Crown; but the circumstance of his Majesty's refusal to dismiss his Ministers, being a legal exercise of the prerogative, has no ground on which such a measure could be justified. The Hon. Gent. [Mr. Powys] was for postponing the supplies; for what

reason, but to retard the public business? He considered himself as bound to perseverance. His personal honour was concerned. And he declared, he would not, on any account, or by any means, first resign, and then stoop to negotiate for a part in a new administration. What would the world say? He would have gentlemen to know that he was incapable of such a step. He abhorred the idea of trifling in that manner with his own character or his Majesty's confidence. What, he said, was the meaning of all those personalities so repeatedly pointed to him, but that he should relinquish one set of men in whom he trusted, to begin to serve his country with another set of men with whom he was in the habit of opposition? He was persuaded that those who knew him best did not believe him capable of such perfidy? He would therefore say, and let gentlemen give to his conduct what epithet they should think proper, *that he was either too proud or too obstinate to resign*. These were his ultimate sentiments, about which he had been much pressed, and he hoped they would be considered as final. If gentlemen wished him to resign for the purpose of strengthening the hands of Government, and enabling Ministers to meet with boldness and efficacy the exigencies of the state, he would assure them, his resignation would produce no such effect; for in that case he would take no part in a new Administration, formed contrary to the sense of the people. Here Mr. Pitt sat down, but seeing Mr. Powys about to rise, he suddenly started up, and apologised for not acquainting the House with the gracious condescension of a great personage, in endeavouring to heal the divisions that distracted the House, by intimating his wishes that an interview might take place between a noble Duke and his Majesty's present Ministers, with a view of forming a new Administration; which, however, had been defeated by the backwardness of the friends of his Grace, who, notwithstanding their pretended readiness to unite, raised so many difficulties that it was impossible it should take effect.

Mr. Fox begged to be indulged a few words in reply. He said, it was true the D. of Portland had been invited to an interview with the present Ministers, and that he had declined, it because he thought it inconsistent with the honour of the House of Commons to hold any conference with a set of men who avowedly were Ministers in open defiance to the sense of that House. The punctilio of the Right Hon. Gent. was a personal punctilio, which made him, as he himself had stated it, with *pride and obstinacy* resist the wishes, nay the very resolutions of the House, because they did not meet with his approbation. The Rt. Hon. Gent. laid great stress on the words, "an interview for the purpose of forming a new administration." He was ready to admit that a new administration meant a *virtual resignation*, provided the

Right

Right Hon. Gent. would admit them as synonymous terms; and, he would venture to say, the noble Duke would think such a declaration sufficient grounds to meet him, and enter into a negotiation. [*Mr. Pitt made no answer to this proposition.*]

Lord North was severe on Mr. Pitt for refusing to resign. Gentlemen, he said, remained in office upon impertinent pretensions. The House was still left in possession of the power of refusing money to the Crown; but he still had hopes that his Majesty had not finally determined to act in contradiction to the sense of the House. He was very satirical on some characters, that stood the most forward in support of the present measures; particularly on that of one noble Lord [Monmouth], who, without the circumstance of having any property in England, without connections, and with a view solely to extend liberty to all mankind, came over, at the hazard of his life, in crossing a tempestuous sea, to assist the liberty of this country, while he left the liberty of his own country to shift for itself.

Earl Nugent expressed his astonishment that gentlemen, who pretended so much zeal for the interest of the nation, should waste their time in fruitless wrangling about what concerned their own particular interests—Gentlemen had been told, on the best authority, that more than two millions yearly were lost to the revenue by smuggling; and that this vast sum amounted to 250l. an hour; and, consequently, every hour the noble Lord in the blue ribband diverts the House with the brilliancy of his remarks, it costs the nation 250l.; rather too high a price for fine speeches!—Delaying the supply, and retarding the public business, was still more costly; and, to the loss of half the empire, the noble Lord and the Coalition seemed to have in view the ruin of the other half.

Mr. Brook Watson, in reply to a stroke of Lord North's at the assembly of liverymen at Guildhall, gave his Lordship to understand that, at that meeting, there were at least 5000 people assembled, and 19-20ths of them were against withholding the supplies.—This he believed to be the general sense of the people throughout England, and that the opposition to the present Ministers was generally disapproved.

The question being called for on Mr. Fox's motion, the numbers were, Ayes 208. Against it 196. (See p. 146.)

Thursday 19.

A warm conversation took place, occasioned by a poignant reflection made by Mr. Pitt, in the course of the debate the day before, on those who had voted as if they intended to withhold the supplies.

Mr. Powys was the first who avowed the impropriety of that remark, so far as it concerned himself. The Right Hon. Gent. had

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charged, he said, the majority with having refused the supplies; but he would roundly assert that the majority did not refuse them; he would go so far as to say, that the vote of supply ought to be preceded by some such resolution as should remove ambiguity; and, to convince the Right Hon. Gent. that this was all that was meant, he would move first, and vote for the supply afterwards.

Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer waved the argument; but agreed with the Hon. Gent. that the most effectual way of bringing conviction home was, to vote the supplies tomorrow.

Mr. Fox disclaimed, for himself and those who voted with him, any serious intention of withholding the supplies; but he thought also that they ought not to be voted unconditionally.

Mr. Pitt said, he would stipulate no condition for granting the supply; when any proposition should be laid before the House, the House should dispose of it as they should think proper; but he would make no compromise.

Mr. Fox said, he wanted no compromise; but he would have the Right Hon. Gent. understand, that he had not pledged himself to vote for the supply.

Mr. Marbham found himself hurt by what had fallen from the Right Hon. Gent. He never meant to refuse the necessary supply, only to postpone it till the House had considered what previous steps ought to be adopted. He now began to consider himself in no better light than that of a Frenchman, who met with others in parliament only to register the edicts of the Crown.

Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer insisted, he had good grounds for what he had said last night; and he hoped never to see the House of Commons arrive at such a presumptuous height that a Minister should not dare to speak his sentiments on any question.

Mr. Fox, with some warmth, charged the Minister with shewing, on every occasion, the most sovereign contempt for the Constitution, and for having insultingly trifled with the opinion of the House; and with having advised the King to give such answers to the House as none of his predecessors had ever done before.

Mr. Pitt warned the House to beware of the confusion into which the nation would inevitably be plunged if the supplies should be withheld.

Mr. Fox replied, that if any confusion did ensue, the Right Hon. Gent. was answerable, for being the author of it. (See some further account, p. 147.)

Much altercation and very little argument passed in the House.—Mr. Rolle was very bitter against Mr. Erskine, and Mr. Erskine was equally pointed against Mr. Rolle.—Other gentlemen seemed to lose their temper on this occasion; and the House broke up without any motion.

• Friday

Friday 20.

Mr. Powys rose to lay before the House a motion which he had given notice he intended to make two days before. He began by purging himself from the most distant idea of withholding the supplies, with which he had been charged. The object of his motion, he knew, was prejudged; but he declared he acted alone, and in concert with no one party whatever. He relied on his Majesty's gracious disposition towards his Commons, and that he would not finally refuse complying with their request. He desired that the Address to the King, in consequence of his Majesty's speech at the opening of the present session, might be read; which being complied with, he said, he had called for it as it pointed at two things: an assurance, on the part of the Commons, to proceed immediately to the regulation of the government of India; and a promise to grant to his Majesty the necessary supplies [*a cry of Hear him! Hear him!*]. In this address the House was unanimous with Ministers.—He then desired the resolution of the 11th of Feb. to be read, respecting smuggling (see p. 144); and referred to another measure, of public notoriety, which required the immediate intervention of Government, and that was, a proclamation respecting the trade with the West India Islands. From the importance of these weighty considerations, he argued the necessity of a strong, permanent, extensive, united, and efficient Administration. At present there was none—there were neither Ministers, nor the measures of Ministers. Government was vacated. Ministers had been asked, Why they kept their places? and they had answered, To prevent greater evils. But could there be greater evils than those that at present existed? Could the Right Hon. Gent. (Mr. Pitt) suppose the prerogative of the Crown would be laid at the feet of a party? The House of Commons well knew that the just and legal prerogative of the Crown is part of the rights of the people. He declared, he acted from principle; and if two standards were to be set up in the country, one by a party calling for submission to the will of the Crown, the other for the support of that independent mixed government resulting from the Constitution, he would not, for a moment, hesitate in determining under which he should insist. He was confident that no serious objections to an united Administration now existed; nothing but ridiculous pusillity. If that could influence men, born to be the ornament and protection of their country, to be the disgrace and scourge of it, he wished, he said, that an act could be made for the banishment of both.—He then concluded a very long speech with the following motion: That the House, strongly impressed with his Majesty's parental goodness, and confiding in his royal wisdom, had every reliance that his Majesty would take such measures as

were most likely to effect the object of their former resolutions — a firm, efficient, extended, and united Administration.

Mr. Hufsey seconded the motion, but did not speak to it.

Mr. Eden, to enforce the necessity of Ministers resigning, observed that, in nine divisions, that had taken place since they had been in office, they had been in *eight* minorities; and that their *only* majority was on the receipt tax, to the merit of which they had no claim. He touched lightly on the sense of the people, founded on the multitude of addresses, which, he said, was not always to be depended upon. He cited some precedents in proof of his opinion. He insisted that all impediments to unanimity, on the part of opposition, were removed; the Coalition was no more; the objectionable part of the East India Bill was given up; and every claim to situation, on the part of the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, had been renounced. He wished then to know what farther sacrifices Ministers expected to be made, to gratify their ambition and lust of power. He concluded with moving, by way of amendment, that, after the words *measures as*, in the original motion, there should be inserted the words “by removing such obstacles as this House has declared stand in the way of the formation of an extended, efficient, and united Administration, such as the House has resolved to be necessary in the present arduous and very critical situation of his Majesty's dominions.”

Sir Wm. Wake rose, he said, to give his opinion upon one point that had been repeatedly urged—the dignity of the House. He knew of no dignity it possessed, independent of the people. Another matter he had to mention; that was, the supplies;—the supplies now stood upon a very different footing to what they did in the reign of Charles I. Were they now to be withheld, it would not be the Crown, but the Nation, that would suffer.

Mr. Powys did not much approve of the amendment, but would not oppose it lest he should be thought inconsistent.

Mr. Banks paid some handsome compliments to Mr. Powys; who, he said, acted from the purest motives, and on independent principles. He, however, in reply to Mr. Eden, retorted on opposition, for raising impediments. He despised the affected moderation, and recommended coming to the point at once, Whether Ministers should stay in, or go out. He was for voting the supplies cheerfully.

Sir H. Mann thanked the last speaker for the honourable mention he had made of his friend Mr. Powys; but lamented the fallen dignity of the House. It was a word new to some gentlemen—they could not bear the sound. He acknowledged the high character of the Minister, but he reprobated his measures,

measures, which tended, he said, to keep animosity alive, and ruin his country.

Mr. Dundas declared his disapprobation of the motion, and was rather for an address at once, as more manly.

Mr. Marham rose, he said, to acquaint the House that he had lately held a confidential conversation with the two Right Hon. Gentlemen [Mr. Fox and Mr. Pitt] about the India business, which, with leave of the parties, he would relate. [No objection having been made, Mr. Marham proceeded.] Mr. Pitt told him, "If Mr. Fox would give up the idea of patronage, then he might treat with him." Mr. Fox said, "If Mr. Pitt would consent to a permanent government at home, then he would engage to make the patronage so moderate as to give full satisfaction." He thought the cautious and deliberate proceedings of the House highly commendable, and approved of the expedients that had been tried from time to time by Mr. Fox, for giving Ministers opportunities for cool reflection. He enlarged on the importance of the House of Commons, as a branch of the legislature; and concluded with observing, that the instant that House was deprived of its consequence, that moment the nation would cease to be free.

Mr. Draks remarked, that the Right Hon. Gent. who was so powerfully supported in that House, wanted nothing but the name; for he appeared to have assumed all the power of a Dictator to himself.

Earl Nugent thought that there was one thing that militated against the Right Hon. Gentleman's all-assuming power; and that was, the jealousy of the nation lest he should attempt to withhold the supplies. He had threatened, his Lordship said, to draw the sword, and, like the Sicilian tyrant, to let it hang over the heads of his Majesty's subjects; but he trusted, if it fell, it would only pierce his own devoted head. It had been said, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was obstinate. His Lordship hoped he would still persist in supporting the law of the land against every unconstitutional resolution of the House of Commons. He passed some very handsome compliments on the two competitors, and wished, he said, he could prevail on them to come and sup with him. In a very few minutes they might settle their differences by themselves, and spend the rest of the evening with him, in laughing at their former enemies. He instanced a similar transaction between Lord Granville and Mr. Pelham, which ended happily.—His Lordship told a number of facetious stories, applicable to the present differences, and among the rest, the first interview of Lord Chatham with the late King. Every one knew his Majesty's partiality for Hanover; and the King knew how contemptibly Mr. Pitt used to speak of his German dominions in parliament; yet he was prevailed upon to send for

him. The meeting was awkward at first; however, Lord Chatham said to his Majesty, "Sire, Give me your confidence, and I will deserve it." The King replied, with equal frankness, "Deserve my confidence, and you shall have it." No man ever possessed more of it, and no man ever better deserved it. [When his Lordship told this story, he looked pointedly at Mr. Fox.]

Gen. Burgoyne had heard the noble Lord say, that every speech in that House cost the nation 250*l.* an hour. He could not help thinking his Lordship's a dear purchase. He saw no cause, however, for withholding the money appropriated for the payment of the public creditors. He declared himself against withholding the supplies.

Sir Harry Houghton opposed the present motion from principle. He could not admit the right of that House to dictate to the King.

Mr. Powney triumphed not a little that his county [Berkshire] should be the first to address his Majesty on the present occasion; and expressed his satisfaction at the defeat of a certain gentleman [Major Hartley], who had gone express to prevent the passing of the address.

Major Hartley rose in reply. He said, he had no reason to repent his journey. He was heard with attention, and treated with respect. He professed the strongest attachment to his friend Mr. Fox; but he declared to God, that if the tables were turned, and Mr. Fox and Mr. Pitt were each in the other's situation, he would support the Constitution, in preference to his friend, as he thought it wounded in the privileges of that House.

Sir Richard Hill was pointedly severe against the proceedings of the House. He supposed the Right Hon. Gent. [Mr. Fox] had no objection to let the forms of government remain, provided he himself might hold the reins. Like Bays, to one of the Kings of Brentford, he might perhaps permit the Sovereign to partake of the sweets of the nosegay; but he must owe it to the Right Hon. Gentleman's clemency if he was admitted to pluck a flower. It was, he said, the violent votes and addresses of the Commons that formerly proved fatal to the King and the Constitution. He begged leave to read a few lines of the witty Earl of Rochester, as a parody on the votes and addresses of these times.

In all humility we crave
Our Sovereign to be our slave;
And pray to him most loyally
To lay aside his Majesty;
To turn his servants out of place,
And we will fit him to an ace.
And if he'll but lay down his crown,
We'll make him King of Christendom.

His Majesty's most gracious answer:
Of your advice Charles has no need,
But thanks you as much as if he had.

Sir *Matthew Ridley*, alluding to what had fallen from E. Nugent, observed, that the sword was not yet drawn, they had only laid their hands upon the hilt.

Mr. *Drake* maintained, that his Majesty's last answer to the resolutions of the House was the proper answer. The first resolutions, he said, might be necessary; but he thought differently of those that were super-added.

Sir *Charles Cocks* lamented, that from the unfounded opposition to Ministers nothing was done, and nothing could be done for the country, which was betrayed by factious demagogues. Gentlemen talk of the dignity of that House. The dignity of that House consists in supporting the constitution, in consulting the interest and happiness of the people; not in assuming powers, and contending for privileges, which ought never to be brought in question; and which never would be brought in question but for the selfish views of proud and aspiring men.

Mr. *Fox* rose instantly to reply. The question, he said, should have passed with a silent vote, had it not been for certain strong expressions, particularly pointed at him. The right to withhold the supplies, he owned, he considered as the weapon placed in the hands of the Commons, in order to maintain their independence in the great right of legislation. He distinguished between stopping supplies for particular services, and stopping the grants for payment of the public creditors. These last had never been withheld from the worst of Ministers, nor from the most unconstitutional Sovereign that had ever governed this country. He lamented the fallen dignity of the Commons of Great Britain, which he saw held so cheap by some gentlemen, that its privileges were no otherwise to be contended for than barely to grant supplies, and give a sanction to the measures of a Minister, in whom the House had declared they could place no confidence. He went over a large field of Parliamentary usage, and concluded with defending the propriety of postponing the supplies, in order to give place to some intermediate considerations, which it was necessary fully to understand.

Mr. *Chanc. of Excheq.* rose, he said, not to follow the Right Hon. Gent. through so vast a field of argument, but to make a few cursory observations on some particular passages which more particularly respected himself. The Rt. Hon. Gent. has asked over and over, Why do you not resign, and imitate the magnanimity of my noble friend, who has offered to take himself out of the way in order to serve his country? Good God! said Mr. *Pitt*, how often have I declared, and what pains have I not taken to prove, that this is no consideration of mine! But who can say that my resignation would further an union, so ardently wished for, on equitable terms? At present, was he to re-

sign to those very men with whom he was to negotiate, and with whom he was to enjoy a participation of power? At present, it was said, he enjoyed no confidence; but the moment he resigned, he is to enter into the immediate enjoyment of the fullest trust and confidence of that House! Such is the consistency of gentlemen in opposition. Surely, said he, if they now judge me unfit or incapable, they should not condescend to admit me among them! If a new Administration is to be formed, of which the present Administration is to make a part, Why should it be declared requisite for the latter to resign? If there is no plain and obvious reason, there must be some hidden one! probably—to make it impossible for them to accede to an union! He concluded what he had to say on this head, by declaring that his resignation would rather retard than forward the union, and for that reason he would not resign. The Hon. Gent. who made the motion had declared, that if the question was carried, he should readily vote for granting the supplies. He could not say he wished the question to be carried, tho' he was earnest for voting the supplies. The friends of the motion have all acknowledged, that their intention is not ultimately to refuse supplies. What then is this affected delay but a settled purpose to do mischief to the state, wantonly? An Hon. Gent. over the way had said, that the King's prerogative was part of the people's rights. The people, he was sure, was never more disposed to believe, that their rights were blended with the legal prerogatives of the Sovereign than at present. He cautioned the House not to let one individual involve his own cause with that of the House; not to mistake the personal interests of one man, for the interests of the people at large, and of the constitution; but to draw back the screen, and view objects as they really are, not as they are represented by artificial colouring.

Much extraneous matter was introduced into this debate—the Middlesex meeting—the India bill—invasion of property—addresses—majorities—House of Lords—confidence of the Sovereign—confidence of Ministers in one another—appointment of Ministers, &c. &c. On the question being called for, the House divided, when the numbers were, ayes 197; noes 177. Majority against Ministers 20.

On the numbers being declared;

Mr. *Fox* rose instantly, and moved an address to the Throne, grounded on the resolution of that which had just been carried. This was strongly opposed, and the impropriety of putting it, at two o'clock in the morning, when many of the Members were gone, and without previous notice, was insisted on; but in vain, the majority carried that motion likewise, 177 to 156. And

Mr. *Fox* proposed that it should be presented by the whole House; which was accordingly done on Saturday.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN ADVICES.

Smyrna, Jan. 15. THE excessive cold which we have here has entirely driven away the plague and putrid fevers which have raged so much of late in these parts.

Hungary, Jan. 20. After deep snow and severe cold, a sudden thaw took place, Dec. 27, 28, and 29. Reaumur's thermometer stood for those three days ten degrees below the freezing point. The Danube and the river of Maros have exceeded their bounds, and occasioned the greatest destruction in their course. The greatest damage was at Newzas and Arrad; the latter city is entirely under water, and the inhabitants of the greater part of the houses were obliged to go to the tops of them for refuge. Dec. 30, the misfortune was heightened by a frost, which covered the streets and houses with ice; the frost increased till the 5th of this month, so that the thermometer stood on that day at 2 1-half below the freezing point. On the 7th of this month it diminished 7 deg.

Vienna, Feb. 14. We have accounts from Austrian Dalmatia, that the beginning of last month was so very stormy, that much damage was done on the coasts, and the wind blew so very hard that the inhabitants did not think themselves safe in their houses, fearing they would be blown down every moment; the storm lasted three days.

Nimeguen, March 3. Last Saturday the ice in the river Waal broke, which has occasioned many dykes to give way, by which a vast length of country is inundated. In the neighbourhood of Gorinchen there are 72 villages under water; in another district there are 34 villages overflowed, inasmuch that the tops of the houses only are to be seen. Many persons and vast quantities of cattle are drowned. In short, the distress is not to be imagined: thousands will be ruined, and vast tracts of land spoiled.

Coblenz, March 2. The Rhine is at last tolerably clear of ice. Deutz was protected by the ice having been thrown up by the tide and wind in such heaps as to resist the force of the waters; nobody perished there, but some houses were thrown down. Mulheim was very much damaged, the Catholic church is almost tumbling down, and upwards of 156 houses are fallen; the Lutheran church, all but the steeple, lately built, is also down, and upwards of 200 persons either drowned or crushed to death. All who have it in their power are sending succours to the many who have neither house, cloaths, nor food.

As fast as the waters leave a street, new devastations are discovered; houses and walls down, cellars blown up, &c.; and as very few of the merchants who lived on the banks of the river had time to empty their warehouses, the loss in merchandize is immense.

We have accounts from Bonn, that the large quantities of ice floating down the river have thrown down part of the walls of the

town, and a vast number of houses on the borders of the river, many of which were swept away, with all they contained.

Naples, Feb. 3. Sicily is afflicted with new disasters; a furious storm has done incredible damage. The floods have carried away the new mole of Catania, which cost 50,000 scudis, and the vessels which have been wrecked prove a loss of 40,000 sequias to the inhabitants of Messina. Every part of the coast has suffered very much, and from time to time shocks of earthquakes are felt.

Leghorn, Jan. 30. Our seas have been very stormy for some days past, and many vessels have been lost.

Rome, Feb. 6. Such a vast quantity of snow has fallen during the last week, that the post could not get over the mountains, although 600 workmen were employed in clearing the road.

Lisbon, Feb. 7. For the last five weeks we have had such storms on our coasts as have not been remembered by the oldest man living at this season. No vessel comes into this port without having suffered damage, and many have been lost; upwards of 200 persons have perished in the Tagus.

Emmerich, in the Dutchy of Cleves, March 4. Our case is truly pitiable; we have no more dykes; the Rhine threatens us with total ruin; our fields have disappeared under the waters; the desolation that reigns is beyond all description; great numbers of people have been swallowed up; the cattle perished by hundreds; hunger and cold join their ravages to those of the waters. Boats laden with provisions and fodder have been sent to the assistance of the unhappy sufferers, yet few have been relieved. In short, if God does not help us, our ruin must be inevitable.

Amsterdam, March 6. By an authentic letter from Vice Adm. Reynit, who commanded the Squadron in the Mediterranean against the Venetians, there is a very affecting account of the disasters that had befallen that unfortunate squadron. The Admiral writes, that being in the latitude of Gates's Capes, they were overtaken on the 3d of February with so violent a storm that neither he nor any of his seamen had ever seen its equal. It lasted forty-eight hours without intermission, and when it abated, and his ship came in sight of the North Holland, they found her floating, like a hulk without masts or rigging, at the mercy of the waves. The Medea frigate was the next that came in sight. This vessel had suffered very little, except the loss of five of her fore-castle guns. On the 8th the Vice Adm. was joined by Rear Adm. Van Braam, who both entered the harbour of Toulon together, where they found the Prince William, one of their fleet. No account whatever could be had of the Hercules, but the Drenthe, Capt. Smiffier, was seen to perish, on the first day of the tempest,

tempest, by two Captains of whose information there can be no manner of doubt. The *Liberty*, which was the Vice Admiral's own ship, was so near the breakers off the island of Minorca, that the surge washed her decks, and she was saved only by the goodness of her mizzen mast. This disaster, however melancholy, is likely to be productive of much good. A reconciliation between the contending states is in a fair way of taking place. The orders for the Venetian fleet to sail are countermanded, and there is every appearance of an approaching peace.

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

THE Sea-horse frigate arrived off Plymouth from Madras on the 23d of February. She sailed from Madras on the 2d of October, arrived at the Cape on the 9th of December, sailed from thence the 27th of the same month, and d'd not touch at St. Helena. She left at the Cape the following men of war, viz. *Hero*, *Cumberland*, *Africa*, *Europe*, *Monarca*, *Scipio*, *San Carlos*, and *Naiad* frigate.

By the Sea-horse the following advices were received.

Major General Stuart, the same person who, when Col. Stuart, effected the subversion of the government of Lord Pigot, being supposed to have formed the same design in relation to that of Lord Macartney, and matters coming to a crisis, and information being given that he was going to issue orders to the troops; it appeared that the public safety and tranquillity depended on the instantaneous determination of adopting, and the celerity and success in executing, the measure of securing his person, before his orders could be issued, or those orders reach their destination. He had left the fort, to be from under the power of the Governor, and to be nearer at hand to put himself at the head of the troops. He was accompanied by the confidential person through whom, on particular occasions, instead of the Adjutant General, he issued his orders to the troops. He was surrounded by his Secretary and Aid de Camp, and he had a guard at his house. Thus situated, the Presidency requested the assistance of Mr. Staunton. He is a confidential servant of the Government, and sworn of the Select Committee. He had come out to India with Lord Macartney, with the knowledge and consent of the Court of Directors; and had lately executed a delicate and important commission to the Marquis de Bussy. The present commission, of a different nature, tho' no less delicate or difficult, was confided to him by order of the Board.

It was not at so critical a moment that Mr. Staunton was to decline a service where he was thought essential. He accompanied Lieut. Gomonnd. A few Sepoys were taken from the main guard, and these were augmented from the main guard at the Company's garden, to the number of sixty-six in the

whole, with Lieut. Crooke at their head. Orders were sent to Capt. Hughes to collect his battalion, and follow; but with little hope of his being able to come in time. Lieutenants Gomonnd and Cooke, Mr. Staunton, and Mr. Walker, a gentleman employed in the Secretary's office, proceeded to the General's house; it was about eight o'clock in the evening. The lights were directed to precede their carriage, as usual. Mr. Cooke and the Sepoys stopped at the outer gate. Mr. Gomonnd and Mr. Staunton were not distinguished by the centinels from common visitors, and without difficulty ascended to the apartment where Gen. Stuart appeared busily employed in drawing orders, with Mr. Close his Secretary, Mr. Smart his Aid de Camp, and Major Grattan, through whom those orders were to be issued to the troops. Lieut. Gomonnd announced his errand, which was confirmed by Mr. Staunton. It came upon the General somewhat sooner than he expected: he, however, made objections; said, he would obey the arrest at a future time; and at length seemed determined to refuse obedience. Mr. Gomonnd saw the necessity of calling up the Sepoys, and requested Mr. Staunton to do so. A dozen of them at most were then at hand, whom Mr. Staunton led up stairs, with their bayonets fixed, and his sword drawn in his hand. It was a scene as little understood, either by these Sepoys, or by those which were there to guard the General, as it was new to both. On Mr. Staunton's return, thus accompanied, into the apartment, Major Grattan advanced towards him, and, with a tone of firmness mixed with reproach, asked him if it was decent; and added, that he should answer for such proceedings. It was not perfectly easy to judge how far Major Grattan meant to carry his resistance to these proceedings, or how far such resistance might be successful. The number of Europeans was nearly equal on both sides. The part that would be taken in such a conflict by the Sepoys, either above or below stairs, depended on the momentary impression that might be made upon their minds. They had been accustomed to consider, respect, and obey the General, as their supreme Commander; his Secretary spoke their language fluently, and his Aid de Camp was in the habit of commanding them. An exertion of the moment by the General might have transformed them into his protectors, if a contrary exertion had not secured the steadiness of their duty. Mr. Staunton assumed a loud and authoritative tone. He replied with the asperity which reproach excites to the reproach of Major Grattan; and stood with his sword drawn, and affecting the appearance of command, before the astonished Sepoys. Lieut. Gomonnd, with equal coolness and firmness, repeated to the General; that he must proceed to execute his commission. The inward consciousness or rectitude sometimes supplies resources, and a courage, that

that are successful on the most sudden and imminent necessities. But the General employed himself in disposing of his papers, and in arguing the point of law with Lieut. Gomond, as he produced no written order; and having taken down the names of Messrs. Gomond, Saurton, Walker, and Cooke, as concerned in the arrest, he insisted on being moved from his seat, as ascertaining the personal force employed against him; upon which, Lieut. Gomond and a Sepoy or two without arms approached and touched him; and he then was assisted by his own servants, and carried without difficulty to the fort.

General Stuart being incapable of acting any longer, the command devolved upon Major Gen. Sir John Burgoyne, but he refusing the command, the Governor, &c. thought fit to make an officer who was only a Colonel in the King's service, a Lieutenant General in theirs (by that means superceding four King's Major Generals and one senior Colonel), and sent him out to command the army. The Company's troops of course obeyed, but the King's would not. Thus the matter stands: we wait impatiently for orders from the Supreme Council at Bengal, or the arrival of a Commander in Chief from home.

The East India Company's dispatches, by the Sea-horse frigate, are very voluminous; they contain not only advices from the Governor-General at Bengal, and from Lord Macartney, but from all the subordinate settlements in that part of India; but these have not yet been published.

The Squadron was arrived at the Cape of Good Hope with Commodore King, and were to continue there till the beginning of February, to recruit the health of the seamen before their departure.

According to letters from on board the Latham Indiaman, dated from Bengal in September last, out of 180 men, officers included, which they carried with them from England, they had only 24 left alive; the rest having died of the malignant disorder that prevailed on board the ships.

ADVICES FROM THE WEST INDIES.

ON the 24th of October Governor Shirley caused a proclamation to be issued out, ordering all Frenchmen and foreigners to quit the island in a certain time. This was afterwards followed by a like proclamation, signed De Fresne, Governor of Basseterre, ordering the subjects of his Britannic Majesty to quit the islands belonging to the French, unless within six days after the date of the said proclamation, they presented themselves to be registered at the Secretaries office. The ground of these measures is not yet certainly known.

The House of Assembly in Jamaica have voted 1000*l.* towards erecting a marble statue of Admiral Lord Rodney, as a mark of their gratitude and veneration for his gallant services so timely and gloriously exerted for the

salvation of that island in particular, as well as the whole of the British West India islands and trade in general.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

A VERY melancholy accident happened about the beginning of January to a number of officers belonging to the Assistance man of war lying off Sandy-Hook. Six seamen confederated to desert, jumped out of the ship into the yawl, and, pushing for the shore, were pursued by a boat manned with the first Lieutenant, eleven other officers, and one private seaman. Before they had reached the shore a snow-storm came on, which, as is common in that country, so over-powered them that they lost sight both of the yawl and the ship, and were all except one found dead on the beach near Middleton Point, New Jersey, most of them sticking in the mud.

New York is said to have been very quiet since the time the troops were discharged at West Point till about the middle of January, when the mob assembled to stop Mr. Rivington's press, of which they gave him timely notice, but paying no regard to their threats, they a night or two after broke his windows, and declared, that if he still persisted they would pull down his house and cut his throat. Then (said Mr. R.), I will print no more. Mr. R. was printer of the Royal American Gazette during the residence of the British army, and a bitter enemy to the Americans, whom he treated on all occasions as rebels.

The Assembly of New Jersey on the 24th of December last resolved unanimously, that Congress ought to be invested with the power of regulating the trade of the United States.

Resolved unanimously, that Congress, so empowered, ought to prohibit British vessels from being the carriers of goods from or to the British West India islands of the growth of the United States, so long as the vessels of those States shall be prohibited to carry on a free trade with the said British West India islands.

ADVICES FROM IRELAND.

Dublin Castle, Feb. 24. The Duke of Rutland, who embarked at Holyhead last night on board his Majesty's yacht the Dorset, arrived safe in this harbour about one o'clock this afternoon. His Grace was received at landing by the Lord-Mayor and Sheriffs of the city of Dublin. On his arrival at the Castle, he was introduced in form to the Earl of Northington. A council met at five, when his Grace's commission was read, and the oaths administered to him. His Grace then repaired to the Presence Chamber, where he received the compliments of the nobility and persons of distinction.

Feb. 26. This day, about two o'clock, the Earl of Northington left the Castle in order to embark on his return to England.

CORR-

COUNTRY NEWS.

Salisbury, Feb. 12. The wind being due East, a very heavy snow began to fall here in the morning, and continued without intermission for 28 hours, which was the longest and deepest that had been known here since the year 1740, when the fall lasted 36 hours. The Heytisbury postboy was frozen coming from thence on the 13th. The Weymouth mail, which set out on the evening of the 12th, and should have been here about the same time on the 13th, did not come till eleven o'clock in the evening of the 14th.—The Blandford post-boy was lost some hours on Handley-down, where he wandered all night, and in the morning was forced to wade through the trackless snow, with the mail upon his back, leaving his horse behind him. When he reached a house, he was almost speechless, and it was with difficulty he was recovered.—A post-chaise, horses, and driver, were lost in Cornwall; and both horses and boy perished in the snow.—The accounts from the North are full of the distresses of the people, owing to the very uncommon severity of the weather.

Loughborough, Feb. 12. One Brown and his wife went to bed here in perfect health; but the night being very cold, they placed a pan of burning coals near the bed, to warm the room. The next morning the woman was found dead in the bed, and her husband very near expiring by her side.—*A Caution.*

From *Bury*, that the house of Framingham Throston, Esq. at Weston, co. Suffolk, narrowly escaped being burnt down. A maid-servant having orders to air a room, inadvertently placed a chafin-dish of charcoal upon a pewter dish, and that upon an earthen pan. The dish melted, and the charcoal set fire to the floor. The room was very soon in flames, which broke the looking glasses, and damaged most of the furniture; but by having early assistance it was fortunately prevented spreading.—One man in going over the flames had his legs much burnt.

Worcester, March 8. The gaol fever rages here. The keeper and his wife have both fallen victims to its violence.

At the assizes at *Reading* five felons were capitally convicted, but all reprieved.

At *Northampton* ten were capitally convicted; two were left for execution; one of them, a woman, for the murder of her bastard child, to be dissected.

At *Oxford* ten were capitally convicted.

At *Cambridge* eleven received sentence of death; among whom was one of the men who robbed the Rev. Mr. Henry Bate Dudley. (See p. 146.)

At *Winchester* thirteen prisoners were capitally convicted.

At *Salisbury* nine persons received sentence of death, but all reprieved.

At *Cambridge* two only were capitally convicted; one reprieved.

At *Exeter* three were capitally convicted.

At *Stafford* four convicts received sentence of death.

At *Winchester* one and twenty prisoners were capitally convicted. There were 103 felons, the greatest number ever known.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Thursday, Feb. 19.

The Earl of *Essex* rose, in the House of Peers, to acquaint their Lordships with the proceedings of the other House in consequence of the motion he had the honour to make, and which their Lordships had thought proper to approve (see p. 209). He stated, first, their having appointed a Committee to examine the Journals of their Lordships House; and enumerated the resolutions the Committee had selected from them, which, he said, were inapplicable to the purpose which they had been brought forward to prove. He then read the resolutions which the House of Commons had since passed, respecting the vote of suspension, to which, his Lordship said, they had now given a different meaning to that in which his Lordship had understood it, and had admitted it as affording only a precedent of advice to the Lords of the Treasury, and not as an assumption of power to suspend the operation of the act. As to the other resolutions, he considered them of a very alarming nature, and could not conceive to what length they intended to carry them. He should therefore forbear, his Lordship said, to make any motion; only he had thought it necessary to trouble their Lordships thus far, to put them on their guard against encroachments.

Earl *Barbours* acquainted the House with the grounds of a motion which he intended to make on some future day; but all the satisfaction he could be prevailed upon, by Earl Gower, Viscount Stormont, Earl Temple, Earl of Carlisle, and other noble Lords, to give the House was, that it was grounded on the reports made by the Commissioners of Accounts, and that it was on a grievance that called loudly for reformation.

Mr. *Dempster*, in the House of Commons, moved for leave to present a petition in favour of a relation of the unfortunate Earl of Derwentwater, who was beheaded on Tower Hill in 1755, claiming a part of the Derwentwater estate; which petition he wished might be received and referred to a Committee; and that the order against receiving petitions after a certain day might be suspended till the same should be presented.—No answer was made, and the House adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 23.

Mr. *Attorney General* made a string of motions for bringing forward the balances in the hands of Mr. Rigby on the 13th of December last.—The balances in his hands, the Attorney General said, were great indeed, no less than £.200,000; but, instead of paying them off, as he had promised, he had since applied to a favourable Board of Treasury, and obtained an addition of £.140,000 more.

Mr.

Mr. *Rigby* denied that he had ever promised to pay his balances in a few months. He knew, and every man acquainted with money matters must know, that money could not be got on transfer, or sale, or on securities of any kind, but to the greatest disadvantage; and it was well known that, in the present state of public credit, the Court of Chancery would not suffer mortgages to be fore-closed, but on the most pressing occasions. He complained loudly of the learned Gentleman's want of candour in stating his balances. The House might think he had £.140,000 in addition to the £.200,000 stated to be due, in his hands; but that was not the case. The £.140,000 was paid away for public services the moment it was received. He owned he received interest on £.200,000 of the public money; but that was far short of what had been received by his predecessors in office. However, rather than be beholden to the clemency of the learned Gentleman, he was ready to give up the interest to the publick.—He said, he had other complaints to make against the learned Gentleman's conduct towards him, which he thought a disgrace to his profession.

Mr. *Attorney General* replied, and insisted he had done nothing more than he was compelled to do by the oath of office.

Mr. *Rigby* laughed at his oath of office; and wished to know whether he did not think his predecessors Lord Camden, Lord Thurlow, Lord Loughborough, and the late Mr. Wallace, as honest and conscientious men as himself, who, notwithstanding, never extended the rigour of office to the oppression of his predecessors.

Feb. 25.

The House of Commons met to carry up their Address to the King for the removal of Ministers, and then adjourned to Friday.

Feb. 26.

The sessions began at the Old Bailey, when the prisoners in Newgate were numbered, and just 500 were found confined, 140 of whom were for debt.—A melancholy instance of the depravity and distresses of the times!

Feb. 27.

At Richmond, in Surrey, two fellows with a cart committed a most daring robbery. One of them knocked at a gentleman's door, and, under pretence of delivering a letter, seized and secured the maid-servant, while the other loaded the cart with the best furniture. They then locked the maid in the house, and drove away with all speed; but, being pursued, they were soon taken, and committed to the New Gaol in the Borough.

The Speaker of the House of Commons read his Majesty's most gracious answer to the address of the House, presented on the 25th, which was as follows:

"GENTLEMEN,

"I am deeply sensible how highly it concerns the honour of my Crown, and the welfare of my people, which is the object always

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nearest my heart, that the public affairs should be conducted by a firm, efficient, united, and extended Administration, entitled to the confidence of my people; and such as may have a tendency to put an end to the unhappy divisions and distractions in this country.—Very recent endeavours have already been employed, on my part, to unite in the public service, on a fair and equal footing, those whose joint efforts appear to me most capable of producing that happy effect: the endeavours have not had the success I wished. I shall be always desirous of taking every step most conducive to such an object; but I cannot see that it would, in any degree, be advanced by the dismissal of those at present in my service.

"I observe, at the same time, that there is no charge, or complaint, suggested against my present Ministers, nor is any one or more of them specifically objected to; and numbers of my subjects have expressed to me, in the warmest manner, their satisfaction in the late changes I have made in my councils. Under these circumstances, I trust, my faithful Commons will not wish that the essential offices of executive government should be vacated, until I see a prospect that such a plan of union as I have called for, and they have pointed out, may be carried into effect."

His Majesty's answer being read, *Ld. Brougham* rose, he said, to move, That the consideration of his Majesty's answer be put off till Monday; which, after some debate, was agreed to. Ayes 175, Noes 168. Majority against the Ministers 7.

Feb. 28.

A Committee of Common Council went in procession to Berkeley Square, and presented the resolutions of the Court to Mr. Pitt. Mr. Ald. Townshend addressed Mr. Pitt in an elegant speech, to which a most polite answer was returned. The cavalcade then returned, amidst the acclamations of applauding thousands, to Grocers Hall; where Mr. Pitt received the freedom of the City, (see p. 204) and afterwards was entertained with a most sumptuous dinner. The City, on this occasion, was one continued scene of joy; a general illumination closed the evening, in which several emblematical devices were exhibited, which displayed equal ingenuity and taste. The illustrious visitor's carriage was drawn by the people from Berkeley-Square to the end of the procession, and back in the evening, when much confusion ensued, many windows were broken, for not illuminating, &c.

MONDAY, *March* 1.

In the House of Commons his Majesty's answer to their address for the removal of Ministers was taken into consideration, and the following address agreed upon, on a division of 201 against 189.

"We your Majesty's faithful Commons approach your throne, most humbly to represent to your Majesty the satisfaction your faithful Commons derive from the late most gracious assurances

"Assurances we have received, that your Majesty concurs with us in opinion that it concerns the honour of your Crown, and the welfare of your people, that the public affairs should be conducted on a firm, efficient, extended, united Administration, entitled to the confidence of your people, and such as may have a tendency to put an end to the unhappy divisions and distractions in this country.

"We acknowledge your Majesty's paternal goodness in your late most gracious endeavours to give effect to the object of our late dutiful representation to your Majesty.

"We lament that the failure of these your Majesty's most gracious endeavours should be considered as a final bar to the accomplishing so salutary and desirable a purpose; and to express our concern and disappointment that your Majesty has not been advised to take any further step towards uniting, in the public service, those whose joint efforts have recently appeared to your Majesty most capable of producing so happy an effect.

"Your faithful Commons, with all humility, claim it as their right, and, on every proper occasion, feel it to be their bounden duty, to advise your Majesty touching the exercise of any branch of your royal prerogative.

"We submit it to your Majesty's royal consideration, that the continuance of an Administration which does not possess the confidence of the representatives of the people must be injurious to the public service.

"We beg leave further to say, that your faithful Commons can have no interest distinct and separate from that of our constituents; and that we, therefore, feel ourselves called upon to repeat those loyal and dutiful assurances we have already expressed of our reliance on your Majesty's paternal regard for the welfare of your people, that your Majesty would graciously enable us to execute those important trusts which the constitution has vested in us, with honour to ourselves, and advantage to the public, by the confirmation of a new administration, appointed under circumstances which may tend to conciliate the minds of your faithful Commons, and give energy and stability to your Majesty's councils.

"Your Majesty's faithful Commons, upon the maturest deliberations, cannot but consider the continuance of the present Ministers as an unwarrantable obstacle to your Majesty's most gracious purpose to comply with our wishes in the formation of such an Administration as your Majesty, in concurrence with the unanimous resolution of your faithful Commons, seems to think requisite in the present exigencies of the country. We feel ourselves bound to remain firm in the wish expressed to your Majesty in our late humble address; and do therefore find ourselves obliged again to beseech your Majesty, that you would be graciously pleased to lay the foundation of a strong and stable government, by the previous removal of your present Ministers."

Wednesday 3.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, and voted 781,257*l.* for the ordinary of the navy, &c.

Thursday 4.

The report of the Committee of Supply was received and agreed to. The Speaker, attended by the House, went up to St. James's, and presented their address. When he returned, he read his Majesty's answer, as follows:

"Gentlemen, I have already expressed to you how sensible I am of the advantages to be derived from such an Administration as was pointed out in your unanimous resolution; and I assured you that I was desirous of taking every step most conducive to such an object. I remain in the same sentiments; but I continue equally convinced, that it is an object not likely to be obtained by the dismissal of my present Ministers.

"I must repeat, that no charge or complaint, nor any specific objection, is yet made against any of them. If there were any such ground for their removal at present, it ought to be equally a reason for not admitting them as a part of that extended and united Administration which you state to be requisite.

"I did not consider the failure of my recent endeavours as a final bar to the accomplishment of the purpose which I had in view, if it could have been attained on those principles of fairness and equality, without which it can neither be honourable to those who are concerned, nor lay the foundation of such a strong and stable government as may be of lasting advantage to the country. But I know of no further steps which I can take that can be effectual to remove the difficulties which obstruct that desirable end.

"I have never called in question the right of my faithful Commons to offer me their advice, on every proper occasion, touching the exercise of any branch of my prerogative: I shall be ready at all times to receive it, and give it the most attentive consideration: And they will ever find me disposed to shew my regard to the true principles of the constitution, and to take such measures as may best conduce to the satisfaction and prosperity of my people."

The answer being read, Mr. Fox rose, and moved, that his Majesty's answer be taken into consideration on Monday next.

The six following malefactors were executed at the new place of execution facing Newgate: John Lee, for forging a bill of exchange for 15*l.* on the Ordnance Office; John Ash, for personating Mr. T. Eaton, and transferring 750*l.* of his stock at the Bank; Thomas Ledger and George Allen, for house-breaking; Thomas Welch, for shop-lifting; and Joseph Clark, for returning from transportation.

Mr. Lee, one of the unhappy sufferers, was born and educated a gentleman: when very young he entered into the army as an ensign, and

and by his merit and address obtained the rank of Captain. He attached himself to Miss J——, the actress, which led him into expence, and obliged him to sell his commission, and turn actor. While they made a part of the Edinburgh company, and playing at Aberdeen, they were encouraged to open an academy for teaching the English language. Mrs. Lee was much patronized, and had the daughters of the principal families in the town and neighbourhood under her tuition. Capt. Lee was too fond of gambling and dissipation long to preserve his character in a place where, tho' less rigid, perhaps, than in any other town in Scotland, they pay strict regard to the morals of those who are entrusted with public duties; and on the death of Mrs. Lee, he was again suffered, without regret, to leave the town. He endeavoured to renew his acquaintance with the stage, but never could arrive at any degree of excellence in that profession. He played at Portsmouth, and among the strollers. A few days previous to the commission of the crime for which he suffered, he arrived in London, without a farthing, and literally starving; and, too proud to beg, he went to the tavern where he had often spent large sums, and having dined, he borrowed from the proprietor a guinea and a half, for which he gave the fatal bill as a security.

Friday 5.

Mr. Fox moved, That the House should on Monday next, resolve itself into a committee on the mutiny-bill. This was strongly contested, on the principle of delaying the public business. But was carried, Ayes 171. Noes 162. Majority 9.

One Beverley, known by the name of the strong porter, was detected in stealing pie-monto, on board a ship. A number of men were scarcely able to secure him, and at last were forced to tie him down in a cart. The keeper of the Counter would not take him. They were thereon obliged to apply for an order to carry him to Newgate. He is supposed to be the strongest man in England.

Saturday 6.

The disagreeable news was received at the India-House of the loss of the Nancy Packet, with dispatches from India. Every soul on board perished; but some of her dispatches were taken up at sea, by which her disaster was discovered. By the papers that have been taken up, it appears that she had money and jewels on board to a great amount; that her crew were 36 in number, and that there 12 passengers. One lady has since been cast on shore with a child clasped fast in her arms. Capt. Haldane, who commanded the packet, is said to be one of the most unfortunate officers ever employed in the Company's service; tho' a brave and skilful seaman, some ill-luck always attended him, which seems to confirm the opinion of the Fatalists, that some men are born to be unfortunate.

Two men, one a wood-engraver, or cutter

on wood, the other a diamond-cutter, were apprehended on a strong suspicion of counterfeiting the notes of the Bank. It seems they had found means to pass them to the smugglers, who, offering them in payment to their Dutch correspondents, were soon given to understand that they were not the true coin.

Monday 8.

A proclamation was issued, with 50l. reward, for apprehending Capt. Joseph Wall, late Commander at Goree on the coast of Africa, who was apprehended at Bath, by a warrant of the Privy Council, on suspicion of murder; but made his escape from the messenger at Reading, in his way to London. As the murder with which he was charged was in consequence of some defect of duty in the military service, we chuse to be silent on the subject till his guilt or innocence shall be made appear by a fair trial.

The gentlemen who had associated at the St. Alban's tavern, for the purpose of forming an union among the contending parties, at length effected an interview between the Duke of Portland and Mr. Pitt, which, however, produced no alteration of sentiments in either. The gentlemen therefore agreed to give it up. And Mr. Fox moved a most spirited remonstrance in the House of Commons, which we must defer for want of room. It occasioned an equally spirited debate, and was carried only by a majority of one, viz. 191 against 190.

Tuesday 9.

The motiny bill was brought forward, and Sir Geo. Howard, as chairman, went through the different clauses, till he came to the blank left for the duration of the Act.

Sec. at War moved, that the blank be filled up with the words "from the 25th of March 1784 to the 25th of March 1785," which was agreed to in the division.

Wednesday 10.

The elegant suite of apartments, lately fitted up at Carlton-house, were opened for the reception of a select party of the friends of the Prince of Wales. The visitants were of the first rank and distinction. The suite of rooms from the saloon to the ball-room, when the doors were opened, formed one of the grandest spectacles of the kind that was ever seen in this country.

Mr. Eden, in the House of Commons, entered into a very accurate investigation of the report presented by the Directors of the East India Company, stating an account of the Company's finances; and moved, that the same should be referred to a select committee, to be chosen by ballot. No objection being made, the motion passed of course.

Mr. Dempster, in the course of conversation, said he was convinced, that in the end the Company would ruin itself; it would therefore be the business of the House to take care it should not ruin the nation.

At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries

quaries at Somerset house, Sir William Hamilton exhibited, for the inspection of that learned body, the admirably curious Barberini vase which he has lately brought from Italy, and which was found in the Sarcophagus of the Emperor Alexander Severus, having contained his ashes.

Friday 12.

Mr. *Sawbridge* moved in the House of Commons, that a Committee be appointed to enquire into the state of the Representation of the People in the H. of C. which on division was negatived 141 against 93.—*Ld. Surrey* asked Mr. Pitt, if he intended to move this session for a parliamentary reform? The reply he received was, that he should bring forward no proposition of his own till he should see a favourable opportunity.

This day an aerostatic globe was launched by Mr. *Abley* in St. George's Fields, in presence of a greater number of spectators than perhaps were ever assembled together on any occasion. Many of the spectators will have reason to remember it; for a more ample harvest for the pickpockets never was presented. Some noblemen, and gentlemen lost their watches and many their purses. It was launched about half past one in the afternoon, and found at *Feverham*.

Saturday 13.

Mr. *Chanc. Pitt* went privately to Goldsmiths-hall, and dined with that respectable company.—The dinner was elegant, and the decorations in a masterly style.

Sunday 14.

A gentleman dressing in his closet was alarmed by a violent ringing of a bell accompanied with horrid shrieks. Running violently to discover the cause, he met his eldest daughter covered in flames. In this dreadful situation he was, by the mercy of God, endued with so much presence of mind, as to force her into a room, throw her on the floor, and to roll her close round with the carpet, by which means her life was most providentially and unexpectedly saved. The accident happened by standing too near the chimney-corner where it was supposed a hot poker stood, which set fire to her gown, which was muslin. It is anxiously hoped, that this will prove a caution to young ladies against like accidents; and likewise point out a remedy in case any such should happen in future.

Tuesday 16.

The quadruple alliance, at the Pope's Head, Cateaton-street, met, and entered into some spirited resolutions relative to a parliamentary reform in the representation of the people.—That measure must of necessity take place; but parliament is not yet ripe for such a reform.

The two gold medals of fifteen guineas each, given annually by his grace the Duke of Grafton, chancellor of the university of Oxford, for the encouragement of classical learning, were adjudged to Dr. *Tunitall* of

Christ's College, and Dr. *Gordon* of St. John's.

Wednesday 17.

A special Court was held at Guildhall on a late extraordinary transaction at the India House, which Sir *Barnard Turner*, one of the sheriffs, stated to the court as the contrivance of an officer in the Sheriff's Court, who, under pretence of a debt due to the state, had executed an extent for 100,000*l.* and had put two men in possession of the Company's houses, ware-houses, and goods, without any previous information.—As we are not sufficiently informed of the nature of this transaction, which, if not intended to throw a slur upon the Company's credit, was an artful trick of the officer to serve a private end, we shall only add, that upon the representation of the sheriffs, the officer concerned was suspended by the court during pleasure, the Company was reinstated in their property, and the men, who were in possession, dismissed.—It is, however, reported since, that the officer has been reinstated by a *mandamus*.

Being St. Patrick's day, several of the knights appeared in the ensigns of that order.

In a committee of supply, Sir *Geo. Younge* moved, that the sum of 173,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, for the support of Chelsea hospital. Sir *Cecil Wray* had calculated this at 5*l.* 5*s.* each Pensioner annually, and wished rather that the hospital, then so abused, should be pulled down.

Friday 19.

Between six and seven in the evening, as two gentlemen, foreigners, were passing through Little Russell street, they were attacked by a mob of villains, who rushed from a court opposite the box-door of Drury Lane play-house, and surrounded them, crying out a 'pickpocket! pickpocket!' Under this pretence they pushed them down backwards, and robbed them of every thing they had in their pockets, which they turned inside out. One of the gentlemen, besides his money, lost his hat and one of his shoes; having found means to secure his gold watch in his hand, the villains cut and bruised him in a shocking manner in hopes he would drop it. Two of the soldiers on guard at length came to their assistance, and rescued them. One of them lost twenty-five guineas.

Saturday 20.

At a very respectable meeting of the freeholders of the county of Buckingham, at the County-hall at Aylesbury, Mr. *Waller* of Beaconsfield proposed an address to his Majesty, expressing an attachment to his person, thanking him for the dismissal of his ministers, and assuring him of their support in the just and beneficial exercise of his prerogative.

Sir *William Lee* opposed the address, which, however, was carried by a great majority.

Monday 21.

The order of the day, for going into a

com-

committee of supply, being read;

Sec. 11th moved for the sum of 2,360,999*l.* to defray the extraordinaries of the army.

Mr. *Gen. Anslow* lamented that the house had destroyed the finest army in the world (the militia), and was now going to get an immense sum for another every way inferior to it. The former was the natural army of this country; and as France could at all times fit out a fleet at the breaking out of a war much sooner than we could, so of course a militia would be absolutely necessary for the defence of the country against a sudden attack (here he alluded to a resolution of ministry not to call out the militia this year). He hinted his opinion of ceding Gibraltar to Spain; it was a mill-stone about the neck of G. B. and it left the country fifty millions of money, to no manner of purpose.

Mr. *Hussey* wished to know if parliament was to be dissolved this week. A friend of his had a bill then on the table, which had been sent down from the Lords, and could not, according to order, be read a second time before Friday next. He understood, that, when a dissolution was expected, the order was relaxed; in that case his friend's bill might be brought on to-morrow, and got ready for the Royal Assent, with the other bill; this would save his friend 200*l.* expence.

No answer was given to this question; the supply was voted, and the house resumed.

Tuesday 23.

Ld *Mabon's* bill, being brought up from the Commons, was rejected by the House of Lords as unnecessary, the laws already existing being sufficient for the same purpose.

Ld. *Mabon* called the attention of the H. of C. to an event of very great importance. Objections, he said, had been made in the H. of L. to his bill, for preventing bribery and corruption, on the ground that what the bill purported to an act was already law: this he said was his own opinion, but the reason which induced him to bring forward his bill was, that when, on the select committee for trying the Worcester election, he had declared that giving money to electors, under colour of defraying their travelling expences, was contrary to law, he was outvoted. The house would now understand, that the resolution of that committee on that question was in the very teeth of the law.

Mr. *Ord* then brought up the report from the Committee of Supply, on the army extraordinaries.

Mr. *Eden* rose to urge the question again which had been pressed the day before by Mr. *Hussey*, and to request the minister to consider well what a serious business a dissolution of parliament would be at this moment. He had in his hand a report from the committee appointed to enquire into the practice of smuggling, and he should be sorry

if a dissolution should prevent the House from going into the consideration of this and former reports from the same committee, which contained matters of the most important and alarming nature. There was also another report from the select committee, on the account laid before the House by the Court of Directors of the state of the E. I. Company's finances, which was not completed. On these heads he wished the Right Hon. gentleman would condescend to say a few words.

Mr. *Pitt* sat silent.

Ld *North* thought that the silence of the Right Hon. gentleman might certainly be understood as a confirmation of the opinion that had gone abroad, that a dissolution was likely to take place. He urged many reasons against the measures. It was not enough, he said, for Ministers to disregard the Commons, but they ventured to add insult to contempt. They had gone through the mockery of calling for supplies, and getting the House to vote them, when they were determined not to suffer the House to provide for them.

Mr. *Pitt* still remained silent.

Gen. *Conway* endeavoured to force a reply. He rose, he said, to take his share of the humiliation in which the house was sunk. He had hitherto been fool enough to consider the House of Commons as of consequence to the country and of weight in the constitution; but the right hon. gent. (Mr. Pitt) had deceived him: he had triumphed over the House of Commons, and proved it to be a cypher. But he warned him to make a moderate use of his triumph. The country, perhaps, never was in so perilous a state. In India a distracted government, verging almost to a civil war. The Parliament of Ireland sitting at this moment on the most important commercial business, the protecting duties; which, whatever may be done, or however injurious, may perhaps never be within the bounds of possibility to be remedied. At such a moment was Great Britain to be left without a Parliament, and the country to be plunged into confusion? Public peace was what ought to have been cultivated; and if any may, have from punctilio, pride, personal consideration, or emolument, declined that union which alone could save the nation, he would not hesitate to call him an enemy to his country.

Mr. *Pitt* was still silent.

The resolution of the committee for granting the extraordinaries of the army was then read a second time by the clerk; and, on the question, "that the House do agree with the committee on this resolution," being put,

Ld *North* rose again. He said, he supposed there would in future be a Parliament of questions and a Parliament of answers: and as one Parliament was to vote supplies, and

and another was to provide them; so he presumed that the questions asked in this Parliament would be answered in another.

Mr. Pitt said, gentlemen might suppose what they pleased, and indulge themselves in making such motions as their supposition might seem to warrant; for his part, he would not say a word that should shew whether a dissolution was or was not intended.

The question was then put on the resolution, and carried without opposition.

The House of the Ld. Chancellor in Great Ormond-street was broke open in the night. The thieves got in by scaling the garden-wall behind the houses, forcing two iron-bars out of the kitchen-window, and by that means having gained an entrance into the house, they found their way to his lordship's study, where they broke open several drawers in the writing-table, and at last that in which the great seal of England was deposited, which they carried off, leaving the pouch and mace behind them. This event, so uncommon and so critical, has occasioned much speculation. It was known in the afternoon that the parliament was to be dissolved; but whether the seals were necessary to give effect to that dissolution, or how long the want of it may retard the Proclamation, it was not for by-standers to say. Certain it is, that it caused great consternation in the cabinet.

Wednesday 24.

His Majesty being seated on the throne, the Commons were sent for; and, being come, with the Speaker, his Majesty gave the royal assent to the bill, intituled, "An act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters," with sixteen other public, and six private bills.

After which his Majesty made the following most gracious speech from the throne:

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"ON a full consideration of the present situation of affairs, and of the extraordinary circumstances which have produced it, I am induced to put an end to this session of Parliament: I feel it a duty, which I owe to the constitution and to the country, in such a situation, to recur as speedily as possible to the sense of my people, by calling a new Parliament.

"I trust that this measure will tend to obviate the mischiefs arising from the unhappy divisions and distractions which have lately subsisted; and that the various important objects which will require consideration may be afterwards proceeded upon with less interruption and with happier effect.

"I can have no other object, but to preserve the true principles of our free and happy constitution, and to employ the powers, entrusted to me by law, for the only end for which they were given, the good of my people."

And afterwards the Earl of Mansfield, by his Majesty's command, said;

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday, the sixth day of April next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the first day of April next."

Thursday 25.

This day the following Proclamation was issued by the King.

A PROCLAMATION.

For dissolving this present Parliament, and declaring the calling of another.

"GEORGE R.

WHEREAS We have thought fit, by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, to dissolve this present Parliament, which now stands prorogued to Tuesday the Sixth Day of April next: We do, for that End, publish this Our Royal Proclamation; and do hereby dissolve the said Parliament accordingly: And the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burghesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Burghs, of the House of Commons, are discharged from their Meeting and Attendance on Tuesday the said Sixth Day of April next. And We being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our People, and to have their Advice in Parliament, do hereby make known, to all Our loving Subjects, Our Royal Will and Pleasure to call a New Parliament: And do hereby further declare, That, with the Advice of Our Privy Council, We have, this Day, given Order to Our Chancellor of Great Britain to issue out Writs, in due form, for calling a New Parliament; which Writs are to bear Teste on Friday the Twenty-sixth of this instant March, and to be returnable on Tuesday the Eighteenth Day of May following.

Given at Our Court at the Queen's House, the Twenty-fifth Day of March, One thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, in the Twenty-fourth Year of Our Reign.

God save the KING."

A new great seal of Great Britain having been prepared by his Majesty's chief engraver of seals, in pursuance of a warrant to him for that purpose, under his Majesty's royal signature; and the same being this day presented to his Majesty in Council (at the Court at the Queen's House), and approved; his Majesty was thereupon graciously pleased to deliver the said new seal to the Right Hon. Edward Lord Thurlow, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and to direct that the same shall be made use of for sealing all things whatsoever which pass the great seal.

Friday 30.

This day a meeting was holden at Guildhall for nominating four persons to represent the city of London in parliament, when the shew of hands was declared to be in favour of Sir Warkyn Lewes, Mr. Newnham Mr. Watson, and Mr. Pitt: but a poll was demanded

manded by the friends of Alderman Sawbridge, Mr. Atkinson, and Mr. Smith. Ald. Pickett declined giving any further trouble. Among other spirited resolutions agreed to in the common hall, by the almost unanimous voice of the largest body of the liverymen ever assembled, the most material was a Test, that they would to the utmost of their power support the instructions of their constituents legally convened in common hall for that purpose, or resign if such instructions should militate against their judgement.

Wednesday 31.

The Academy of Lyons have offered a prize of 50l. for the discovery of the safest, least expensive, and most effectual means of directing air balloons at pleasure. The descriptions are to be written in Latin, French, or English.

A rustic monument has lately been erected, to the memory of the unfortunate Chatterton, in a very romantic spot belonging to Philip Thicknesse, Esq; about half a mile from Bath. It is a rude but substantial Gothic arch, raised between two hills, over which is placed the profile in relief of the lamented youth, and underneath an inscription, purporting, that although his days were short and miserable, yet his memory shall live for ever. On the back ground are a broken lyre, and a young laurel nipped in the bud. This new decoration adds grace to Mr. Thicknesse's hermitage, which is now the constant resort of all persons of taste, and lovers of *virtu*.

The origin of the disputes between the Republic of Holland and the Venetian State has been variously represented; some charge it to the account of the Dutch, who they say seized three Venetian vessels concerned in a contraband trade on the coast of Guinea; others to a circumstance which seems much less probable than the former, namely, that Signior Cavallo, the late Venetian ambassador at the court of London, having recommended two notorious Swindlers to a Dutch house at Amsterdam, who had taken the Dutchmen in for a considerable sum, the Regency had demanded restitution of the Venetian State, as their subjects insist that the ambassador had acted officially. Be this as it may, both States have suffered sufficiently for their propensity.

The States of Friesland have submitted to the Assembly of the States General the plan of an alliance with France, for the advancement of the commerce of both nations, by reciprocally assisting each other with men and ships. This plan has been referred to the consideration of a committee.

A report has been industriously circulated as if Gov. Hastings had been taken into the protection of the Great Mogul. The truth seems to be, that as the term of Ld Clive's jaghire expires sometime this present year, the Mogul may have extended that grant to the Governor.

During the course of the month Govern-

ment have had information given them, that Holland, in delaying the signature of the peace, has some covered design in agitation; that she, in collusion with France, is sending out ships and forces to the East Indies, where probably, on one pretext or other, the war will be renewed, when they observe the proper time to attack any of our possessions in that part of the world. However, to be guarded against any such design, six ships of the line are getting ready, to be sent to the East Indies with the utmost expedition.

The following letters passed between Lord Grantham and Mr. Hodgson, previous to the trial relative to the fees of office taken for foreign passes, see p. 147.

Letter from Wm. Hodgson, merchant, to Ld Grantham, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

My Lord, Coleman Street, March 18.

ALTHOUGH I have not the pleasure of being personally known to your Lordship, I flatter myself your Ldp will excuse this address, on a subject where your Ldp's honour and character are much concerned.

I am one of the many, who, in consequence of the Preliminary Articles, applied to your Lordship's office for passes, pursuant to the regulations agreed upon betwixt the belligerent powers.

My surprise and astonishment were great indeed, when my clerk informed me, that the clerks in your Lordship's office demanded, and took from him, the sum of 30l. 14s. for the necessary passes for one ship.

I wrote to Paris, to know if a similar demand was made there; and yesterday received a letter from his Excellency Dr. Franklin, wherein he assures me, that the passes were delivered gratis there. His Excellency at the same time informed me, that 200 of these passes were counterchanged, by which your Lordship will see, that the clerks in your Lordship's office have plundered the merchants of this city of the enormous sum of six thousand guineas. Is this, my Lord, fit and right? I am sure your Lordship's mind must revolt at such rapacity in men, who are liberally paid for doing the public business. Your Lordship will be pleased to consider of the propriety of ordering restitution to be made. I think it most respectful to your Lordship, to afford your Lordship the opportunity of making some arrangement relative thereto. At the same time, I wish your Lordship fully to understand, that if no redress is offered, I am determined to bring the affair before a court of justice, to which should I be drove, your Lordship's name shall not be used, unless my counsel think it absolutely necessary to the regularity of the proceedings, having great personal respect for your Lordship's character. I shall do myself the honour of waiting upon your Lordship, if your Lordship wish any further explanation, &c. WM. HODGSON.

Lord

Lord GRANTHAM's Answer.

SIR, *Whitehall, March 24, 1783.*

I have received yours of the 18th instant, and am obliged to you for the expressions of personal attention to me, which are contained in it. You do me justice in supposing that I should be an enemy to any innovation or extortion. I have made enquiry on the subject of your letter, and find that the fees received on the delivery of each pass have been the same with those that were taken in similar circumstances in the years 1719, 1748, add 1763, of which the office books furnish repeated proofs.

I am very desirous that you should have every satisfaction on this subject, and will direct any information to be furnished you, which you may think expedient to call for.

I am, &c. GRANTHAM.

Mr. HOBSON's Reply.

My Lord, I have received the honour of your Lordship's letter of the 24th of March, in answer to mine of the 18th. I am much obliged to your Lordship for the trouble your Lordship has been pleased to take, in causing enquiry to be made into the books of the office for precedents. As your Lordship states an usage similar to the present to have prevailed since the year 1719, I presume I am to conclude your Lordship is of opinion, that that usage will justify the officers on the present occasion.

If your Lordship so reasons, and so concludes, I am sorry for it, because I flattered myself I had given your Lordship the fairest opportunity of doing yourself much honour, and of acquiring much reputation, by correcting an abuse of so long standing. Extortion, my Lord, ceases not to be extortion, because it has been practised for a length of time with impunity, and in my poor judgement it is the more necessary to stop its further progress; I shall, therefore, my Lord, be under the necessity of having recourse to a Court of Justice for a correction of this evil. I am, &c.

W. H.

Plan for an Order of MILITARY MERIT, proposed to his Majesty by General Conway.

A B S T R A C T.

AN order of military merit to be established, to distinguish such as shall signalize themselves by any remarkable action of valour, or by their courage and good conduct.

The Sovereign to be Grand Master, and, as well as the Heir Apparent or Presumptive to the Crown, to wear the insignia, together with those of the order of the Garter.

The order to be divided into three classes, viz.

The 1st to be called "Commanders of the Order."

2d. "Knights of the Order."

3d. "Companions of the Order."

Admission not to be obtained by birth, favour, nor even by long and irreproachable duty; but those entitled to the order must

have been distinguished in the service.

The Commanders must have served with distinction at least five campaigns, or have taken or defended some fortress, being Chief in command; or have invented and contributed to introduce some useful military project or improvement.

The Knights and Companions must have served three campaigns, the former with a command equal to a battalion in action; but in every case the performance of some distinguished service to make all other restrictions unnecessary.

The above rules to be perpetually and invariably fixed.

The Commanders to wear, from the right shoulder to the left side, an orange-coloured ribbon, three inches and a half broad, edged with blue, having a gold cross or badge hanging thereto, embossed or enamelled, with a sword crowned with a glory, and ornamented with laurel.—Motto, *Bellica Virtuti*. The reverse,—a cross of St. George enamelled red, with an helmet in the centre, and the words "Geo. III. instit. An. 1784."

The Knights to wear round the neck a ribbon, striped orange and blue, with the same cross.

These two Classes to wear likewise on the left arm a white band or ribbon, edged with gold, having a cross or badge, and the motto, *Quæstum Meritis*.

The Companions to wear the cross hung at the button-hole.

The Commanders may likewise wear round the escutcheon of their arms the ribbon of this Order, with the words *Quæstum Meritis*, having hung thereto the cross of the Order.

The Knights may have the same motto, with the cross hung by a knot of the same colour under their arms. And the Companions the cross, hung in the same manner.

All the three classes may wear, as an additional crest, an helmet, with the word *Tutamen*, or the name of the place where they may have distinguished themselves.

The Candidates to send to the Secretary of the Order a memorial of their pretensions and necessary proofs, which will be laid before the Chapter, and the President to report the result to his Majesty, for his approbation.

British Officers, serving with our allies, to be equally entitled to this order.

Nine officers, not under the rank of Major Generals, to be chosen by his Majesty, as Commanders in the first instance, in order to form a Chapter for the election of the rest; such, therefore, of the General Officers, as may think themselves qualified, may send memorials to his Majesty, or to the Commander in Chief.

First Class to consist of Commanders, besides the Sovereign and Heir Apparent or Presumptive.

Second Class of Knights.

SHERIFFS

SHERIFFS appointed by His Majesty in Council for the Year 1784.

BERKSHIRE, Cha. Dalbiac, of Hungerford-Park.
 Bedfordshire, W. Goldsmith, Stratly.
 Bucks, R. Scrimshire, Amersham.
 Cumberland, J. Christian, Uner-g.
 Cheshire, Tho. Willis, Swettenham.
 Hunt, Tho. Shepherd, March.
 Cornwall, Jos. Beauchamp, Pengreep.
 Devonsh. Tho. Lane, Coffleet.
 Dorsetsh. Isaac Sage, Thornhill.
 Derbysh. J. Radford, Smalley.
 Essex, R. Prestor, Woodford.
 Glouc', Giles Greenaway, Berrington.
 Herefordsh. James Walwyn, Longworth.
 Hertfordsh. J. Tho. Ellis, Widial Hall.
 Kent, Cha. Booth, Seed Hill.
 Leic', Cha. Grave Hudson, Wanlip.
 Linc', Geo. W. Johnson, Witham.
 Monm. Chr. Chambré, Llonfoft.
 Northumb. Sir Fr. Blake, Fowbray.
 Northamptonsh. R. Kirby, Floore.
 Norfolk, Sir T. Durant, Stottow.
 Nottingham. Pendock Neale, Tollerton.
 Oxfordsh. Arthur Aanesley, Bl-ichingdon.
 Rutlandsh. J. Hawkins, Brooke.
 Shropsh. W. Child, Kinlett.

Somerf. Andrew Goy, Ramore.
 Staffordsh. J. Edenfor He-the-cote, Longton.
 Suffolk, J. Wenver, Biettenham.
 Southampton, Sir John Carter, Portsmouth.
 Surrey, W. Alderley, S oke.
 Sussex, Thomas Dennes, Ashurst.
 Warwicksh. Francis Burdett, Bramcote.
 Worcesterth. T. Band, Wick.
 Wiltsh. W. Chafin Grove, Zeais.
 Yorksh. W. Danby, Swint-n.
 SOUTH WALES.
 Brecon, Edm. Williams, Tynmawr.
 Carmarthen, R. Banks Hodgkinson, Edwinsford.
 Cardigan, W. Williams, Cardigan.
 Glamorgan, John Richards, Energlyn.
 Pembroke, John Pio heroe, Egermont.
 Radnor, Bushe Shelley, Michaelchurch.
 NORTH WALES.
 Anglesey, T. Atheron Smith, Trefarthyn.
 Carnarvon, R. Wynne, Lanerch.
 Denbigh, John Ellis, Eyon.
 Flint, Thomas Patton, Flin'.
 Merioneth, Robert Howell Vaughan, Havod Owen.
 Montgomery, Bell Lloyd, Bodfach.

T H E A T R I C A L R E G I S T E R .

DRURY-LANE.

- Mar. 1. The Reparation—Harlequin Junior.
 2. Isabella—The Padlock.
 3. The Messiah.
 4. The Reparation—Harlequin Junior.
 5. Acis and Galatea—Dryden's Ode.
 6. Countess of Salisbury—The Deserter.
 8. Hamlet—*The Double Disguise*.
 9. Countess of Salisbury—Ditto.
 10. Samson.
 11. The Reparation—Double Disguise.
 12. Alexander's Feast—Coronation Anthem.
 13. The Reparation—Double Disguise.
 15. Ditto—Ditto.
 16. The Double Gallant—Ditto.
 17. Jephtha.
 18. New Way to pay Old Debts—Harleq. Jun.
 19. Judas Macabæus.
 20. Love for Love—Double Disguise.
 22. Merchant of Venice—Harlequin Junior.
 23. The Stratagem—Double Disguise.
 24. Acis and Galatea—Music in Bonduca.
 25. Isabella—The Deserter.
 26. Alexander's Feast—Coronation Anthem.
 27. Venice Preserv'd—Too Civil by Half.
 29. Trip to Scarborough—The Absent Man.
 30. Wonder—High Life below Stairs.

COVENT-GARDEN.

- Mar. 1. Tancréd and Sigismunda—Rival Knights—Poor Soldier.
 2. Careless Husband—Harlequin Rambler.
 4. Zara—Rival Knights—Rofina.
 6. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—The Sultan.
 8. Douglas—Harlequin Rambler.
 9. Man of the World—Poor Soldier.
 11. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—The Sultan.
 13. Castle of Andalusia—Rofina.
 15. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—Rival Knights—The Sultan.
 16. Which is the Man?—Rival Knights—Poor Soldier.
 18. Merchant of Venice—Rofina.
 20. Isabella—Rival Knights—Poor Soldier.
 21. Heroine of the Cave—Rival Knights—Rofina.
 23. The Merry Wives of Windsor—Rival Knights—Comus.
 25. Careless Husband—Poor Soldier.
 27. Cymon—Rofina.
 29. All in the Wrong—The Maid of the Oaks.
 30. Castle of Andalusia—Rofina.

Our Correspondent, who signs himself OLD ENGLAND, is certainly mistaken in supposing "the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons, to constitute the Three Estates of the People."—In the first Statute of William and Mary (the Act be alluded to) the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, convened at Westminster, are there said to be "the two Houses of Parliament; and so shall be and are hereby declared, inserted and adjudge'd to be, in all Intents, Constitutions, and Purposes, whatsoever; notwithstanding any Grant of Writs of Summons," &c. &c.—But, on second Thoughts, our Correspondent, we believe, will not think the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE a proper Place for the Discussion of this great Political Question.

GENT. MAG. March, 1734.

MR. URBAN,

IN one of your late obituaries was noticed the death of Mr. Stevenson, lecturer of St. Helen's, Abingdon. Such an exemplary character for Christian simplicity and charity has not often appeared since the days of the Apostles. I beg leave to acquaint your antiquarian readers, that for above 20 years of his life he had been collecting materials for the history of the Antiquities of Abingdon; and that Dr. Johnson and the learned Bishop of Waterford had promised him their assistance in arranging them for the press. His papers are in the possession of his executor Mr. Watts of Abingdon; and, as they are to be disposed of for the benefit of his creditors, it is pity that they should not fall into the hands of those who may understand their value. M. C. S.

P. 73. Mr. Young was "surgeon," not "assistant-surgeon," to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

P. 74. Major "Awbrey," not "Aubrey," died in "Margaret's Buildings" not "Brook-street," Bath, and was major commandant of the Brecknockshire militia.

P. 152. Miss C. Amyand died in "London," not "Bristol."

Ibid. Mr. Stockwood was made prebendary of Westminster in 1763.

P. 153. Dean Milles's first preferment in England was, I believe, the rectory of Dittisham in Devonshire, his next the rectory of Saltwood with Hythe in Kent, on the collation of Abp. Potter, which he ceded by his institution to St. Edmund the King. In 1748 he published a sermon preached in August that year, at the anniversary meeting of the governors of the hospital of Devon and Exeter. The text is from Luke v. 31. and the discourse is ingenious, sensible, and pertinent. Ibid. In a note to the memoir of Dr. M. it is said, that Abp. Potter had four daughters. The eldest was married to Dr. Sayer, archdeacon of Durham, rector of Bucking. &c.; another, to Dr. Tanner, a prebendary of Canterbury; a third, to Dean Milles. Did the fourth die unmarried? W. and D.

— l. 25. col. 2. for "a son, born 1783," read "a daughter, born 1783."

— l. 26. col. 2. for "John of Lincoln's Inn," read "Thomas of Lincoln's Inn."

— l. 33. col. 2. for "Amelia now living," read "Harriot now living."

— l. 50. col. 2. for "with his lady," read "by his lady."

Mrs. Cæsar (see p. 154) was daughter of the right hon. Charles Adelmur Cæsar, of Benington-Place, co. Herts, esq; treasurer of the navy temp. Ann. the lineal descendant of Adelmur count of Genoa, and admiral of France, A. D. 806. from whom descended Sir Julius Adelmur Cæsar, master of the rolls, &c.

* N^o. She was married to Dr. Tension, prebendary of Caisterbury, &c. and died in child-bed. EDIT.

temp. Jac. I. (grandson of a daughter of the Duke de Cesarini, from whom he had the name of Cæsar), which office was held by his son Sir Cha. Adelmur Cæsar in the following reign. Mr. Cæsar had also two sons and another daughter: the eldest son was of his own name, and was member for the co. of Hertford, as several of his ancestors had been. He was remarkable for having a hand like a lobster's claw; on which he usually wore a glove. He married, and left issue two daughters, of whom one was married, &c. to the late Sir Cha. Cottrell Dormer, master of the ceremonies, by whom she had Sir Clem. Cottrell Dormer, and, 2. to the hon. Lieut. Gen. George Lane Parker, brother to the E. of Macclesfield; and the other is married to Robt. Chefter, esq; receiver of the tithes, who have several children. Mr. Cæsar's youngest son was the late Major Gen. Julius Cæsar, who died unmarried about 20 years ago; his eldest sister died at Hertford 22d Feb. last, æt. 83; her sister, Mrs. Eliz. Cæsar, is still living, about 80 years of age. These two ladies lived together, their income was formerly small, but afterwards very happily increased by a small pension, which their brother the General procured for them, and by legacies from several of their acquaintance, they being very much and generally respected by the ancient gentry of the county of Hertford.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, the wife of the clerk of Thorton church, Lancash. of her 28th child.

13. Lady of the hon. Wm. Irby, a son.

17. Lady of Sir Sam. Hannay, bart. a son.

23. Lady St. John, a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, rev. Mr. Gisborne, of Derby, to Miss Babington, only sister of Tho. B. esq; of Temple Rhodeley, lately high sheriff of Leicestershire.

Rev. Jn. Johnson to Miss Waters.

At Canterbury, Lieut. Col. Downes, of the 1st reg. of dragoon guards, to Miss Stockport.

Mr. Gold, mercant, in Pudding-la. aged upwards of 70, to Miss Elz. Parker, of the same place, aged about 22.

Feb. 24. Hen. Cooke, esq; of Walbridge, co. Glouc. to Miss Smith.

John Matinez, esq; a Spanish merchant in London, to Miss Jane Gobbett, dau. of Knipe G. esq; alderman of Norwich, and lieut. col. of the W. Norfolk militia.

29. By special licence, Mr. Lockman, to Miss Frances Sparkes.

March 2. By special licence, Sir Godfrey Turner, to the hon. Miss Howell.

Mr. Roe, linen-draper, in the Strand, to Miss Sorrell, of the Queen's-House.

4. Cha. Connolly, esq; of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Burke, dau. of Tho. B. esq; of Bermondsey.

At Pontefract, rev. Tho. Lund, R. of Barton, near Malton, to Miss Lucy Disney, youngest dau. of Dr. Disney, of Pontefract.

At Wellingborough, Rich. Currie, esq; to Miss Corrie.

6. At Oxford, rev. Dr. Jubb, canon of Christ-Ch. to Mrs. Myddelton, of Windſor.

13. At Colcheſter, hon. Capt. M. ſon, to Mrs. Smith.

16. Wm. Elſdale, eſq; banker in Lombard-ſt. to Miſs Jeffries, dau. of Edw. J. eſq; treaſurer of St. Thomas's Hoſpital.

At St. Lawrence, Iſle of Thanet, Kent, Capt. Steph. Holman, of the Grand Duſſels, to Miſs Hooper, of Ramſgate.

At Blechindon, Cha. Ward, eſq; of Weſterham, Kent, to Miſs Anneſley, ſiſt. of Arthur A. eſq; of Blechindon, co. Oxford.

17. At Lymoſtone, Devonſh. Aug. Duma- reſq, eſq; to Miſs Bentley.

18. Tho. Halley, eſq; of Gr. Gaddeſden, M. P. for Herts, to Miſs S. Crawley, of Chelſea, youngeſt dau. of the late J. C. eſq; of Stockwood, Bedf.

By a ſpecial licence, Ri. Maſters, eſq; major of the 24th reg. of foot, to Miſs I. F. Egerſon, youngeſt dau. of the late Col. E.

21. Tho. Brookes, eſq; of Cateaton-ſtreet, to Miſs Hawkins.

24. At Yarmouth, Mr. Grenſide, corn- factor, in America ſquare, to Miſs Spurgeon.

25. At Marybone church, Capt. Douglas to Miſs Dawes.

DEATHS.

LATELY, at Harford, near Huntingdon, rev. Rob. Yanbrugh, M.A. R. of Buckland, to Glouceſter, and late head maſter of the king's ſchool at Cheſter.

John Froſt, eſq; late of the royal navy. His death was occaſioned by the breaking down of the huſſings in Weſtmiſter Hall, by which accident he had both his knee-pans broke, and was otherwiſe much hurt.

At Much Waltham, Eſſex, Mrs. Elz. Tuſnell, eldeſt dau. of the late Sam. T. eſq; of Langley in that pariſh.

At Bath, in his 91ſt year, Sam. Buſh, eſq; formerly an eminent apothecary there, alderman and ſeveral times mayor of that city, and elder brother to the rev. Wm. B. piſtor of a diſſenting congregation at Enſſild, who died 1777.

Mrs. Cargill, the celebrated actress, who was one of the unfortunate paſſengers that was loſt on board the Nancy packet off Scilly, coming from the E. Indies; ſhe was found floating in her ſhift, and in her arms the infant of which ſhe had been delivered. The above catastrophe of Mrs. C. is a ſubject of general regret and lamentation in the theatrical and amorous world. By an extraordinary diſplay of comic and vocal abilities at a very early period of life, ſhe became a firſt-rate favourite with the public. As ſhe roſe in years ſhe advanced in muſical and perſonal charms. She daily improved in the opinions of thoſe who were auditors of her harmony and ſpectators of her beauty. Her progreſs, however, was not ſo propitious as might have been wiſhed and expected, for as ſhe roſe in fame ſhe declined in prudence. Attentive chiefly to pomp and pleaſure, ſhe forſook the ſecure paths of economy and virtue, for the dangerous roads of

diſſipation and frailty. It may be neceſſary to inform ſuch of our readers as do not recollect this unfortunate lady at this period, that her name was then Brown, and that ſhe was the daughter of a reputable tradesman, who felt many a bitter pang from her imprudences. Satiated at length with the diſgrace and difficulties of a looſe life, ſhe entered into the matrimonial ſtate. But, as might be expected, it was hardly poſſible for her to make a prudent choice. That which ſhe unhappily ſelected induced her to quit her native country, and from that voluntary act of baniſhment, ſhe was ſubjected to the fatal event which produced her death, and that of her infant child, leaving a melancholy proof that neither beauty nor talents, independent of prudence, can ensure reputation or felicity.—A correſpondent at Bombay informs us, that ſhe performed there ſeveral nights, to crowded audiences; but the diſplay of her abilities was limited, owing to the company not being prepared in the pieces wherein ſhe moſt excelled. On the 18th of Auguſt ſhe undertook the part of the Grecian Daughter, for her own benefit, and, as may be ſuppoſed, rendered it truly ludicrous: Her performance, however, afterwards in Eliſa, in the Fliſh of Bacon, reconciled, in ſome meaſure, the puniſhment of being ſtewed up for three or four hours in a houſe little ſhort of the heat of the Black Hole at Calcutta. The net receipts of the night were near one thouſand guineas, the tickets having been iſſued at two guineas each. The Company, we find, had inſtructed the Council to order her back to England; but her reſidence in India would have been conſuied at, and a princely fortune rapidly acquired, if ſhe would have proceeded to Bengal; but her attachment to Capt. Haldane ſeemed then to ſuperſede every other conſideration, and determined her to return to England with him. On the 20th of September ſhe performed again, with more uniformity of excellence, in the characters of Maria in the Citizen, and Eliſa in the Fliſh of Bacon. Before leaving Madras, her proteſtor was invited to dine with a large party at Capt. Demſter's; and then entertaining ſome doubts of the fair tyren's fidelity, he had employed a truſty ſervant to watch her motions, who brought him intelligence, as he was ſitting down to dinner, that an elopement was in agitation. He left the room abruptly, and haſtened to his fair deceiver, who was juſt ſtepping into a poſt-chaiſe that had been prepared to receive her by Mr. L——, a writer in the Company's ſervice. She promiſed penitence—and he forgave her.—He placed her with a confidential friend at ſome little diſtance from the town, and a few days afterwards ſailed in the Nancy packet for Europe, the fate of which has proved ſo melancholy. Her body was ſeven days under water. Her remains have been buried at Scilly, by a private gentleman, at his own expence. The ſame gentleman, we are informed, buried 14 of her fellow ſufferers

sufferers and two infants, and leaving a particular description of the several bodies with a friend on the spot, brought a copy of it to London, to assist surviving friends in ascertaining the parties.

In an advanced age, rev. Hen. Dangerfield, V. of Goodrich, near Roff, Hereford.

At Manchester, Mr. Geo. Harding, aged 111. He served as a private soldier in the reigns of Queen Anne, George I. and George II. and obtained his discharge soon after the Scotch rebellion. He was much attached to the married state, having had five wives; and has left a widow, now in her 90th year, who has had four husbands. His memory was remarkably tenacious; and he retained all his faculties to an astonishing degree of perfection, until within a few days of his death.

At Corn., co. Cambridge, the widow Gattward, aged 96. She has 112 sons and daughters, the eldest 74 years of age; 82 grand children, and near 50 great grand children.

At Dor., Capt. Love, of the ship *Rosaford*, just arrived from Boston. He was very ill all the passage, and died as soon as he got on shore.

At St. Ives, aged 46, John Anthony, esq; a'derman, and in the commission of the peace for that borough.

Mr. Sampson, auctioneer, in Throgmorton-street, and a few days after, Mrs. S.

At Sutton on the Forest, R. Harland, esq; Tho. Palmer, esq; of Tickleron, co. Salop.

Mr. Wm. Umpleby, of H. Slington, one of the coroners for the liberty of S. Peter.

At Alnwick, Hugh Rowland Hughes, gent. aged 114 years, 11 months, and 27 days. He married, in the year 1700, Mary William, by whom he had 9 children. In the year 1721, he married Margaret Roberts, and had 5 children; in the year 1731, he married Mrs. Mary Rich Richard Prys, of Dulais, in Anglesey, and had 2 children; and in the year 1748, he married Margaret Rich Robert Evan, of Caernarvon, and has left her a widow with 7 children, all alive, men and women.

At Drillington, aged 107, John Nicholls.

At Beaminster, Mr. Geo. Eveleigh, of that place; and two days after, Mrs. E.

In September last, at Macras, Wm. Tierney, esq. secretary to the late Sir E. Coote.

Capt. Broderick Hartwell, lieutenant-governor of Greenwich Hospital.

At Llanowder, Monmouthshire, in the 113th year of his age, Mr. Lewis Jones, of Llechweidd Dd.

Dec. 26. At Djon, in the southern part of Fife, where he went for the recovery of his health, Geo. Walker, esq; of Cavendish square, formerly of B. Phadess.

Jan. . . . At Halifax, in Nova Scotia, after an illness of five days, Lord Cha. Montagu, brought her to the D. of Monheffer.

23. At Florence, of an apoplexy, in the 64th year of his age, Charles Edward Louis Stuart (commonly called Count of Albany), eldest son of James Francis Edward Stuart, opposed only surviving son of K. James II. of

England, and VIIIth of Scotland, by the Princess Mary of Modena, and the Princess Maria Clementina Sobieski. He was born Dec. 20, 1720. On Apr. 17, 1772, he married Louisa Maximiliana, eldest daughter of Pr. Guisavus Adolphus, of Stolberg Guédern, and Elizabeth Philippi, Countess of Hornes, born Sept. 21, 1751, great grand-daughter of Thomas Earl of Aylbury and Elgin, by his 2d wife Charlotte Countess of Sarum, of the ancient and noble House of Argenreau in Brabant, who had issue an only daughter, Charlotte Maria, married to the Prince of Hornes, father of Elizabeth Philippa just mentioned, who was mother of the above Louisa Maximiliana, and of Caroline Augusta, wife of the Marquis of Jamaica, son of James Duke of Berwick and Liria, natural son of K. James II. He died without issue; and has left behind him an only brother, the last heir male and representative of the ancient and royal House of Stuart, Henry Benedict, born Feb. 23, 1724-5, styled Bishop of Corinth, and Cardinal of York, to which last dignity he was raised by Pope Benedict XIV. in 1747.

Feb. 17. Walter Greig, esq; late of the Island of Jamaica.

21. In G. Iden-squ. Sam. P'umb, esq; alderman of C. dille-Baynard ward, and a resistor in Fuller-st. ne.

22. In his 79th year, rev. Owen Jones, prebendary of Sutton.

At Oxford, rev. — Lowry, M. A. late fellow of Queen's Coll. and upwards of 31 years R. of Charlton-upon-Otmore, co. Ox.

23. At Worcester, of a decline, Mr. Benj. Tipton, who had been 23 years apothecary to the infirmary of that place; which office he discharged with equal credit to himself, and advantage to the charity. He was a man of a reserved and peaceable disposition; in his general deportment sedate and serious; in his friendship sincere and steady; truly honest in all his concerns in life; a good and affectionate relation. With many very amiable virtues, he had some few peculiarities; but the recital of them would neither enhance his character, nor perhaps much degrade it. Of good company he was particularly fond, though he seldom bore much share in conversation; and he took great pleasure in frequenting a society of gentlemen, who assembled to read the papers, and converse on the news of the day. On this account he generally spent his evenings from home, where he could only have the society and conversation of a sister and a niece; for he had no wife or children, having never been married. He practised as an apothecary in the city, independent of his office at the hospital; and having some merit in his profession, he acquired friends, reputation, and practice. How old he was our correspondent is not certain, but from circumferences supposes he must have died at about the age of 45 years.

At her apartments at Deptford, Mrs. Eliz. Altham, dau. of the late Peyton A. esq; of Mark's-had Lutton, co. Essex, whose mother

was Mary the beautiful dau. of John Tinker, esq; a famous captain who signalised himself in the Venetian service against the Turks in several naval engagements, for which he was rewarded with a gold chain and medal, charged with the arms of Venice. He was afterwards master attendant in the king's yard at Deptford. See Morant's Essex, II. 489.

24. In Smithfield, in his 75th year, Mr. John Chipperfield.

25. Of St. Anthony's fire, caught by attending a funeral, Mr. Edward Walbancke, aged 52, an eminent undertaker, in Rathbone-place. He was buried in Edmonton church Mar. 4, in great funeral pomp, six coaches and six following his hearse. The curate of the parish read the service, and a sermon was preached by a friend of the deceased. The body was deposited in a vault built on purpose for himself and wife, at her decease, about 12 years ago, when the same etiquette was observed. The further end of the vault, where the two coffins lie, has since been railed off by order, that no more of the family may lie near or upon their parents, but occupy the space at their head. A son of Mr. W.'s was lately killed in a duel in the E. Indies.

At Bedgebury, in Kent, the seat of John Cartier, esq; after having long languished under a cancerous complaint, Mrs. Wyche, of Grt Ormond-st. relict of Mr. W. who had acquired a handsome fortune in the E. Indies.

In Portland-street, right hon. Lady Caroline Baroness Forester, relict of the late Gen. Cockburn, esq; comptroller of the navy. Her ladyship is succeeded in title by her only daughter, Anna Maria, now Lady Forester.

26. At his son-in-law Lord Camelford's, at Peterham, in Surrey, aged 90, Pinckney Wilkinson, esq; of Buryham, co. Norfolk, M. P. for Old Sarum, and many years an eminent merchant in London, from which he retired on the death of his only son. He has left two daughters, Lady Camelford, and her sister married to an officer.

28. At Sewardston, Essex, Mr. Launcelot Laverton, formerly a builder in London.

In Oxford str. Wm. Stevenson, esq; At Southampton, aged 97, the rev. Rich. Moodie.

29. Rev. Maurice Gough, D. D. R. of Wratnesf, and V. of Little Clacton, co. Essex; to the first of which presented by the crown 1752, to the latter 1749-50 by the late E. of Rochford.

At Little Dean, co. Glouc. Mr. Robinson; and on the Tuesday following, his daughter, Mrs. Lloyd, wife of Mr. Jos. L. paper maker, at Gun's-Mills, in the Forest of Dean.

Mar. 1. Mrs. Eleanor Boucher, wife of the rev. Jona. B. of Paddington. This lady was a native of Maryland, and of genteel connections; being of the same name and family as the celebrated Secretary Addison. Her most intimate friends have observed, that in many of the great points of his great character she was very like him; and it was remarkable, that at

nearly the same time of life, she died of the same disease, viz. a shortness of breath, aggravated by a dropsy. Mr. B. taking the side of government in the late American rebellion, she cheerfully followed his fortunes to this kingdom; and bore without a murmur, the loss of country, friends, fortune, and preferment, when they could no longer be retained with honour to her husband. She was a woman of great merit, possessing the esteem and friendship of all who knew her, and the universal good report of all who had ever heard of her.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Gilbert Martin, of the Apollo Press; a man of most singular disposition, and very extraordinary qualities. His peculiarities pressed chiefly on his nearest relatives and friends; conscientious, but obstinate; very liable to err, though he seldom thought that he acted wrong; *littera scripta* was his guide, and a rule of conduct which, once determined on, neither interest, friendship, reason, nor justice, could divert him from his purpose. With such a disposition it was dangerous to deal with him, and many sacrifices must be made by those who persevered in his friendship. By dint of application, he had improved an excellent understanding, and acquired a taste and science in his profession which few predecessors had displayed; disdaining to be fettered by the common rules of art, he ranged into the wide fields of a luxuriant fancy, and combined in types such symmetry and elegance as might vie with the powers of a painter's pencil.

Mr. Holman, druggist, in Pater-noster-row. Jos. Wright, esq; of Romford, Essex, aged 84. Mrs. W. his wife, died about a month before, aged 83.

At the Princess Amelia's, in Cavendish-sq. Mrs. Cath. Middleton, dau. of the late Sir Wm. M. of Belfay Castle in Northumberland, and bedchamber-woman to her royal highness.

Near Clithers, Lanca. John Alpinall, esq; serjeant at law.

3. At Islington, Steph. Robinson, esq; In Cornhill, aged 70, Mrs. Eliz. Cottibby.

At Wills, in her 74th year, Mrs. Sherwood, relict of Rich. S. esq; late of Sydcott, leaving an only daughter, married in 1769 to the hon. Major Knollis (brother to the E. of Banbury) of the 51st reg.

At Romsey, aged 108, the Widow Poore.

4. Rt. hon. Lady Holmes, of Newport, Isle of Wight, relict of the late Lord H.

5. Mr. Godwin, organist of St. Saviour's, church, Southwark, and St. Mary's, Newington-Butts, and one of the band of musicians belonging to Ranelagh.

At Marsden, in the parish of Almondbury, Mrs. Mary Firth, aged 111.

6. The hon. the Champion, Jo. Dymocke, esq; who is succeeded in title and estate by his only son, Lewis D. esq; now Champion of England. He was buried at Scrivenby.

Rt. hon. Sir Tho. Sewell, knt. master of the Rolls; to which office he was appointed Nov.

Nov. 27, 1764, on the death of Sir Tho. Clarke.

Thomas Kymer, esq; barrister at law, and steward of the Marshalsea Court.

At Exeter, aged 51, Mr. Josiah Foote, comedian.

At Garswood, Lanca. Sir Rob. Gerard, bart.

7. At Pershore, Worcester-sh. Mrs. Perrott, relict of the hon. Mr. Baron P.

At Canterbury, aged 75, John Darkin, esq. M. D. a native of Amsterdam, but had resided in that city near 20 years. In him the poor have lost a most liberal benefactor.

8. At Hampton, Middlesex. rt. hon. Catharine countess dowager of Lichfield, relict of Robert E. of Lichfield, and sister of Sir Jas. Stenhouse, bart. of Radley, co. Berks.

9. At Walthamstow, Cha. Garth, esq; a commissioner of the excise, recorder of Devizes, and formerly M. P. for that borough. Jas. Seton, esq; banker at Edinburgh.

11. In Pall Mall. aged 85, Jas. Calhorne, esq; of A. norton, near Bury. He has left the bulk of his fortune to Sir Hen. Gough, of Edgbaston, near Birmingham, bart. and considerable legacies to all his servants.

Geo. Wood, esq; of Malham, Yorkshire.

In Chesham-field-str. May-fair, Mrs. Eccles.

At Halifax, Yorkshire, in his 61st year, Mr. Edwards, bookseller and stationer of that town. He was remarkable, early in life, for his great attention, industry, and application to his business, which were bookbinding and bookselling; in both of which he excelled almost every one of that branch, and particularly in the latter he has been noted the world round; having always had the good esteem of his friends and acquaintance, of a generous disposition, mild and affable temper, a great benefactor to the poor and indigent, by whose death they have lost a truly valuable friend; we therefore hope those whom he has left behind will imitate the example of a parent who stood so high in rank in the world. In short, to sum up the praises and good virtues of this excellent man in a few words: As he lived a complete Christian, so has he died one.

12. At Stillington, Wm. Stainforth, esq;

Mrs. Seddon, of Piccadilly, relict of the late Sam. S. esq;

At Leatherhead, Surrey, aged 80, Nicholas Wood, esq;

At Kirby Beddon, co. Norfolk, the rev. Mr. Knipe, V. of Guist, Norfolk, who had been curate of Bramerton and Rockland 40 years.

13. At Eton, rev. Henry Sleech, M. A. fellow of Eton College, and rector of Hitcham, co. Bucks. He was son of Dr. Rich. S. formerly canon of Windsor, and brother of the late Dr. Steph. S. provost of Eton. He was elected to King's Coll. Cambr. in the year 1741; was afterwards appointed one of the assistants at Eton school, and succeeded to the under-mastership in the year 1767: in these several situations he was universally esteemed, particularly by his scholars, for his uncommon good-nature and great lenity towards them.

His death is universally regretted by all who had the happiness of knowing him. He married Miss B-ll Cooke, sister of the present Provost of King's, by whom he has left two daughters, one of whom is married to the rev. Dr. Dampier, dean of Rochester. The fellowship and living are both in the gift of Eton College.

At Stoke Newington, Mrs. Sophia Standerwick, wife of Mr. James S. late of Cornhill, London. haberdasher, and daughter of Mr. Daniel Defoe, who died in North America some years since, and was son of the ingenious Daniel Defoe, of exalted memory, formerly an inhabitant of Stoke Newington, to which parish, on Easter Monday, being Apr. 10, 1721, he said sol. to be excused serving parish offices.

Mrs. Andrews, many years an eminent confessor in Holborn.

Leut. Col. Hay.

In Southampton-row, Tho. Woodward, esq;

14. Mrs. Thomson, wife of Dr. T. of Gr. Ormond-street.

Rear-adm. Thorpe Fowke.

15. In Gr. Queen-str. rev. Tho. Franklin, D. D. chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty. This learned and ingenious author was the son of Richard F. well known as the printer of an anti-ministerial paper called "The Craftsman," in the conduct of which he received great assistance from Lord Bulingbroke, Mr. Pulteney, and other excellent writers, who then opposed Sir Robert Walpole's measures. By the advice of the second of these gentlemen, young Franklin was devoted to the church, with a promise of being provided for by the patriot, who afterwards forgot his undertaking, and entirely neglected him. He was educated at Westminster-school, from whence he went to the university of Cambridge, where he became fellow of Trinity College, and was some time Greek professor. In Dec. 1758, he was instituted V. of Ware and Thundridge, which, with the lectureship of St. Paul, Covent-Garden, and a chapel in Queen-street, were all the preferments he held till he obtained the rectory of Brasted in Kent. This gentleman was possessed of no inconsiderable share of learning and poetical abilities, and was long a favourite in the literary world. His translations of Phauli, Sophocles, and Lucian, equally evince his learning and his genius, as they are not more distinguished for fidelity in the version, than congeniality with the spirit of the admirable originals. Dr. Franklin, like Mr. Foote, suffered a translation from the French to be printed in his name; but the "Orestes" and "Electra" are supposed to be all that were really by him. It was a translation of Voltaire's Works, to which also Dr. Smollett's name appears. His own dramatic compositions, of which the principal are the tragedies of "The Earl of Warwick" and "Matilda," are universally known, and deservedly esteemed by the public, so that his death may be considered as a loss

to the republic of letters, independent of what his family must feel on this affecting occasion.

16. In the 100th year of his age, Mr. Barrett, of Yarmouth.

17. Mrs. Chamberlaine, widow of Rd. C. esq; lately deceased.

At Wilton, Somersetshire, Eliz. Broadmead, aged 117.

At Kennington, Surrey, Mat. Morley, M.D.

18. Rev. Tho. Maxfield, of Princes-street, Moorfields.

In Well-st. aged 79, Mr. Fra. Strong.

19. At East Bergholt, in Suffolk, aged 62, rev. Tho. Money, R. of Stratford St. Mary, in the same county, and of Bracon-Ash, co. Norfolk.

At Stockwell, in Surrey, aged 84, John Angel, esq. He died extremely rich, and has left all his property to his next of kin, without specifying who they are.

Mrs. Cooke, wife of Dr. C. and sister of Chas. Jackson, esq; of the Post-office.

In Wapping, aged 80, Capt. Bankman.

At Stepney, Mrs. Gwyllfoss, a lady of fortune from Germany.

At Worktop, near Nottingham, Geo. Dunston, esq; His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse in Buddy Forrest.

At Great Glen, Leicestershire, Rob. James, esq;

20. At Sunbury, Middlesex Mrs. Darby, a widow lady of large fortune, and a near relation of Adm. D. to whom she has bequeathed that delightful villa on the banks of the Thames.

21. Rev. Mr. Hawes, prebendary of Chichester, and R. of Berwick, co. Suffex.

23. In Red Lion Square, aged 81, Mrs. Taylor, relict of Chas. T. esq;

24. At his house in the Bridge-yard, Mr. Buffar, sen. bridge-master, formerly an eminent woollen-draper in Cheap-side.

27. At his apartments in the College of Arms, Ralph Bigland, esq; Garter principal king of arms.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Feb. 28. **R**ICHARD E. of Shannon, Geo. Vise. Edgcombe, and Tho. Ld. Walsingham, vice-treasurers of Ireland.

Basil Cochrane, Adam Smith, Jas. Buchanan, Jas. Edgar, and David Reid, esqrs. commissioners of customs in Scotland.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has appointed the rt. hon. Tho. Orde his chief secretary.

Richard E. of Mornington, and Tho. Orde, esq; sworn of the privy council in Ireland.

Mar. 5. At Dublin-Castle, Ld. Carysfort, invested a knight of the order of St. Patrick.

8. Wm. Fraser, Steph. Cottrell, and Evan Nepean, esqrs. commissioners for execu-

ting the office of keeper of the privy seal, took the usual oaths.

John Edenfor Heathcote, esq; sheriff of the co. of Stafford, knighted.

16. Jas. Stanley, esq; barrister at law, appointed steward, and one of the judges, of his Majesty's palace court of Westminster.

George E. of Orford, ranger of St. James's Park.

17. Lord George Lenox, constable of the Tower of London, and lord-lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets.

20. Anthony Merry, esq; his Majesty's consul at Malaga.

Rev. Claudius Crigan, B. A. of Liverpool, appointed, by the Dowager Dutchess of Athol, bishop of Sodor and Man; and approved of by his Majesty.

27. Lord Vise Galway, comptroller of his Majesty's household.

Right hon. Wm. Wyndham Grenville, and Right hon. Lord Mulgrave, receiver and paymaster-general of his Majesty's guards, garrisons, and land-forces.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. John Lamb, Hasketon R. and manor, co. Suffolk, worth 250l. a year.

Rev. — Harrison, Wrabness R. co. Essex.

Rev. Wm. Barford, D. D. a fellow of Eton. Carlos Smith, V. of Paul's Walden, to the donative of King's Walden, co. Herts.

Rev. J. Capel Townshend, R. of Alkerton, co. Oxford, to the perpetual curacy of Merton, in Surrey.

Rev. Wm. Clifton, V. of Bramfield, co. Suffolk.

Rev. Charles Alcock, R. of Sodecombe, co. Suffex.

CIVIL PROMOTION.

THE Duke of Chandos, lord steward of his Majesty's household, has appointed James Stanley, esq; steward of the Marthalea Court, vice Tho. Kymer, deceased.

BANKRUPTS.

EBenener Reynolds, of St. Catherine-sq. near Irongate, wholesale hardwareman.

Tho. Preston, Manchester, Lancash. butcher.

Edw. Lane, Birmingham, edge-tool-maker.

Jn. Wilkinson, Berneis st. money-lender.

Anth. Percy, Canterbury-sq. wine-merchant.

Rob. Garner, Newport-st. S.cho. grocer.

Peter Rodolphus Utermarek and James Lewis

Adam, Moorfields, merchants.

Rob. Christian, K. B. Prison, linen-merchant.

Tho. Pritchard, Bultch, co. E. bron, maltster.

Jos. Gardiner, Liverpool, bread-baker.

M. Ayton, Great Yarmouth, baker.

Jn. Dove, Queen's Canell, Somerset, draper.

Jn. Foothead, James-st. brick-maker.

Bill of Mortality from Feb. 17, to Mar. 23, 1784.

Christened.	Buried.
Males 941 } 1819	Males 1170 } 2176
Females 878 }	Females 1106 }
Whereof have died under two years old 613	

Peck Loaf 21. 7d.

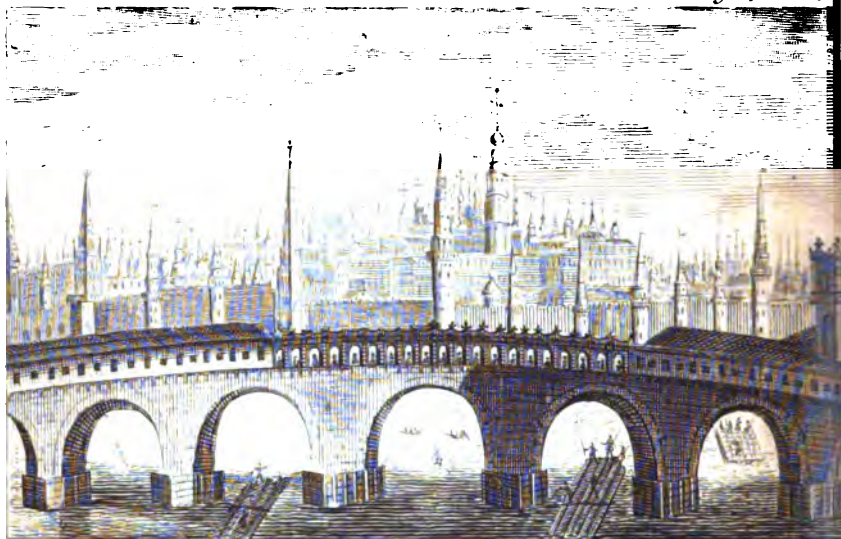
Between	2 and 5	266	50 and 60	228
	5 and 10	85	60 and 70	202
	10 and 20	73	70 and 80	127
	20 and 30	169	80 and 90	55
	30 and 40	218	90 and 100	9
	40 and 50	226		

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MARCH, 1784.

Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. confol.	Dit. 1726	per Ct Confol.	Long Ann.	Short 1777.	Ditto 1778.	Dit. 1779	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Navy Bills.	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip.	Excheg. Bills.	Lottery Tickets.
27 28 29 Sunday	116 57 1/2 56 3/4	57 1/2 56 3/4 57 1/2	---	75 1/2	17 1/2	1777.	12 1/2	---	---	---	27 a. 30	---	---	---	18 1/2	---	---	---	---
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Sunday	116 1/2 117 118 117 1/2	57 1/2 57 1/2 58 1/2 57 1/2 58 1/2 57 1/2	---	75 1/2 75 1/2 76 1/2 76 1/2	17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2	---	---	---	---	55	28 28 25	---	59	58	17 1/2	---	---	6 6 6 5 5	---
8 9 10 11 12 13 14 Sunday	---	58 1/2 58 1/2 59 1/2 59 1/2	---	---	17 1/2 18 18 17 1/2	---	12 1/2	---	129 1/2	---	15 13 7	---	---	---	17 1/2	---	---	4	---
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 Sunday	---	59 1/2 59 1/2 58 1/2 57 1/2 58 1/2	---	---	17 1/2 18 17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2	---	12 1/2	---	---	---	10 12 21 20 18 18	---	59 1/2	57 1/2	16 1/2 16 1/2 17 1/2	---	---	3 3 2	---
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 Sunday	---	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 58 1/2	---	---	17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2	---	12 1/2	---	---	---	17 18 24	---	---	---	17 1/2	---	---	3 4	---
29 30 31 Sunday	---	58 1/2 58 1/2	---	---	17 1/2	---	12 1/2	---	---	---	21	---	---	---	16 1/2	---	---	3	---

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols, the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stock the highest Price only.



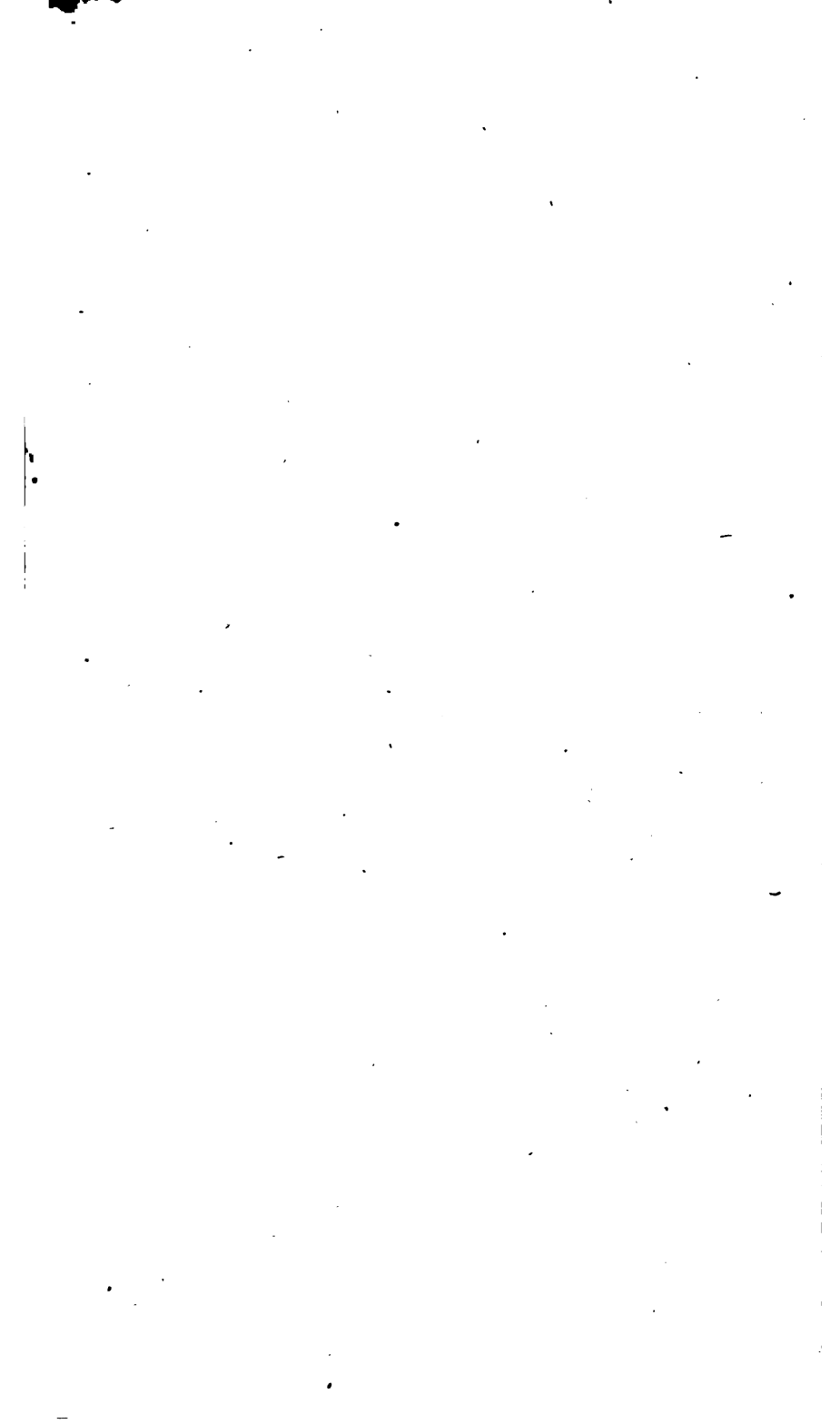


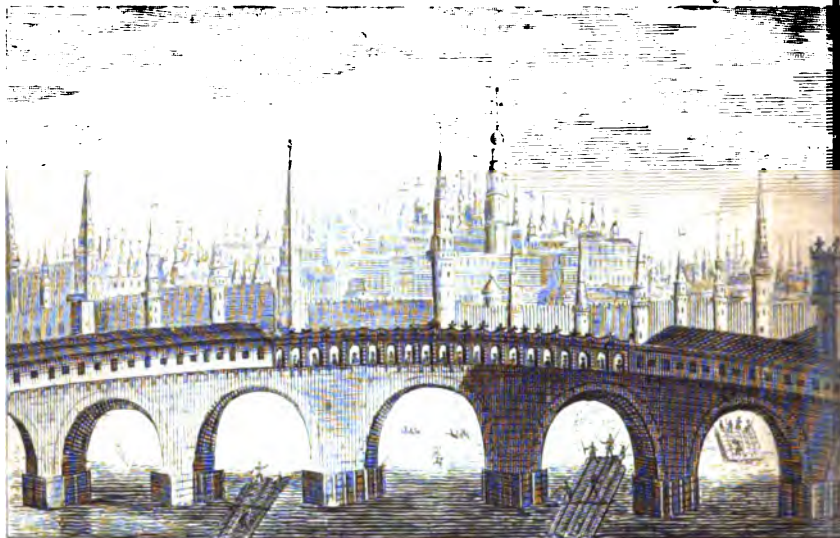
Bridge at Moscow built by Sophia. Sister of Peter the Great.



A Russian Knight. (The Grand Dutcheſs of Ruſſia of the Order of S. Andrew. Habit of the Order of S. Catharine)





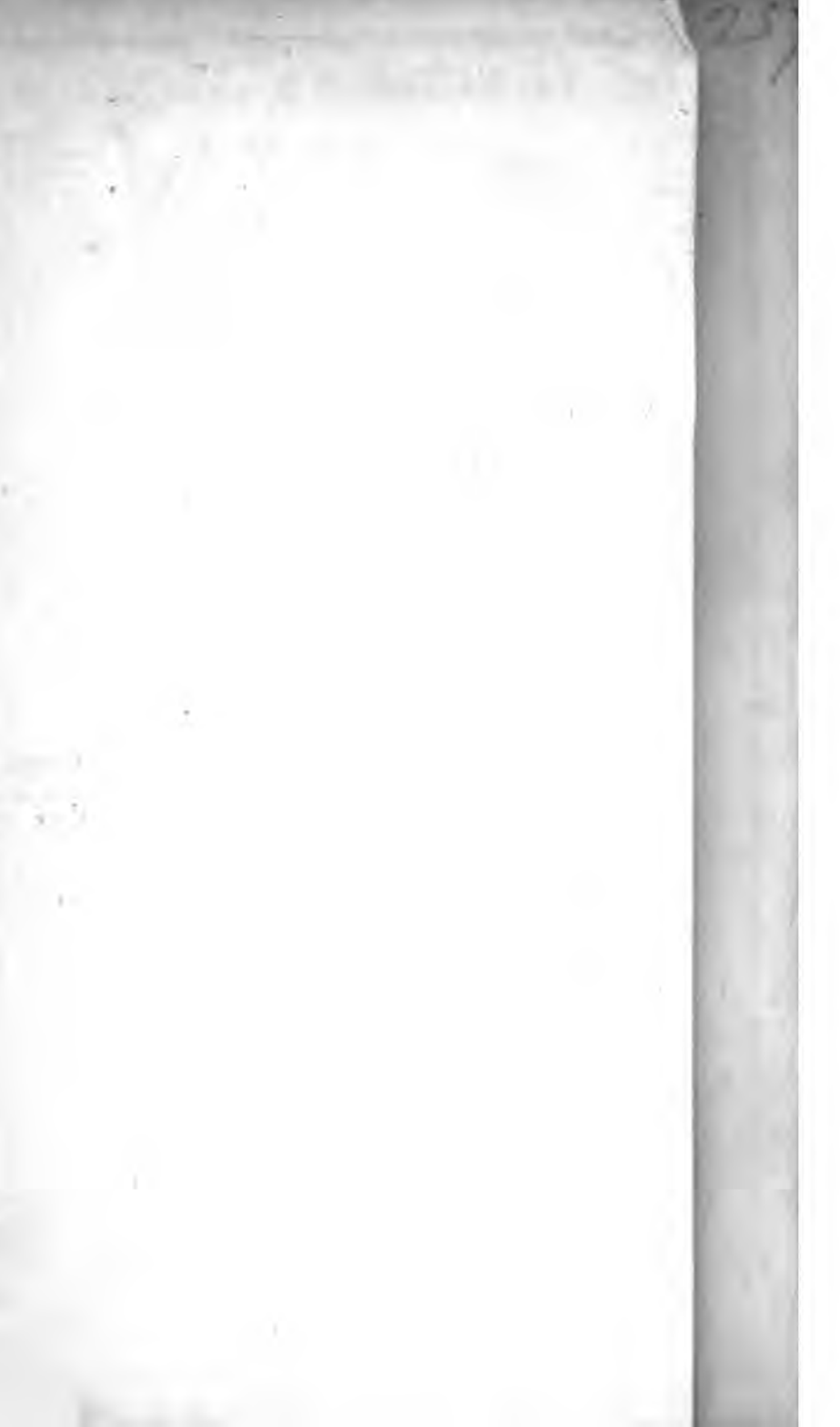


Bridge at Moscow built by Sophia, Sister of Peter the Great.



*A Russian Knight. (The Grand Duchess of Russia.)
of the Order of S. Andrew. (Habit of the Order of S. Catharine.)*





The Gentleman's Magazine;

ST. JOHN'S GATE

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Gazetteer
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Morning Post
Public Ledger
Daily Courant
Gener. Advertiser
St. James's Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
London Chron.
Lloyd's Evening
English Chron.
Oxford
Cambridge
Bristol 3 papers
Bath 2
Birmingham 2
Derby
Coventry 2
Hereford 2
Chester 2
Manchester 2
Canterbury 2



Edinburgh 5
Dublin 3
Newcastle 3
York 5
Leeds 2
Norwich 2
Nottingham 2
Exeter 2
Liverpool 2
Gloucester 2
Bury St. Edmund's
Lewes
Sheffield
Shrewsbury
Winchester
Ipswich
Salisbury
Leicester
Worcester
Stamford
Chelmsford
Southampton
Northampton
Reading
Whitehaven
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Aberdeen
Glasgow

For A P R I L, 1784.

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More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the kind and Price.

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Illustrated with a View of the BRIDGE and CITY of MOSCOW; a Knight of St. ANDREW, and the Grand Duchess of RUSSIA in the Order of St. CATHARINE; also, with a fine old BOWL, a Head of CAMOENS, and a Variety of COINS.

By S T L V A N U S U R B A N, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by J. NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of ST. JOHN'S GATE.

242 Meteorological Diary for April, 1783.—Average Prices of Corn.

April. Days.	Thermom.	Barometer. Inch. 20ths	Wind.	Rain. 100ths of inch.	Weather.
1	45	30 4	W		overcast.
2	51	30 8	N	..2	mist, fair. ¹
3	46	30 10	E		bright.
4	45	30 8	E		mist, bright.
5	44	30 10	NE		mist, bright, and still. ²
6	39	30 13	E		bright.
7	37	30 9	E		bright, hot sun. ³
8	40	30 5	W		bright. ⁴
9	46	30 4	E		bright and calm.
10	48	30 2	E		bright and hot. ⁵
11	50	29 14	W	..21	overcast, rain. ⁶
12	47	29 13	N		cloudy.
13	44	30 6	N		lowring.
14	45	30 6	NW		cloudy. ⁷
15	48	30 2	W	..5	clouds wind, and rain.
16	46	30 4	NW		fair.
17	47	30 7	S		fair and still.
18	51	30 6	W		thin clouds.
19	60	30 3	SE		bright and hot.
20	53	29 19	W		clouds and wind.
21	46	30 0	W	..11	clouds, sun, wind, and showers.
22	40	30 0	N	..8	clouds, wind, and rain.
23	44	30 0	N	..9	ditto.
24	42	30 1	N		clouds. ⁸
25	44	30 2	N	..5	clouds, wind, and rain. ⁹
26	46	30 4	S		overcast, still. ¹⁰
27	48	30 3	E		white dew, sun, and clouds. ¹¹
28	51	30 1	NE		bright and cloudless. ¹²
29	51	30 2	E		cloudless. ¹³
30	48	30 2	E		cloudless and still.

OBSERVATIONS. ¹ A summer's day, exclusive of foliage. Bright night. Aurora borealis. — ² Gooseberries and currants in bloom. — ³ Double flowering peach begins to blow. — ⁴ Nightingale returns. — ⁵ Plumbs and early cherries in full bloom. — ⁶ A very large flight of swallows seen. Redstart returns. — ⁷ Halo round the moon at night. — ⁸ Bloom of lilac begins to open. — ⁹ Swallows have appeared over the Thames several days; not yet come to chimneys. — ¹⁰ Aurora borealis. — ¹¹ Aurora borealis very luminous; banks and vivid corruscations. — ¹² Faint aurora borealis. — ¹³ Aurora borealis.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from April 12, to April 17, 1784.

	Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans								COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.											
London	6	3	3	4	3	10	2	6	3	0	Essex	6	0	0	0	4	2	8	3
COUNTRIES INLAND.									Suffolk	5	11	3	1	3	8	2	4	3	
Middlesex	6	8	0	0	3	10	2	11	3	9	Norfolk	5	11	3	7	3	7	0	
Surry	6	8	0	0	4	1	2	6	4	4	Lincoln	6	0	3	4	3	4	2	
Hertsford	6	7	0	0	4	2	2	7	4	1	York	5	9	4	0	3	9	2	
Bedford	6	5	4	3	4	0	2	4	3	11	Durham	5	4	4	3	5	2	4	4
Cambridge	5	11	3	7	3	8	2	2	3	6	Northumberland	5	2	3	7	3	5	2	
Huntingdon	5	11	0	0	3	9	2	4	3	7	Cumberland	5	7	4	1	3	7	2	
Northampton	6	6	4	7	3	11	2	2	3	7	Westmorland	6	5	4	3	3	5	2	
Rutland	6	7	0	0	4	1	2	3	3	10	Lancashire	6	11	0	0	4	0	2	
Leicester	6	6	4	11	4	1	2	1	4	0	Cheshire	6	10	5	2	4	2	10	
Nottingham	6	1	4	6	4	0	2	5	3	8	Monmouth	6	9	0	0	4	4	1	
Derby	6	5	0	0	4	0	2	4	4	4	Somerset	5	11	0	0	4	1	10	
Stafford	6	12	0	0	4	3	2	6	4	8	Devon	6	4	0	0	3	9	2	
Salop	6	7	5	0	4	3	2	2	5	1	Cornwall	6	7	0	0	3	4	2	
Hereford	5	11	0	0	4	4	1	11	3	4	Dorset	6	3	0	0	3	6	2	
Worcester	6	9	0	0	4	3	2	5	3	11	Hampshire	5	11	0	0	3	6	2	
Warwick	6	4	0	0	4	2	2	0	3	11	Suffex	6	4	0	0	3	5	2	
Gloucester	6	6	0	0	3	10	2	6	4	8	Keat	6	4	0	0	3	11	2	
Wilts	6	0	0	0	3	8	2	8	4	5									
Berks	6	3	0	0	3	4	2	6	3	10									
Oxford	6	6	0	0	3	10	2	4	4	1									
Bucks	6	6	0	0	3	1	2	6	3	11									

WALES, April 5, to April 10, 1784.										
North Wales	6	9	5	3	4	3	2	3	4	9
South Wales	6	8	4	11	4	0	1	9	4	6

WALES, April 5, to April 10, 1784.

North Wales	6	9	5	3	4	3	2	3	4	9
South Wales	6	8	4	11	4	6	1	9	4	6

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For, A P R I L, 1784.

BEING THE FOURTH NUMBER OF VOL. LIV.

MR. URBAN,

Ely, April 17.

HAVING lately observed Mr. Gray's Treatise on Gothic Architecture, and Mr. Bentham's Account of Saxon, Norman, and Gothic Architecture, frequently cited, and their notions and sentiments generally to coincide, nay, oftentimes to be expressed in the very same words;—Mr. B. quite at a loss to account for these extraordinary circumstances, and how to discover the occasion of so remarkable a concurrence of sentiments, diction, and opinions, made all the enquiry he could to obtain a sight of Mr. Gray's Treatise above-mentioned, but in vain. Supposing it therefore still to remain in MS. or, if printed, to have been communicated only to some of Mr. Gray's select friends, he was forced to give over the pursuit. At length, however, by means of your very useful and entertaining Magazine, he has been enabled to unravel the mystery.

Mr. Gray's Treatise, and Mr. Bentham's Account, it seems, are one and the same.

So says your correspondent S. E. in your Magazine for May, 1783, p. 375, in his remarks on Mr. Ruben D'Moundt. "The work in which Mr. Gray's very curious and judicious observations upon Gothic Architecture occur, is Mr. Bentham's History of the Cathedral of Ely, a book with which I am a good deal surprised Mr. R. D'Moundt should be unacquainted, who has exhibited so great a profusion of Antiquarian reading. It is

"proper also that this gentleman should be informed, that Mr. Bentham had very little, if any, interference with the Treatise on Architecture inserted therein, and which alone has rendered it a most curious and valuable book."

After so peremptory an assertion, That Mr. Bentham had very little, if any, interference with the Treatise on Architecture inserted in his Book, Mr. B. must think himself wanting in that regard he owes to truth, and to his own character, if he did not endeavour to clear up that matter, rectify the mistake, and vindicate himself from the charge of having been obliged to Mr. Gray for that Treatise, and publishing it as his own.

Had Mr. G. been the real author, Mr. B. certainly ought to have been a little more explicit in his acknowledgment of the favour; especially as it would have been no small recommendation of his book; so have informed the reader, that the Treatise on Architecture was composed by so celebrated and distinguished a writer as Mr. Gray.

It was sufficient to Mr. B. that Mr. G. approved of it, and that he furnished him with several hints, of which Mr. B. availed himself, and for which Mr. B. thought proper to make his grateful acknowledgment in his Preface; there, indeed, in general terms; but the particulars will appear from Mr. Gray's letter to him inserted below.

The truth is, Mr. B. had written that Treatise long before he had the honour of any acquaintance with Mr. Gray; and

of a sugar-loaf, which Monf. Mongolfier had thrown into his chimney, and which remained suspended by the smoke, gave this ingenious Frenchman the first hint of his Air-balloon.

Yours, &c. ADURFI.

MR. URBAN,
PLEASE to accept a few corrections made in a hasty survey of your volume for last year. The imitation of Horace, in p. 960, was not written by Lord Townshend, but by the ingenious author of the *Count of Narbonne*. That gentleman, in a very elegant Critique on Massinger's *Fatal Dowry* and Rowe's *Fair Penitent*, printed in the Supplement to your volume for 1782, says, that a person fond of parodies might maintain, with some plausibility, that Mr. Rowe's Tragedy was not formed on the drama of his predecessor; though he owns he is himself of a different opinion. There can, however, be no doubt of this fact; for it appears from the new edition of that very entertaining work, BIOGRAPHICA DRAMATICA, that Rowe, shortly before his death, had thoughts of publishing an edition of Massinger's plays, and had actually revised them for the press.

In Dr. Johnson's *Pathetic Verses* on the death of Mr. Levett, vol. 53, p. 695, l. 1. for *hope's*, r. *life's*. In the last stanza, for *throbbing*, r. *throbs of*; and for *forc'd*, r. *freed*.

Yours, &c. U. A. F.

MR. URBAN,
THOUGH the orators in St. Stephen's chapel are much in the habit of adopting quaint expressions, and of coining new words*, your correspondent J. C. in the Magazine for March, p. 179, seems to be mistaken in his notion, that the illegitimate term *Reciprocity* had its origin in that assembly. Indeed the coalescents (for at the time alluded to they had not coalesced) rung many changes upon the word, on finding it in the ever memorable provisional treaty of Great Britain, with the new created United States in the western world, by which there was a quit-claim, without any consideration, for all, nay more than all, the thirteen provinces which had revolted from the British empire. I do not recollect to have before seen the word in print or in MS. and if it was formed for

the purpose, I should be tempted to farther it upon the American commissioner Dr. Franklyn, who might be inclined to think, that a new word was absolutely necessary in a new case. It is evident that the authorized word reciprocation was totally inapplicable where the advantage was all on one side; for reciprocation may be well defined by the old English Proverb—*one good turn deserves another*. Yours, &c. W. & D.

MR. URBAN,
RYEN SANS TRAVAILLE is the pertinent motto to a letter from Mr. S. Gale to Dr. Stukeley, relating a journey made at Easter, 1720*; and the writer mentions his having taken it from an old tomb at the east end of the north aisle in St. Michael's church, *Canterbury*. It is certain there was formerly in that city a church of that denomination; but, according to Somner (see *Antiquities of Canterbury*, p. 264), "St. Michael of Burgate, and her chapel St. Mary of Queensgate, were in his days both down and gone; and, so far from yielding any monuments of others, that they rather stood in need of one themselves, lest they be quite forgotten time and place." Therefore, query, whether for *Canterbury* should not be read *Coventry*, particularly since it appears from this letter, that the traveller viewed a remarkably broad church in Coventry dedicated to St. Michael.

In p. 294 of the same entertaining work, Mr. Willis's enquiry is, as seems plain from his letters, after the names to which the churches were dedicated; a search, in which I have been formerly told that he was once busy.

Yours, &c. W. & D.

MR. URBAN, April 26.
THE Memoirs of Scriblerus, in an edition of part of Pope's Works, published 1742†, vary very considerably from Warburton's edition in 1757. Two whole chapters, numbered 14 and 15, likewise the beginning of chap.

* This journey, though published in *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, No. XX. is directed to be classed under the *Reliquiæ Galeanzæ*, P. I. p. 53*.

† Printed by R. Doddsley, and sold by T. Cooper, London, 1742. The second part of vol. III. contains the fourth book of the *Dunciad*, and the Memoirs. I know not how much of Pope's Works was printed by Doddsley, nor what the former part of the volume consists of.

* See *Geogr. Mag.* for May, 1763. p. 405.

era xvi and xvii, and a catalogue of his "Pieces (written in his youth), already published," and of "others not yet published, mentioned in the Memoirs," are omitted by Warburton. The title of chapter xiv. is, "The Double Mistress," and contains an account of Scriblerus's amour and marriage with two Bohemian Damsels, who were joined together at the waist, and exhibited as a show. Chapter xv. "Of the strange and never to be paralleled process at law upon the marriage of Scriblerus, and the pleadings of the advocates." The beginning of chapters xvi. and xvii. relate entirely to the two former. As Warburton takes no notice of the omission, I shall be obliged to any of your correspondents who will inform me when and why they were first omitted. The indelicacy of the pleadings is a sufficient reason for their exclusion, but there is no apparent cause for omitting chapter xiv. or the Catalogue of Scriblerus's works.

I have somewhere read, that King James I. on his death-bed, acknowledged that he had been deceived in his opinion respecting witchcraft, and expressed his concern that so many innocent persons had suffered on that account. The title of the book in which this anecdote occurs has entirely escaped me, nor can I meet with any person who recollects it. I should be glad to be directed to it.

As the American coinage is now in its infancy, you may with ease (by engraving those medals and monies which they have already struck, with an account of their weight and value, and continuing the series occasionally) give posterity a view of the progress of their mint, which a few years may render extremely difficult to effect. Their paper money should also be noticed.

Yours, &c. S. G.

MR. URBAN,
I HAVE a long time been a reader of your most excellent Magazine, and have always found that it treats of every subject, whether appertaining to Arts or Sciences, with the greatest judgement and understanding. It has acquired particular eminence in the publication of anecdotes of great and celebrated persons, one set of geniuses only excepted, of which it has been almost entirely silent—I mean the *Painters*; for, excepting the ingenious *Hogarth*, they yet have passed unnoticed. Now,

Sir, as they are an extensive sort of men, whose geniuses and imaginations often overleap the bounds of reason, any information concerning them must be very entertaining to your readers: I could therefore wish that some of your correspondents would be so obliging as to favour us with some account of them. I speak not of those whose lives Mr. *Walpole* has already written, for he has done them ample justice, but of our present living *Painters*, and those lately dead. Though Mr. *Walpole* may be writing the Life of *Mortimer*, yet it is probable some of your correspondents may furnish anecdotes which are yet known to that learned gentleman. Perhaps, by admitting anecdotes of this kind, while the remembrance of ingenious men is still recent, the life of some deserving Artist may be rescued from oblivion. I would recommend accuracy and authenticity, as I have observed many errors in the account of a certain great *Painter* given in another Magazine a few months ago. By inserting this you will oblige

CURIOSUS.

ANECDOTES OF STRYPE.

(From a MS. of Mr. ROWE MORES).

MR. Strype was born in Houndsditch, in an house built and inhabited by Hans Jacobson, a Dutchman, jeweller to King James I. He was born, as I conjecture, about 1640. This house was situated in a paved alley, called afterwards *Strype's court*, so named from Mr. Strype's father, who dwelt there. See *Survey*, p. 367. b. He was educated in St. Paul's School, *ib.* p. 84, where he entered about 1655, as I guess. From thence he went to Cambridge, anno 1661, *ib.* p. He was of Jesus college, as I guess, from a passage in the *Survey*, p. 191. Mr. Newcourt says of Catharine Hall, vol. II. p. 382. He took the degrees in arts. In the year 1669 he was presented to the vicarage of Leyton (then vacant by the resignation of John Cox), by Mrs. Swanley, and others, impropiators of the rectory. Newcourt, II. 382. He was lecturer of Hackney. He died 13 Dec. 1737.

MR. URBAN,
PLEASE to inform your correspondent, p. 96, that there is now living a Mrs. Harcourt, whose maiden name was Milborne (arms, Arg-a crois moline, Sable); and it is very probable that there have been other marriages formerly between the two families.
A. B.

*Original Letter to Mr. CALAMY.
Communicated by THOMAS ASTLE,
Esq; F. R. and A. S. S.*

SIR,

UNDERSTANDING, by Mr. Laurence, your intentions to reprint Mr. Baxter's Life Abridged, I beg leave to present you with a brief account of Mr. Samuel Welles, late minister of Banbury in Oxfordshire.

He was the son of Mr. William Welles, of St. Peter's East, in Oxford, and born there August 18, 1614, and there brought up, in Maudlin or Magdalen College. He commenced M. A. in 1636; married Mrs. Dorothy Doyley, of Auborn in Wilts, 1637, being the 22d year of his, and the 18th year of her age. He was ordained Dec. 23, 1638, at which time he kept a school in Wandsworth. He was assistant to Dr. Temple, at Battersey, in 1639. In the war time, for their security, he removed his family into Fetter Lane, London, about 1644; and about that time was in the army, chaplain to Col. Essex. He was fixed minister at Remnam, in Berks, in 1647, where his income is said to be 200l. per annum, but not above twenty families in the parish. He was invited to Banbury in Oxfordshire; accepted the offer, and settled there in 1649, though a place of less profit, namely, about 100l. per annum. His reason for leaving Remnam was, that he might do good to more souls.—When the troubles were over, he had the presentation of Brinkworth, said to be about 300l. per annum, but declined it for the former reason. When the Bartholomew Act displaced him, he remitted 100l. due from Banbury; and afterwards would cheerfully profess, "that he had not one carking thought about the support of his family, though he had then ten children, and his wife big with another." The Five Mile Act removed him to Deddington, somewhat above five miles distant from Banbury. But when the iniquity of the times would permit, he returned to Banbury, and there purchased a pleasant dwelling, and there continued till his death. There Mr. (afterwards Dr.) White, of Kidderminster, the public minister, was very friendly and familiar with him, frequently paying each other visits; and one speech of his, when at Mr. Welles's, is still remembered. "Mr. Welles," said he, "I wonder how you do to live so comfortably. Methinks you, with your numerous fa-

"mily, live more pleasantly on the Providence of God, than I can with the benefits of the parish."—Mr. Welles was of cheerful disposition, and of a large and liberal heart to all, but especially to good uses. It were the expression of one who had often heard him preach, "That his auditory's ears were chained to his lips." As he used to hear Mr. White in public, so Mr. White, though secretly, did go to hear him in private; and once, upon his taking leave, he was heard to say, "Well, I pray God to bless your labours in private, and mine in public." There is a small piece of Mr. Welles's printed, the title, "A Spirituall Remembrancer," sold by Corkrell.

This account I have partly from papers written by Mr. Welles's own hand, partly from his widow, and partly from his daughter, who was an eye and ear witness of some things, and received others, as truths not doubted of, from her good sister Elizabeth.

If this shall be in the least serviceable to your design, I have my end. However, without thus much, I could not satisfy myself, when I found him only barely named in your Abridgement; and therefore have thus far assayed to cast this mite, almost destroyed by the rust of Time, into that rich treasury.

Sir, pray pardon this boldness from a perfect stranger, and you will oblige,

Your humble servant,

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

From the Indian Queen in Princes Street, near Leicester Fields, May 7, 1705.

MR. URBAN, *April 20.*

FROM the number of curious bridges you have at various times exhibited, I have no doubt but you will be glad to receive a copy of that built at Moscow, over the river Moscva, by Sophia, sister of Peter the Great, which, at the same time, will give a good idea of that large and populous city, the ancient metropolis of the extensive empire of Russia, and the astonishing number of its churches.

To make your plate more interesting, I send also a delineation of the Grand Duchess of Russia, in the habit of the Order of St. Catharine; and of a Russian Knight, in the Order of St. Andrew.—Of these orders I say nothing, as the publick will soon be gratified with an excellent History of all the Orders of Knighthood, by a young man of great modesty and rising merit.

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

MR. URBAN, *Burbach, Mar. 25.*

I DO not remember to have seen, either in Plott's History of Staffordshire, or in any other relating to that county, a particular description of the Royal Oak which, some years ago, was standing in Boscobel Wood. Having been lately on a tour in that neighbourhood, and visiting the place where the old tree flourished, I found it had been inclosed by a strong wall of brick and stone, but at present neglected, and much in ruins. The old tree has been carried away piece-meal by the curious visitors, and some, no doubt, from a loyal motive and attachment to the memory of King Charles the Second, who

was providentially sheltered from the designs of his enemies by the means of this tree. Many snuff-boxes and other toys have been made from pieces of this famous oak. At present there is another, of a middling size, growing within the wall, but not in the centre, and was very probably planted when the old tree decayed. — Upon a square stone, overgrown with moss, and placed above the arch of the door, I observed a Latin inscription, which, after scraping with a knife, became very legible. If you think it deserving a place in your useful Repository, I herewith send it you, exactly as it is cut on the stone, with a translation at the same time.

Fœlicifs. arborē. Quā. in asilū. Potentifs. Regis. Cæs. 2^{DR}.
D^O. OP. MaX. p Quem Reges Regnāt Hic Crescere Voluit
Tam in PerPet. Rei Tantæ Memorîā Quam In Specimen
Firmæ In Reges Fidei Muro Cinctam Posteris Commendant
Basilus Et Jana Fitzherbert.

Quercus Amica Jovi.

God, all-good and all-great, by whom Kings reign, was pleased that this auspicious Tree should here flourish for a safe Retreat to the most potent King Charles the Second. — Basil and Jane Fitzherbert, to perpetuate the Memory of so great an Event, and testify their unshaken Loyalty to Kings, built the surrounding Wall, and recommend the fortunate Tree to the Care of future Generations.

The Oak Jove's favourite Tree.

I should be much obliged to any of your ingenious correspondents who will tell me the reason why, in the date of old letters, that were printed in the beginning of the sixteenth century, there is no mention nor distinction made of old or new style, which appears to me to have been necessary in the common intercourse of business from this island to the continent. I have read many old books, both printed and in manuscript, but could never find any traces thereof until some few years before the change of style took place.

There is another query which I will put to the Learned to solve, and that is, when, and for what reason, our particular way of pronouncing the Latin tongue was first introduced into this kingdom. A Frenchman, a Spaniard, a German, or an Italian, though there

may be some national characteristic in their pronunciation of the Latin, yet they all understand each other; whilst an Englishman must for ever remain unintelligible to them. Before the Reformation it cannot be supposed to have existed, when the communications between our monkish clergy and those of Rome would have exposed the former to much inconvenience, if not ridiculous contempt. This difference arises from our giving to the vowels the English accent, which is peculiar to ourselves only. However, it creates such confusion in the termination of cases, verbs, and numbers, as to render it totally useless to the learned English traveller when abroad; and many of my acquaintance have lamented this unaccountable error.

Yours, &c. OBSERVATOR.

MR.

GENT. MAG. *April, 1784.*

MR. URBAN, *Salisbury, Mar. 24.*
IN answer to the enquiries of your correspondent F. X. after PETER ANNET*, I send you copies of two original letters to a gentleman of this city. At the time of his prosecution he was thought to be so hardly dealt by, that a subscription was made, and sent him in Newgate, from some liberal minds in this neighbourhood. Peter told the gentleman who delivered the benefaction, that Lord B— had been applied to for a *noli prosequi*; but his answer was, that "The Bishop came foaming at the mouth against this man, and what could he do?"— Archbishop Secker afterwards so far repented him of the evil, that he relieved Peter Annet in his distress, to the day of his death. If his head had not been bruised, he would not have wanted a plaister. Yours, &c. A. B.

Spring Gardens, Aug. 7, 1756.

DEAR SIR,

YOU will, I hope, pardon the trouble I give you by this letter. I am much obliged to you for the favour of yours, and take the contents kindly, particularly that I have not outlived the remembrance of my friends. The pamphlet I ordered those at Salisbury I know to be not worthy their acceptance, respecting the value or matter contained in it. It was intended as paper for babes, not meat for strong men. I was willing to make the best I could of a bad cause, to induce men to embrace a good one. It is the most christian piece that ever I wrote, or shall write. That, and another like it, which lies by me in manuscript, have cost me the most study of any, and I like them the least. I must own they are rather legal than legitimate offspring, the production of art than nature; and this last has sold the least of any, so that I intend to print no more; but yet I have such affection to the children of my spirit, which are many, that I would fain bequeath them to some that will have mercy on them, and shew them such compassion as that they may be known to the world, though I would not have their friend be a sufferer. But I must leave all to fate or chance. I care not which it is, nor what it is called. I am now writing on the fall of man, in blank verse. But it is far different from Milton in sense. I with

it was equal to his poetic genius; but of that you must expect it to fall abundantly short. Besides, it is much a question whether truth can shine away with the lustre of falsehood; for this is all glorious within, and that without. As it wants no scenes and gaudy embellishments to the lovers of it, its intrinsic virtue and glory being sufficient to those that know it, so it never courts popular applause, the praise of fools and knaves, who make up the mob, the vulgar, the crowd of mankind. I believe it is the last work I shall attempt; and if my zeal and cogitations can be conquered, as I would have them, it will be so. I was born with the seeds of strong passions, which, growing up with me, could not prevent my displaying them in time. But these have been of the softer kind, and nothing yet abated by age: and therefore, religion having been early implanted in my nature, which works up the passions, and love and resentment too, I have felt to have made keen impressions in my disposition; and therefore, perhaps, I am more stung with jealousy, when my friends seem to desert me, than men in common are. I unbosom to you my breast; I impart to you the weakness of my soul; I melt while I express it. I cannot read any love affairs, where that passion is strongly expressed, but I am as strongly affected; so as it gives tears to my eyes, and pain to my heart, even to the taking away my stomach for food; and for some time giving me the head-ach. And this weakness is insurmountable; and therefore it may be too, that I prefer the friendship of friends, and an honest reputation, beyond wealth. The love of money is nothing to me, but the love of friends is much; yet the hatred of enemies I despise. I will therefore put you and my friends in the way, since you desire it, of returning what you are pleased to call my civilities; that is, that some one or other of them would let me hear from them now and then. Let me not be dead to them before I die. And if I could serve you, or them, in any thing here in town, I should be glad to do it, for I have now abundance of time and liberty, Mr. Kilby being gone with Lord Loudon to America, to supply the army there (which is to consist of 20,000 men) with provisions. In the mean time he has thought fit to continue me in my post: so that I have, as I said, all things, and abound; that is,

all

* Of whom see Gent. Mag. vol. XXXII. p. 560.

all that I want. It is not that I am lifted up above my station as a servant, or abound in worldly goods or wealth, but to let you understand that I am contented in my place; which, if I had lost by his going abroad, a worthy gentleman, in my way of thinking too, would have repaired, by making me the steward of his estate, and then I must have lived wholly in the country. This was agreed to, on condition Mr. Kilby was willing to part with me, concerning which he and that gentleman had a conference. But he not caring to part with me, I remain where I was.

I thank you greatly for the offer you make of enriching my small library with some piece that I may count valuable, which when I have well considered, I shall let you know (or Mr. Easton), that you may not conceive I esteem lightly of your favours, which are offered as a token of your friendship to me, though now and then a letter that I am not forgotten, but remain in it, would be a sufficient gratification to me, for my love to my friends is really disinterested; but in cases of want it is good to have them, and I am very desirous of keeping those few I have. I am very glad that nobody has lessened the affection of my friends to me, and hope to preserve such a moral character till I die, or at least to deserve it, that nothing but malice, ignorance, and orthodoxy, may vainly endeavour to blast it. My letter is so long, that I must desire you to take it as it is, with all its faults, without the polish of a second writing. Let me sometimes hear from my friends in Salisbury, and always be pleased to esteem me their, and Sir, your most obliged and faithful humble servant,

PETER ANNET.

SIR,

Nov. 30, 1762.

I MAKE bold to inform you how my cause has terminated respecting my sentence. Thursday before last I had an order to appear at the Court of King's Bench, where the first information annexed to the third number of the Free Enquirer was read, and the quotations from that paper, and a part of that which descants upon these words, "Why judge ye not in yourselves that which is right," and some blackening of the whole by the King's Council — I was committed to the King's Bench prison till the last day of the term,

when, being brought again, after two Judges had laid their heads together some time, and the subject of the Free Enquirer was highly aggravated by the Attorney General, who gave them to understand that he had received directions from his M^{ty} to oblige the offender to suffer exemplary punishment, I was sentenced to Newgate for a month, to stand in the pillory, once at the Royal Exchange, and once at Charing Cross; to be committed, after that, to the house of correction for a twelve-month, to pay a fine of 6s. 8d. and give security for my good behaviour during life. So that I am now among ironed felons in Newgate, though in what they call The Master's Side. I hope God and my friends will support me through all. My respects to your brothers and friends. I am, Sir, your obliged humble servant,

PETER ANNET.

ORIGINAL LETTER from Sir RALPH
SADLEIR, *Secretary of State,*
temp. HEN. VIII.

[From Cott. Lib. Cleopatra, E. 4.]

WORSHIPFULL SIR,

IT may please you to be advertised that, a little before the receipte of your letter, I com from the Courte, where I spake with Mr. Gage, and, according to your commandement, moved him to spake unto my Lorde of Norfolk for the burgeses roome of the Parliament on your behalf, and he accordingly so dyd, without delay, like a faithfull friende. Whereuppon my saide Lorde of Norfolk answered the sayd Mr. Gage that he had spoken with the King his Highnes, and that his Highnes was verrey well contented ye should be a burges; so that ye wolde order yourself in the said roome, according to such instructions as the said Duke of Norfolk shall gyve you from the King. Advertisyng you farther that the saide Duke in any wise willeth that ye do spake with his Grace to-morrow for the purpose. In token whereof his Grace sent you, by Mr. Gage, your ryng with the turques, which I do now sende you by . . . this berer. As touching Mr. Rushe, I spake with him also at Courte. If I then had known your pleasure, I could now have sent your answere of the same; howbeit, I will spake with him this night, God willing, and knowe whether ye shal be burges of Oxforde,

or

or not. And, if ye be not elect there, I will then, according to your further commandment, repaire unto Mr. Poulet, and require him to name you to be one of the burgessees of one of my Lorde's townes of his bishopricke of Wyncheſter. Accordingly, Sir, methinketh it were good, so it may ſtonde with your pleaſure, that ye did repeyre hither to-morrowe, as ſone as ye conveniently may, for to ſpeke with the Duke of Norfolk, by whom ye ſhall knowe the King his pleaſure. how ye ſhall order yourſelf in the Parliament houſe. Aſſuring you that your friends wold have you to tarry with my Lorde there as little as might be, for many conſideracions, as Mr. Gage will ſhew you, who moſt deſireth to ſpake with you: the King his Grace wil be, to-morrow at night, at Yorke Place. Other newes at the Courte I here none, but that divers of my Lorde his ſervantes, as Mr. Alnarde, Mr. Seynt Clere, Mr. Foreſt, Humfrey Liſle, Mr. Mores, and other, bea elect and ſworne the King his ſervantes. Mr. Gifford and I com from the Courte together; but when we came to London he departed from me, and I knowe not whether. Newes I enquired of him, but he ſayd he knewe none other then as I have wrytten you here, which Mr. Gage alſo ſhewed him. Howbeit, beſeeching you, if it be your pleaſure, to make ſpede hether, and then I moſt heartely beſeeche our Lord GOD to ſende you your hartes deſire, and to induce and bring all your good purpoſes and affairs to good eſſecte. From London, in haſte, this preſent All Sayntes Day, at 4 of the clocke after none, by

Your humble ſervante,

RAFE SADLEYER.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 25.

If you think the following ſcraps of information, obſervations, and queries, &c. worth notice, they are all, or any of them, very much at your ſervice.

ARELEY.

In your Magazine for laſt December, p. 986, the authority for the priſts of corn ſhould be inſerted.

Concerning the toad, p. 990, another fact, to ſhew the noxious effects of that animal, may eaſily be proved, if neceſſary. In a hop-yard in Worceſterſhire, at hop-pulling time, a country fellow found a toad, and, in play, took hold of it, and threw it at his compa-

nion. It ſtruck him in the neck, where he had already a ſmall ſcratch. The man put his hand to his neck, and rubbed the place, and thought no more of the matter; but in a few days his neck became ſo affected with a running humour, that he was obliged to go to an apotheccary, who applied ſuch remedies as were uſual in ſuch caſes, without any effect; at which being much ſurpriſed, he conjectured ſome poiſonous matter muſt have occaſioned the humour; and, on interrogating the man, he at length recollected the circumſtance of the toad being thrown at him; after which the apotheccary treated as if it was of a poiſonous nature, and cured it.

In p. 991. a correſpondent ſolicits communications tending to throw light on the Spectator, &c.—One obſervation occurs to me, which, perhaps, may be of ſervice. I have not the Spectator by me, but there is, in ſome part of it, an anecdote to this purpoſe: that on one of the London Theatres, at the representation of an affecting tragedy, *the centinel on the ſtage* was ſo much affected as to ſhed tears; and one of the actors, being very much pleaſed with his great ſenſibility, made him a very handſome preſent. The whole houſe clapped; and a great general, who was preſent, ſaid, he would not fight the worſe for it. I mention this in order to aſcertain the time nearly when the practice of having two centinels always on the ſtage, during the representation of any play, was left off, which was about the year 1767. Till that time there were always two, one next to the ſtage-door, on each ſide of the houſe.—Perhaps the next generation, not being aware of this circumſtance, might be at a loſs to know what centinel was meant.

In p. 1028, concerning Ned Ward, I believe your correſpondent W. E. is miſtaken as to his writing "England's Reformed." I have now before me a book called "England's Reformation," by Thomas Ward, printed in 1716, at London, one volume 8vo, and I have ſeen another edition in two volumes 12mo. It is a very malicious, malignant, ſcurrilous, and abuſive hiſtory of the changes in religion, from Henry the VIIIth's being divorced from Catharine of Arragon to Oates's plot, in the reign of Charles the Second, wrote by a bigotted and virulent Roman Catholic, in order to render every ſect of Proteſtants, particularly the Church of

England,

* They are from the Gazette. EDIT.

England, odious and detestable, and is accompanied with many extracts from Acts of Parliament, State Papers, and Public Records of all sorts, to prove his assertions and references to books of good character, to answer the same purpose. It is wrote in Hudibrastic verse, with a considerable share of wit, humour, and liveliness; and contains the story of the Nag's-head ordination, a confutation of which, by John Bramhall, Bishop of Derry, is bound up with the edition I have got.

In p. 1029, Mr. B. R. says there is, in many of our cathedrals, the figure of a bishop who attempted to fast 40 days and 40 nights: I should be glad if he would mention in what cathedrals this extraordinary figure is to be seen. I never heard of it before.

In p. 1067, to the list of new-created baronets I think you should have added the various remainders to which their baronettages are extended beyond their male issue. A.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR correspondent W. in your Magazine for December last, p. 1028, seems desirous of knowing the meaning of the word *BAST*, in an Act of Parliament made for, punishing of wood-stealers, 15 Charles II. chap. 2. and supposes it means the fruit of the tree, and to be derived from the word *MAST*: and your other correspondents R. B. and A. in your Magazine for February, p. 106, both imagine it may be derived from the word *BASS*, whereof mats used by gardeners are made.—Now I take the liberty to differ from both these opinions; and having looked into Jacob's Law Dictionary, which I think the best expositor of the words of an Act of Parliament, I find the word *BASTON*, and that it signifies a staff or club; and as sticks to walk with is generally made of young shoots, or scyons, the extracting whereof from plantations or coppices of wood are very prejudicial, and great damage to the proprietor of such wood, I therefore presume this statute might probably be made for the better preventing such pilfering: and the constable is ordered to apprehend all persons carrying away burthens or bundles of wood, underwood, poles, or young trees, bark or bait of any trees, &c.; and also to search the houses of suspicious persons for such kind of things; and any persons buying such are punishable.

Now it is natural enough to suppose that the word *BAST*, in this act, is a contraction of the word *BASTON*; for it is very common in the English language for words of more than one syllable to be so contracted; and I am the more inclined to think that is the case here; for that the taking of the fruit of forest trees, or the mast of beech, is not an injury of such consequence as to be the subject of an Act of Parliament.

The beech tree grows only in some particular parts of this kingdom, in woods, and is there seldom mixed with other sorts; and I believe the lime tree is not originally of this country, nor grows spontaneously in any part of it, that I know of.

I am told that the *bass-mats*, used for packing goods, or for gardens, come chiefly (if not wholly) from Russia, and perhaps may be made of the bark of the lime, or some other tree growing in that country, but could by no means be intended by this act.

If any of your readers do not approve of this definition, they are at liberty to give a further explanation, if they think proper. Yours, &c. R. S.

P. S. Acts of Parliament for changing surnames were not in use till about the beginning of the present century. I should be glad to know upon what occasion it was found necessary to take that method.

MR. URBAN,

March 15.

I CANNOT, by any means, acquiesce in the new fashion of writing Shakespeare's name *SHAKSPERE*; a mode of pronunciation proper only in the mouth of Mrs. Slipshod; and for which, on proper investigation, there seems to be no good ground. To omit the first *E* is to reject all regard to *etymon*. I have for many years possessed fourteen of his quartos, quite entire, published in his life-time, from 1599 to 1615, in twelve titles of which his name is constantly printed with three *E*'s, Shakespeare. So it is in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, 1619. In seven of these, in his own life, the name is printed Shakespeare, with a hyphen. So it is in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, 1630, and *Richard the Third*, 1634. In a word, this spelling is universal; the first *E* is no where omitted. In the *Instruments* in the *Heralds College* the first *E* is every where—in five places retained; as it is likewise in *Rymer's Fœdera*.—And in the same manner he begins his will:

will: "I *William Shakespeare, &c.*" What is to be inferred from his subscription, but his inattention to his own scrawl? for it is no better; and in the second fac simile the *z* seems very perceptible.

It is observable that; in the poet's time, very little heed was paid to names in general. Thus we find the *Mirror of Knighthood*; seventh book printed for Cuthbert Burby, 1598; eighth ditto for C. Burbey, 1599; the ninth ditto for C. Burbie, 1601, 4to. But what shall we say to the singular subscriptions of the author of *A Defenative* against the *Soyton* of supposed Prophecies; printed by John Charlewood, Printer to the Earle of Arundell, 1583, in 4to. where the date is, in two places, from *Howards-house*, this 6. of June, Henrie Howarde? In both the *outya* was used. It does not appear that any of his noble family had that respect for his character as to accede to his whim; and follow him in his affected manner; for it cannot be considered as a typographical error. I am contending against the innovation of a modern *Mumphysmus*, and cannot but wish to establish that (if there be any such thing as orthography) of the well-supported, and, as it should seem, indefeasible ancient *Sumphmus*.—I am induced to this from my high regard and esteem for the ever-honoured name of *William SHAKESPEARE*; and hope no future editor of his Works will think of adopting this new-fangled spelling. J. BOWLE.

P. S. In the title of Henry V. for T. P. 1608. there is no name. In the two parts of *King John*, 1611, *W. Sh.* only.

MR. URBAN, *Burbach, Mar. 31.*

AS an addition to your *PICTURE GALLERY*, I now beg leave to send you a description of one in my collection which is unknown. It is 2 feet 11 inches by 2 feet 8 inches, representing an old man, with a high-crowned hat, such as were used in King Charles the First's time. The beard is long, and divided into two points, with mustachios. He is sitting in a chair, and writing at a table, with several books about him, and an hour-glass. The book in which he is writing has these words on the edge of the leaves: *Didionarium Etymologicum*. Above is the date of the year, 1611, *Etatis sue 83.*—He is drawn in a black gown, and there is a white edging of linen round

the neck, and the wrists are furnished with the same, turned back.—I have been told, by a good painter, that it is well done, and is certainly an original. I should be obliged to any of your ingenious correspondents that can inform me who is the person it represents.—The frame is plain and black, without any carving. D. W.

MR. URBAN, *Huddersfield, Feb. 16.*

YOUR correspondent B. R. in p. 1029 of your last volume, calls the account of *Bradshawe*, given by A. G. in p. 750, a "meagre one," and perhaps with some justice; but be this as it will, it seems to overturn all the attempts yet made by your other correspondents towards discovering the family and pedigree of this "uncommon man." If he really was born in *Wales*, it is very improbable that the curious extracts and pedigree which Mr. *Ayscough* sent you last month should relate or belong to him: and if he died at *Barbadoes*, and ordered a monument to be erected for him upon his plantation *there*, then certainly almost all our historians are mistaken; and this mean "low revenge of Charles the Second," which B. R. so justly reprobates, was exercised upon some other corpse. For my own part, I have long placed the account of his magnificent public funeral in Westminster Abbey among my *historic doubts*.—He is not much mentioned for several years before his supposed death happened, and probably had retired from public business soon after Oliver so egregiously disappointed the views and hopes of the Republican party, by accepting the office of Protector. And during the short space of time which intervened between the death of Cromwell and the Restoration, the various contending parties appear to have been too busily engaged with their own squabbles and discords, to pay such a distinguished mark of respect to the memory of Bradshawe. Besides, our historians are not agreed either as to the exact day of his death or burial, as may be seen by looking over the extracts, respecting him, from various authors, which your ingenious contributors have furnished you with in the last volume of *Gent. Mag.* Nor is it incredible that he, foreseeing how these confusions would end, should think it prudent to abscond, as knowing he must be peculiarly obnoxious to the new King and his adherents,

herents, and the very first object of their revenge. However, these are, after all, but mere hints and conjectures, and as such they are submitted to the opinion of that part of your readers who interest themselves in this subject, which I have the pleasure to observe several of them to do. The matter certainly appears intricate and dubious at present; but I am confident there are several among your very numerous correspondents who will be able to give a complete answer to the Queries of B. R. in p. 1028 of your last volume, and to discover the real family and connections of President Bradshaw. There is a copy of an epitaph for him, inserted in the second volume of the Memoirs of Thomas Hollis, Esq. which seems to support the assertion of A. G. towards the close of his letter. The original is said to be "engraved upon a *cannon* at the summit of a steep hill near Martha-Bay, *Jamaica*;" and among other things records that "near its base *lies deposited* the dust of John Bradshaw."—But, notwithstanding this, A. G. must observe how totally his account differs, in every respect, from whatever has appeared in history, or yet in your Magazine, and therefore it may justly be hoped and expected that he will endeavour to dispell the clouds he has raised, and satisfy the curiosity of several of your readers. Nor can this be a difficult or tedious affair to him; for if "a descendant of Bradshaw's succeeded to his estate—lived not many years ago, and boasted of the acts of his ancestor in the High Court of Justice," certainly it is possible for A. G. to recover anecdotes and authorities sufficient to clear up all doubts whatsoever.

A. G. says, this descendant of Bradshaw's boasted as much of the act of his ancestor, in bringing Charles to the block, "*as the gentleman did of his own who acted as executioner.*" At present it is not within my recollection in what history the executioner is expressly named, unless William Walker was the man, of whom a very curious and remarkable account may be seen in

your valuable Repository for November 1767 and January 1768. I should therefore be glad of a short explanation.
Yours, &c. W. N.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 18.
YOUR very sensible correspondent AGRICOLA, p. 26, has attracted the attention of your readers, to a subject of the greatest importance, both to themselves and their country; and I most sincerely wish the hints he gives were seriously attended to. The non-residence of the clergy is a matter of just, as well as general, complaint, and ought to be redressed before any of our political grievances whatsoever. For I venture to say, that most of these latter originate from the former, and cannot properly be redressed till this is attended to and amended: since it may be laid down as a certain truth, that our national complaints are owing chiefly to our general declensions, impieties, and crimes; and that, unless public virtue can be in some great degree restored, there can be no rational well-grounded hopes that our liberty and constitutional rights will be long continued to us.—Luxury, dissipation, and vice have generally preceded the loss of liberty, the ruin of a people, and the destruction of empires. Nor have we any reason to expect that this country should be an exception to such a dreadful catastrophe, when "the measure of its iniquities is filled up." How far this is from being *our* case, GOD only knows. I hope we have many thousands yet left who lament the depravity of the times, and have not bowed the knee to Baal. But surely there is at present every reason to justify the loudest call to such of the clergy who, by their non-residence, appear as if they "cared for none of these things," to shake off their most unjustifiable sloth, and to endeavour at least to prevent matters from growing worse. Let them remember that example will ever sway more than precept, and that, by such notorious negligence, they are doing very essential injury to the cause of Virtue and Piety. For can it be supposed that the people (especially the lower ranks) in parishes so neglected will ever be brought to believe that the knowledge and practice of religion is an affair of the last importance to them, while their clergyman is too *idle* to tell them so himself, and leaves it to be done by proxy? Certainly they cannot! and it is much

* This epitaph is quite in the spirit of those times; and, as many of your readers may not have seen it, I could wish you would be so good as to insert it at large among your curious monthly collection of Poetry, Epitaphs, &c.—(Our correspondent's hint shall be observed.)

to be feared that such indifference in the teachers of religion have done it more harm, and given it deeper wounds than all the Voltaires, G——ns, and other Deists that have ever existed.—There is also another important evil arising from the non-residence of rectors, &c. which your correspondent has not noticed, and that is, the mean qualifications or suspicious characters of too many of the curates. God forbid that they should all be represented as men of no abilities or reputation: but when it is remembered that broken tradesmen, excisemen, nay even disbanded officers from the army or navy, may be found officiating in our reading-desks, perhaps it may be allowed that there is some reason to fear the conduct of these people will be no honour to our holy church. It can scarcely be supposed that they have enjoyed sufficient opportunities to make themselves acquainted with the important, momentous doctrines they undertake to teach others, but rather that they have solicited to be “*put into one of the priest's offices, that they may eat a piece of bread.*” And as to those young men whom the North of England furnishes so plentifully for curates, though they have perhaps so much Latin or Greek as to pass muster before the bishop's chaplain, yet they are often most miserably deficient in their knowledge of sacred truths; and, like those above described, “*have need that one should teach them which be the first principles of the oracles of God.*” And being persons of low origin, small incomes, and generally unacquainted with the common forms of politeness and good-breeding, they are slighted by the more respectable inhabitants of the parishes they serve, and left to associate with the lower ranks (not unfrequently, alas! in the ale-houses); among whom they may indeed assume a superiority which they cannot in better company, but sometimes at the expence of their sobriety and character. That this is no exaggerated description of too many curates let such of your readers testify who have the misfortune to live near them. And let them also say, whether in those parishes which have been, for a course of years, forsaken by the rectors, and saddled with such blind guides, almost every appearance of devotion is not lost in the churches, and order and sobriety in the people: in consequence of which the farmers become careless and inattentive to their business; their land-

lords are injured, and the country in general suffers. And as to the common people and servants, they are arrived to such a pitch of vice and ignorance as no former times can parallel; nor is there any hope of amendment among them until the clergy will be more attentive to their duty, and reside upon their livings.—As to what your correspondent says about putting the penal laws into execution, I fear it will do no great service. The clergy are too powerful, as well as numerous, for a layman to meddle with; and can screen each other so effectually as to render all such schemes abortive. Besides, there seems to be no penalty against the rector for non-residence when he has a curate fixed upon his livings*. And though, in my opinion, this does not lessen the crime in a moral view, since a minister can no more do his duty by proxy than he can save his soul by proxy, yet, if the law is satisfied, there is no remedy to be had.—All, therefore, that can be done is, for such parishes as are burthened with curates whose conduct is scandalous or immoral, to lay their case before the bishop of the diocese, and solicit their removal; and, when this is refused, to bear their burdens patiently.

Yours, &c. RUSTICUS.

MR. URBAN,

April 2.

IN the church of St. Paul, London, the prebend of the seventh stall on the left side of the choir has the name of *Recutverland*, *Raculverlende*, *Radelcolverlond*, *Raculverden*, and *Raculverresland*; and also of *Tillingham*, in which last place, in the county of Essex, the corpse of this prebend lies†.

Ethelbert, king of Kent, gave these lands to the church of St. Paul's; but both in his grant, and in Domesday, they retained the name of *Tillingham*. I wish to be informed how the name of *Recutver* came to be applied here. P. Q.

MR. URBAN,

March 12.

I SHALL take it kindly of T. A. W. if he will condescend to give his reasons why he affirms (p. 21) that “of the ever-green trees now found in our island, the *Holly* is the only one

• Qu. this? EDIT.

† Newcourt, l. 202. Morant's Essex, l. 371.—In Essex it is styled Ealdland.—Hugo de Rac, or Raculver, had this prebend in 1185.

“ that

"that claims the undoubted right of "being a native." I always thought the *Scotch Fir* was a native of Scotland; that the *Box* grew wild in Kent and Surrey; and that the *Tree* was natural to many countries. I am sure it comes up spontaneously, and in great abundance, in Buckinghamshire.

I beg leave to set your correspondent right with regard to the character of the Holly. It has hermaphrodite flowers on some trees, and male ones on others. It belongs therefore to the class *Polygamia*, and the order *Dioecia*, in the System of Linnæus; not to *Tetrandria Tetragynia*, as it stands in the works of the illustrious Swede.—Mr. Hudson, in his last edition of *Flora Anglicana*, has put it in its right place; but its just character was first given in the Philosophical Transactions, many years since. It is very inaccurate to say, as your correspondent does, "that the Holly, like some other trees, does not always accord with the Linnæan system, as it has generally hermaphrodite, and consequently fruitful, blossoms, but sometimes bears only male bloom." The fact is true; but then it does not hinder the Holly from according with the Linnæan system, as well as any other.

P. B. C.

MR. URBAN,

April 7.

AN ingenious friend, who is investigating the Histories of the Archiepiscopal Hospitals in and near Canterbury, having favoured me with a sight of a singular curiosity belonging to the Hospital at Herboldown, I obtained his permission to send you a faithful drawing of it for your entertaining and widely-circulated Miscellany. (*See the plate annexed.*)

It is a maple bowl, used on the feast days at the hospital, and of great antiquity. The rims are of silver, gilt; and in the bottom is fastened a medalion, which evidently represents a story of Guy Earl of Warwick, with this motto:

GY DE WARWYC : ADANOVN :
FEEI OCCIS : LE DRAGOVN.

John Shurley, in his *Renowned History of Guy Earl of Warwick**, 4to,

* This History has no date; but was printed by A. M. for C. Bates and "J. Foster," about the beginning of the present century.

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tells a story of his seeing a dragon and lion fighting together in a forest bordering on the sea, as he was returning to Europe from the relief of Byzantium. He determined to take up the conqueror; and, after the lion was fairly spent, Guy attacked the dragon, and after many hard blows on his adamantine scales, spying a bare place under his wing, he thrust his sword in, to the depth of two feet, and with a dreadful yell the dragon expired. No scene of action is assigned; but I suspect some real or fictitious place is concealed under the name of *Danonn*, perhaps for a rhyme-fake, and then the inscription will signify that "Guy of Warwick at *Danonn* slew the dragon."

Some have thought that the fourth word may be ADOROVN, "on the back of a roan horse;" but *that* the letters evidently will not bear; some that the fifth word may be ICCI, or YCCI, "here;" and others, that DANOVN might be the name of Guy's sword, as *Durindana* was that of Orlando, &c.

Among your many learned readers, Mr. Urban, I doubt not but some one will be found who can decypher the inscription with more success.

In Dr. Percy's very valuable Collection of Ancient Ballads, vol. III. p. 106, Guy says,

"A dragon in Northumberland
"I alsoe did in fight destroye,
"Which did bothe man and beast oppresse,
"And all the countrye sore annoye."

But this seems to have been a different dragon; and in the famous Romance "of Bevis and Sir Guy," quoted by Chaucer, is said to be

"a fowle dragon,
"That sleath men and beastes downe."

Yours, &c. EUGENIO.

MR. URBAN,

AMONG several old portraits of the Puritans, which a friend of mine has in his possession, I have observed one with this remarkable inscription:

AN UNHAPPY PRESIDENT.

In Armis Jura dicere
Et omnia fortium virorum esse
A^o æt. 57
1655.

The portrait is of a well-looking man, with strait hair, small, pointed beard, band and cloak, according to the dress of the times, appearing to be in prison.

MR.

MR. URBAN, *Edinb. Feb. 27.*
SINCE I communicated the Scotch coin in vol. LIII. p. 728, another of the same collection, found in Morayshire, at the kirk of Dyke, has turned up; which, from its reverse, with the inscription of *Perth* thereon, evidently proves these to be of our country mintage, as yours is *Roxburgh*, i. e. *Roxburgh*. An acquaintance of mine has etched them for his own amusement, being his first attempt in that line. A copy of it is inclosed.—Of the Perth mintage are two figures, the one more finished in the bust than the coin will admit, as it is rudely expressed on the silver. It would be very obliging to obtain the sentiments of medallists,—“Why the reverses of these coins bear the Crescents instead of the pointed pierced Stars, (or, as we call them, *Spurr Revets*,) which latter is the usual distinguishing mark used in almost all our Scottish silver coin?”—These have never as yet occurred to any collector of our country mintage, and seem to resemble, in part, fig. 1. plate 1. of Doctor Ducarel’s *Norman Coinage*.

The large coin of Francis and Mary, 1553, is very uncommon, and to me inexplicable, as to the date; for the marriage with the Dauphin did not take place until spring, 1558. What are the opinions of your collectors of coins on this article? It must have been struck in France; and why prior to her marriage?
 Yours, &c. G. P.

MR. URBAN, *Leicester, Mar. 16.*
ACCCEPT of the following contributions to the Gentleman’s Magazine from
 Yours, &c.
 W. BICKERSTAFFE.

A singular Instance of the corrosive Power of Putrefaction.

Some years ago, in Saint Mary’s church, Leicester, a pewter plate was dug up, jagged like radii, or a glory, far in the circular extremities; and, to the best of my memory, in the calix, otherwise well preserved, was a breach, orbicular, above the dimension of a shilling, pointed with a right line, also passing through diametrically, about an inch in length; its width the thickness of a crown-piece; conjectured to have been laid, charged with salt, on the body of a deceased, and forgotten to be withdrawn. I saw and examined it myself.

A Mite towards an History of the Force of Imagination in Brutes.

A Mr. William Chamberlain, an intelligent farmer and grazier at Ayleston in Leicestershire, had six cows that cast calf, occasioned, he thinks, by the mis-carriage of *one* in the same pasture, by a kind of contagious sympathy; which, common experience, he says, has established as a fact.—You may, if you deem it worth their notice, lay this matter before the publick. W. B.

MR. URBAN, *April 2.*
YOUR care and attention to circulate the earliest notices of new and useful discoveries encourages me to hope that you will not neglect that of Lord Dundonald, in Scotland, of extracting from coal (and at a very moderate expence) tar, pitch, essential oil, and varnish; also cinders, lamp-black, volatile alkali (vulgarly called spirits of hartshorn), sal ammoniac, Glauber’s salt, and fissile alkali, or barilla. This nobleman has reduced the process to such a certainty, that the proprietors of coal have nothing more to do but compute the additional profits of their estates, arising from this discovery, without hazarding a single farthing in experiments.

But the improvement of the estates of individuals is not the sole advantage to be expected from this discovery. Considered in a political view, it is an object of the greatest national importance, and promises fair to render us independent of foreign nations for this essential article to a great commercial state. The Abbé Raynal shews in what light it is considered by the Legislature of Great Britain, in his *History of the British Settlements and Trade with North America*.

Something of the importance of Lord Dundonald’s discovery may be conceived from this: that it will produce, at a very moderate computation, above 120,000*l.* a year, in time of war, out of what is actually at present wasted in air in the different founderies of Great Britain. For in the capital founderies of Rotheram, Colebrooke Dale, and Carron, and in the works carried on at Sheffield and Birmingham, they *char* above 350,000 tons of coals every year. Now, allowing three tons of coal to the production of only one barrel of tar, this will produce 116,666 barrels; and that too of such a quality as opens a ready market for it, both at home and abroad;

abroad; for, at the same time that it is the strongest preservative of wood, by penetrating deep into its pores, it is likewise destructive to animal and vegetable life; so that ships *payed* with it are preserved from worms, and do not so soon foul their bottoms as others.

Another important discovery is that introduced, or introducing, into our founderies, by Mr. Bolton, at Birmingham, by substituting the *coak*, or *char* of coal, for making bar iron, instead of charcoal, formerly used. This will enable us to supply ourselves with bar iron, in much larger quantities, and at a much cheaper rate, than before: a matter of no little importance, when it is considered that the annual import of iron from the Baltick is not less than 154,000 tons, which of consequence carries a million of money out of the kingdom. B. M.

Settle, Yorkshire, March 14.

MR. URBAN,

IF the following account of some antiques, &c. found in this neighbourhood, merits a place amongst the curious accounts, &c. in the Gentleman's Magazine, you will oblige me by inserting it. W. F.

Some workmen digging for stones, about a year ago, in a quarry by the road side at Craven Bank (the boundary of that extensive country called Craven) above Giggleswick, found, in a crevice between two rocks, about the depth of two yards, a large quantity of Roman coins, chiefly of the two Constantines, as appeared very plain by the reverse and the legend, *GLORIA EXERCITVS*, still very legible. Some appeared also to be *Deaurii* of Gratianus. There are likewise three or four which, upon examination, I found to have, on one side, the figure of Romulus; and round the head the letters *ROMVL*. very plain. On the reverse the figure of the wolf, with Romulus and Remus sucking, with the words *VRBS FVN*.; which, I suppose, means the founder of the city; but the other parts are rendered, by that enemy to antiquaries, Time, illegible. I should be glad of an explanation of the above coin, as I apprehend it must have been struck long after Romulus's time, and probably in honour of him*.

Not long since, the old cross at Settle

being found ruinous, was taken down; in the inside of which was the appearance of another cross, or pillar, rudely designed, upon which were found two or three silver coins, which are now unhappily lost; but I have in my possession a curious antique, which was also found in the inside, which I conjecture to be Saxon: a representation of it I have sent, if it is fit to be seen in the corner of a plate. As to its antiquity, it is undoubted, as it was carried to be shewn to an honourable Court, when a great cause was depending, to prove the antiquity of Settle as a market-town, &c. For an explanation of this, I shall also be obliged to any learned correspondent. (*See the plate.*)

At High-hill, above Settle, are still visible the remains of two Roman fortifications. The first takes up an immense tract of ground, in the middle of which is a noble spring, artificially surrounded with an earthen bank. The second is small, of an oblong form, exactly like that described, at Mam Tor, by Mr. Bray, in his Tour through Derbyshire.—At Craven Bank, where the above coins were found, is an artificial tumulus, or mound of earth, raised in the form of a cylindrical cone, with a neat cut path-way, and flat top, with a raised bank above the summit. On this has probably been a watch-tower.

It may just suffice to observe, that a branch of the Roman Military Way passes over the moors by Sunderland, and in view of Craven Bank. At Bracewell, near Thornton, is a curious old ruinous castle or monastery, of which, if required, I will give a more particular description at a future period, but would just request an account, from any correspondent, by whom it was founded or built, and who dwelt there, as a report goes, that one of the King Henrys or Edwards resided there for a few days, on an excursion into the North, and there is still shewn his chamber: also a curious castellated mansion, known by the name of *Hellsfield Cochenj*. An explanation of the word *Cochenj* is requested.—As no author has yet gratified the publick with an account of the above antiquities, they lying remote from the road, it will be agreeable if some antiquary will explain the above particulars. W. F.

* These are very common in Roman stations, particularly *Reculver*, which makes it probable that they are of the Lower Empire. Ep. r.

MR. URBAN,

April 9.

TO your account of OLDYS you may add, that he inherited no fortune, and, after some distresses, became literary secretary to Lord Oxford. Thus situated, he had opportunities of consulting his lordship's collections, and entertaining himself in his own way. He had a settled salary of 200*l.* per annum; and during the latter part of his patron's life was of the number of those whose occupation it was to drink with him. At his lordship's death, he received what was due to him, amounting to about three quarters of a year's exhibition, on which he lived as long as it lasted. He was then thrown into the Fleet for rent due in Gray's Inn, and remained in confinement till his friends, collecting money for his use, set him at liberty. He was very angry with the officious providence of Mr. Southwell (a brother of Lord Southwell, and an excellent casuist in other people's business) for paying the debt on which he was imprisoned; as, with that money, he said, he could have liberated himself from the Fleet without satisfying his creditor, who had taken some legal advantage of him, which he himself in his turn might have claimed, to the detriment of his said adversary, whose proceedings had been both negligent and irregular. But *rebus aliis nimis sapere* was too much the character of Southwell. After poor Oldys's release, such was his affection for the place he left, that he constantly spent his evenings in it. He was an excellent pick-up of facts and materials; but had so little the power of arranging them, or connecting them by intermediate ideas, that he was obliged to discontinue his labours in the *Biographia Britannica*; and, I have been told, proceeded no further than the letter A.

MR. URBAN,

April 8.

FROM a desire of contributing to perpetuate the memory of a very ingenious and learned English critic, I am induced to send you such particulars of the life of Dr. Thirlby as I have been able to collect from what is said

of him in the "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer," and from the casual communications I have happened to glean from those who knew him.

STYAN THIRLBY, son of the Rev. Mr. Thirlby, vicar of St. Margaret's, Leicester, was born about 1692. He received his education at Leicester, where he shewed great promises of future excellence. Among other early productions of his ingenuity was a Greek copy of verses "On the Queen of Sheba's visit to Solomon." This was an exercise, written by him at the school of the Rev. Mr. Kilby, of Leicester, who preserved it, and by whom his proficiency was praised as very quick. *He went through my school, said Mr. Kilby, in three years, and his self-conceit was censured, as very offensive.—He thought he knew more than all the school. Perhaps,* said a gentlewoman to whom this was told, *he thought rightly.*—From his mental abilities no small degree of future eminence was presaged; but the fond hopes of his friends were unfortunately defeated by a temper which was naturally indolent and quarrelsome, and by an unhappy addiction to drinking.—From Leicester he was removed to Jesus College, Cambridge, where he published "An Answer to "Mr. Whiston's Seventeen Suspicions" concerning Athanasius, in his Historical Preface, 1712:" "written," as he says in the Preface, "by one very young, and, he may add, at such broken hours as many necessary avocations and a very unsettled state of health would suffer him to bestow upon them." It appears, by another tract in this controversy, that he was then "about 20 years old." He obtained a fellowship of his college by the express desire of Dr. Ashton, who said "he had had the honour of studying with him when young;" though he afterwards spoke very contemptuously of him* as the editor of "Justin Martyr," which appeared in 1723, in folio; and the dedication to which has always been considered as a masterly production, in style particularly. After Thirlby's

* The proof of this assertion rests on an hitherto unpublished letter of Dr. Ashton, which is here subjoined:—"You are much mistaken in thinking Thirlby wants some money from you (though in truth he wants): you are only taken in to adorn his triumph by a letter of applause, though I think you may spare that too; for he is set forth in his coach, with great ostentation, to visit his patron. I have not had the patience to read all his dedication, but have seen enough to observe, that it is stuffed with self-conceit, and an insolent contempt of others, Bentley especially, whom he again points out in p. 18, and treats in that page with the highest contempt, as he had done before in his preface.

"He

Thirlby's publication of Justin, Dr. Ashton, perhaps to shew him that he had not done all which might have been done, published, in one of the foreign Journals, "Some Emendations of faulty Passages;" which when Thirlby saw, he said, slightly, that *any man who would, might have made them, and a hundred more.*—Thus far Thirlby went on in the divinity line; but his versatility led him to try the round of what are called the learned professions. His next pursuit was physic; and for a while he was called *Doctor*. While he was a nominal physician, he lived some time with the Duke of Chandos, as librarian; and is reported to have affected a perverse and insolent independence, so as capriciously to refuse his company when it was desired. It may be supposed that they were soon weary of each other.—He then studied the civil law, in which he lectured while the late Sir Edward Walpole was his pupil: but he was a careless tutor, scarcely ever reading lectures. The late learned Dr. Jortin, who was one of his pupils, was very early in life recommended by him to translate some of Eustathius's Notes for the use of "Pope's Homer;" and complained "that Pope, having accepted and approved his performance, never testified any curiosity or desire to see him." The civil law line not pleasing him, though he became LL. D. he applied to common law, and had chambers taken for him in the Temple, by his friend Andrew Reid, with a view of being entered of that society, and being called to the bar; but of this scheme he likewise grew weary. He came, however, to London, to the house of his friend Sir Edward Walpole, who procured for him the office of a king's waiter in the port of London, in May 1741, a sinecure place, worth about 100l. per annum. Whilst in Sir Edward's house, he kept a miscellaneous book of memorables, containing whatever was said or done amiss by Sir Edward or any part of his family.—The remainder of his days were passed in private lodgings, where he lived very retired, seeing only a few friends, and

indulging, occasionally, in excessive drinking, being sometimes in a state of intoxication for five or six weeks together; and, as is usual with such men, appearing to be so even when sober; and in his cups he was jealous and quarrelsome.—"That man," says Mr. Clarke to Mr. Bowyer, speaking of Thirlby, "was lost to the republic of letters very surprisngly; he went off, and returned no more."—One of his pupils having been invited by him to supper, happened, as he was going away, to stumble at a pile of Justin, which lay on the floor in quires: Thirlby told him that he kicked down the books in contempt of the editor; upon which the pupil said, *It is now time to go away.*—Another acquaintance, who found him one day in the streets haranguing the crowd, and took him home by gentle violence, was ever afterwards highly esteemed by Thirlby for not relating the story.—He had originally contributed some notes to Theobald's Shakespeare, and afterwards talked of an edition of his own. Dr. Jortin undertook to read over that poet, with a view to mark the passages where he had either imitated Greek and Latin writers, or at least had fallen into the same thoughts and expressions. But Thirlby went no further than to write some abusive remarks on the margin of Warburton's Shakespeare, with a very few attempts at emendation, and those perhaps all in the first volume. In the other volumes he has only, with great diligence, counted the lines in every page. When this was told to Dr. Jortin, *I have known him, said he, amuse himself with still slighter employment; he would write down all the proper names that he could call into his memory.* His mind seems to have been tumultuous and desultory, and he was glad to catch any employment that might produce attention without anxiety; such employment, as Dr. Battie has observed, is necessary for madmen. The copy, such as it was, became the property of Sir Edward Walpole, to whom Thirlby bequeathed all his books and papers, and by whom it was lent to Dr. Johnson, when he was preparing a

"He treats Meric Casaubon and Isaac Vossius in a manner not much different. He sticks not to sing scorn upon Justin himself, as a trifling writer; beneath his dignity to consider, and to absurd a reasoner as only *peffima liura* can mend. I have read about sixty pages of his performance; and am really ashamed to find so much self-sufficiency, and inefficiency. I am almost provoked to turn critic myself, and let me tempt you to a little laughter, by promising to shew you some conceits upon Justin, which are under no name in Thirlby's edition." *Dr. Charles Ashton to Dean Moles, 1723, MS.*

valuable edition of "Shakspeare" for the press. Dr. Thirlby died Dec. 19, 1753.—One of his colloquial topicks was, *That Nature apparently intended a kind of parity among her sons.* "Some-times," said he, "she deviates a little from her general purpose, and sends into the world a man of powers superior to the rest, of quicker intuition, and wider comprehension; this man has all other men for his enemies, and would not be suffered to live his natural time, but that his excellences are balanced by his failings. He that, by intellectual exaltation, thus towers above his contemporaries, is drunken, or lazy, or capricious; or, by some defect or other, is hindered from exerting his sovereignty of mind; he is thus kept upon the level, and thus preserved from the destruction which would be the natural consequence of universal hatred."

*To the Parliament of England, on the Spirit of Faction which has so long divided its Members, and whose Consequences may kindle a Sedition among a People already roused against their Oppressors. (From the French *.)*

TOWARDS the close of one of those fine days which announce the serene return of spring, I took a walk in one of those solitary paths which give to my small estate all the charms of a peaceful retirement; and finding myself disposed, by a gentle languor, to my favourite amusement, speculation, I plunged, unawares, into the midst of a thicket, which seems to have been planted by Nature, on purpose to invite the philosopher to repose, and to favour his taste for meditation by the solemn silence which prevails there. On a sudden, I found myself seized with a giddiness [*etourdissement*], which left me only the use of my hearing; so I heard, very distinctly, a voice which uttered the following words:

"Quousque tandem abuteris patientiâ nostrâ, Catilina?"

Animated by a noble zeal for the safety and happiness of his glorious country, the illustrious orator appeared in the rostrum amidst the acclamations of the

public, and prepares singly to avert the storm which is just ready to break upon her. After an apostrophe, full of fire and energy, which, like a clap of thunder, confounded, in full senate, the base disturber of the repose of the republic, and his infamous creatures, he exposes the horrible plot, which they were forming, to the indignant eyes of his fellow-citizens. Undaunted at the sight of the danger with which the fury of the disaffected seemed to threaten him, he only opposes to their resentment the strokes of a masculine eloquence, and at length unveils their black conspiracy, with all its attendant horrors. And will you, O valiant Britons, who pride yourselves in following the steps of the most flourishing republic that ever existed, will you suffer Discord to exercise an absolute authority over the depositaries and the defenders of your liberty, without making the least effort to stop its progress? Can you, whose victorious arms yet smoke with the blood of so many powerful enemies, who were leagued to sap the foundations of a constitution which, in spite of their pride, they admire, can you see, with a tranquil eye, Ambition triumph over the spirit of Patriotism, and hoist its standard on the ruins of the most sacred rights? Ah! shake off this shameful lethargy, which lulls all your senses; fear that the fame of your yet recent victories may be tarnished by the indolence which absorbs you! The state of irresolution in which you remain will render you, most assuredly, the derision of the greatest part of the world. What do I say? the terror which your name has impressed on nations jealous of your glory, will be changed into sovereign contempt. . . . It is in vain for you to boast the advantages of a constitutional liberty, unless, by an unanimous effort, you crush the serpent which you cherish in your bosom; its venom, acquiring more subtlety in proportion to the warmth which it receives from your inactivity, will only wait, to diffuse its malignant influence with more success, the moment when your nerves, deprived of their former vigour, shall become insensible to the virtue of the most efficacious remedies. Your government, you say, has for its base the laws of Nature and Equity. This I allow. Your countrymen enjoy in common all the privileges which the children of the same father inherit by their birth. All the world is convinced of it. I even

* The correspondent who sent us the original French, we have presumed, meant that it should be translated. His MS. is returned as dictated. EDIT.

add, that the foreigner, who, guided by the light of reason, has placed himself under the protection of your laws, as being the strongest barrier against unnatural extortions, and, if you please, even the tyranny of monarchical power; when he has tasted the sweets of such a constitution as yours, this foreigner, I say, feels himself warmed with the same ardour for the support of those rights which Nature has dispensed, and Custom has rendered natural, to you. But what idea can he form of the principal defenders of these rights, when he hears the whole people (do not confound them with the populace) loudly complain of their proceedings; treat them as votaries of Faction, Ambition, and Avarice; whose personal interest is the spring of their actions; Plutus their idol; and the oppression of their inferiors the object of their zeal? The consequence is natural, and a dilemma offers which removes even the shadow of falshood from my conclusion. Either the British nation must be a body of malcontents, who breathe nothing but sedition; or that part of the nation which undertakes to maintain its rights, must have renounced the primitive sentiments of their laws, to submit themselves blindly to the will of arbitrary power....

Such is the present state of a nation which disputes with the whole world the glorious title of the rival of famous Rome. The harmony, which ought to unite all its members, is become a chimerical chain, and the piercing cries of the poor, who groan under the weight of taxes which luxury and corrupt administration multiply incessantly, are so many sounds which are lost in the air....

— *Quis talia fando*
Myrmidonum, Dolopumve, aut duri miles
Ulyssæ
Temperet a lacrymis?"...

Here the Genius stopped, to give a free vent to the tears that filled his eyes, and left me plunged in reflections which ended only with my giddiness.

MR. URBAN,
THE criticism on Mr. Hasted, by your correspondent without a name, p. 83, is so *very ingenious*, and conveyed in such *polite, liberal* terms, that it is really a pity to observe, that he has either never read the whole of the place criticised, or was too volatile

to attend to it, and consequently not very fit for the dull task of criticism.

To those who have not an opportunity of turning to Mr. Hasted's History of Kent, it may be proper to observe that, after giving an account of Preston Hall, in the parish of Aylesford, which was anciently the estate of the Colepepers, he states the fact of certain figures, seeming to be 1102, being carved on the window-frame of a barn at Preston Hall; also on an outhouse near it, and on a chimney-piece there; that he gives an engraving of the end of the barn, over the door of which, in the middle, are the letters *T. C.*; and between them the arms of Colepeper, and at each corner are those arms, with the quarterings of Hardreshull (an heiress of which family the Colepepers married); that he states the doubts which have been raised as to the time of the introduction of Arabic numerals into Europe; mentions several questionable instances of them, which have been produced from different parts of England; and concludes with a conjecture, which has the highest probability, that a descendant of Colepeper and Hardreshull put up his own name and arms, and added the date of 1102, as the æra when his ancestors came first into the county, or perhaps to this seat of Preston.

"This wonderful inscription," says your correspondent, (who, by the way, has misquoted, the letters being *T. C.* not *W. C.* and the figures not being *between*, but *on a window-frame over* them,) "only means *and is*, No 2. "Some *bonest* farmer, having 2 barns, "numbered them, that he might easily "name to his servants which he meant. "This is *undoubtedly* the sense of this "inscription, *which has given rise to* "conjectures *worthy the memoirs of* "Scriblerus."

Now, though it is *undoubtedly* a very common thing, Mr. Urban, (so common that every one *must* have seen innumerable instances of it) for an *bonest* farmer to mark a number on his barns, to save himself trouble in telling his servants which he means they should go to; and though it is *undoubtedly* very common for an *bonest* farmer to have this number carved in stone, not marked, in a slovenly manner, with chalk or charcoal, and still more common for the *bonest* farmer to add his coat of arms, (so common that every one *must* have seen frequent instances of it); yet I doubt

doubt whether *bonest farmers*, in general, carry their care and attention so far as to carve their chimney-pieces also, that they may more easily name to their maid-servants where they mean to have a fire lighted. The little circumstance of the same number being repeated on an out-house, and on a chimney-piece, your correspondent has overlooked.

Your ingenious critic, in the warmth of his imagination, concludes with a sally of wit, which, though it is obvious how he *meant* to apply it, does in truth pay a compliment to Mr. Hafted. He says, "the conjectures are worthy the *memoirs of Scriblerus*." The name of *Scriblerus* will be handed down to posterity in that light in which your work, Mr. Urban, will hand down this critic; but the *memoirs of Scriblerus* will be always read with that pleasure which a piece of true wit and humour will, *undoubtedly*, at all times inspire. And Mr. Hafted's work will be always consulted, as affording a fund of genuine information, not to be met with elsewhere.

S. H.

MR. URBAN,

THE following miscellaneous strictures may not, perhaps, prove unacceptable to some of your numerous readers.

ANTIQUARIUS.

The "black-letter motto," quoted in p. 154 of your last volume, as printed by Hearne, appears to have been written by John Stow; so that, in line 20, we should read "*Stow, in Appendix*," &c.

In p. 182 of your valuable Obituary, a printed performance of that eminent antiquary Sir John Clerk is forgotten; the title of which is, "Disseratio de Monumentis quibusdam Romanis in Boreali Magnæ Britanniae Parte detectis, Anno 1731; *Edinb.* 1750." 4to, 19 pages.

Some circumstances relating to Chief Baron Wild, additional to those mentioned in p. 230, may be found in Heylin's "Examen Historicum," ii. 150; Anth. Wood's "Fasti Oxon." i. 186; and Zach. Grey's "Examination of Neal's Third Volume of the History of the Puritans," p. 190—193.

The inquiries after the Marquis of Worcester, in pp. 305, 6, may be satisfied by recourse to the first volume of Mr. Walpole's "Noble Authors;" where he is characterised as "a fantastic projector and mechanic, and very credulous;" and his "Century

of Inventions" is styled an "amazing piece of folly."

The death of Blanche, the first wife of John of Gaunt, noticed in pp. 406, 7, happened in the year 1369, according to Sandford's "Genealogical History," book iv. chap. i.

The author of the "Three Letters" on Dugdale's Baronage, &c. enquired after in p. 552, col. 2, was Charles Hornby, first secondary of the Pipe Office, Gray's Inn; whose death you have registered on May 10, 1780. They were printed in 1738.

The futility of the controversy about spelling the name of Shakespeare is sufficiently displayed in p. 511 of your last November Magazine; so that your critic's "decisive authority," p. 593, *note*, avails nothing. His "learned friend," to whom he is indebted for the etymology of "Charles's wain," should have referred him to p. 268 of Thoresby's "Topography of Leedes;" as it there made it's appearance long before this literary Drawcanfir and illiberal purloiner disgusted his readers with his virulence of pen.

Mr. Warton, in his truly valuable "History of English Poetry," iii. 434, *note* o, might have mentioned a more "diminutive product of English typography," printed in 1728, with the following title: "Biblia, or a practical Summary of the Old and New Testament. Lond. Printed for R. Wilkin, in St. Paul's Church Yard, 1728;" only an inch and an half long, and scarcely one broad.

MR. URBAN,

March 28.

I HAVE observed, in the papers, an advertisement from the Half Moon Tavern, where some merchants and traders (with an alderman, a magistrate, at their head) have resolved, "That the use of receipts may be safely laid aside, as the evidence of witnesses, and of books of account, are, in all cases, a legal and sufficient proof of payment." This resolution brings to my mind one made by a respectable Committee appointed to oppose the laws of their country:

"*Newgate, March 23, 1784.*

"*Resolved*, That, under the present state of the laws, it is the opinion of this Committee, that the use of bars, bolts, and locks, may be safely laid aside, as doors and windows are, in all cases, a legal and sufficient protection of property."

MR.

MR. URBAN,

YOU receive herewith a Letter from the late Charles Rogers, Esq. to the Rev. Dr. Milles, Dean of Exeter, and late President of the Society of Antiquaries; read at a meeting of that learned body, Feb. 18, 1779; but not inserted in any of their publications.

Yours, A. B.

SIR,

May 17, 1778.

I take the liberty to lay before you two small pictures of an old Greek Master, which I purchased in 1765 at the sale of some of the valuable effects of Ebenezer Muffell, Esq. a fellow of this society, and which may merit some regard on account of their antiquity.

They were accompanied with a memorandum of their being supposed to have been painted about the tenth century, of having been brought from Smyrna, and been part of the collection of Edward Earl of Oxford, out of which Mr. Muffell acquired them in 1741-2.

Their outward appearance is of a book, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ wide, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ thick. The covers in which they are painted are of wood, with their edges and corners of brass; they are opened on hinges, fastened together with a clasp; and had two rings on the upper edges, by which they might be hung up. This shape gives us reason to conjecture, that they were intended for a portable or pocket altar-piece.

The subjects painted on the inside of the covers are the Trinity and the Annuhiation.

That of the Trinity fronts the left hand of the spectator, and is represented by God the Father, with Jesus Christ sitting at his right hand, and the Holy Ghost, in the form of a dove with extended wings, over them, and flying round them are the heads of Cherubims, whose ruddy countenances glow with divine ardour.

God the Father is figured as the Ancient of Days, the hair of whose head was like the pure wool*, and with a white beard falling on his breast. His right hand reclines on a globe which is between him and Jesus, and with his left he is giving his benediction; not in the Roman manner, with his fore and middle fingers erect, and the thumb with the other fingers depressed, but in that practised by the Greek Church, with the fore and middle fingers joined

together, and extended straight, except a little bending of the middle finger, with the thumb touching the third finger, and with the little finger bent also somewhat inwards.

The intention of this disposition of the fingers I shall beg leave to transcribe from "A Collection of Prints in Imitation of Drawings, &c." lately presented to your Society, tome I. p. 44.

"S. Gregorius Nissenus insinuates, that among the Greek priests the custom prevailed of giving their blessings with their fingers lifted up in such a manner that by them they might express the name of Jesus Christ: the demonstration of which is thus given from Bishop Nicolaus. The second finger of the right hand," [but in the painting before us it is the left] "and the third joined to the second, are extended straight, although the third be a little bent in the middle; which disposition of the hand effectually denotes, and, as by an image, expresses the name of Jesus; for the second finger extended straight denotes the letter I, the third a little bent describes C; which letters joined together signify Jesus. Besides, the thumb joined to the fourth finger, and crossing it a little obliquely, forms the letter X, and the little finger bent inwards C [being the first and last letters of the words *ΙΗΣΟΥ ΧΡΙΣΤΟΥ*]. Thus the name of Jesus Christ is described in the hand of the Bishop; and as Jesus conferred grace and benediction on the Apostles, so the Bishop, strengthened with the name of Christ, diffuses his benediction†."

The inscriptions in these pictures are partly in Greek, but chiefly in Russian characters; which Mr. Peters, a studious gentleman who resided some years at Petersburg, has very obligingly interpreted for me. Those on each side and over the head of this figure are,

Father

Lord of Sabaoth.

Jesus is represented with a beard and hair so dark as to be almost black; his right hand rests on a book (containing probably the Prophecies of the coming of Christ), which is supported by his knee, and his left holds the Cross of Salvation over the Globe, an emblem

† Numismata Sum. Pontificum a P. Philippo Bonanni Societatis Jesu. Fol. 1699. Tom. I. p. 356.

* Daniel, vii. 9.

of his being "Salvator Mundi." Over and on each side his head are written,

Son

Jesus Christ.

Over the Dove is inscribed,

Ghost Holy.

And in the upper margin of this tablet is written,

Holy Trinity have Mercy upon us.

The title inscribed over the other tablet is,

Visitation of the Holy Mother of God.

In this the Virgin Mary sits on a seat richly carved, with her head a little inclined, and her right hand on her bosom, receiving the joyful tidings with great humility. She is with her neck and breast covered, and expresses a modesty becoming the Queen of Heaven, in the manner Luigi Scaramuccia, a painter of Perugia, prescribes to modern artists; and in which, he observes, the old Greeks drew her (although in their plain style) as is even at this time seen in their representations of her in the houses of the devout*.

A book is open before her, lying on a table covered with a cloth of gold embroidery, in which is written,

"And thou, Virgin, shalt conceive a

"Son in thy Womb, and his Name

"shall be *Nave*."

In reference to the Prophecy of Isaiah [vii. 14.], of "Behold a Virgin shall conceive, and bear a Son, and shall call his name *Ismanuel*."

On her left breast is a star, perhaps denoting that which was to go before the Wise men from the East to Bethlehem, and stand over where Jesus was to be born †.

May not this lead us to conjecture, that the representation of the Star of Bethlehem is intended by those embroidered on the breasts of the knights of several orders?

Behind the Virgin are seen a canopy-bed, with crimson curtains worked with gold, and other decorations, in an apartment so highly finished as to be more suitable to the Queen of Heaven than the spouse of an artisan; unless we may esteem such painters as this to be somewhat justified in their imagining the Virgin Mary to be rich, and representing her apartment sumptuously furnished at the time of the Annunciation, by being told, from St. Hierom, that Joachim and Anne, her father and mo-

ther, were enabled to divide their substance into three parts; one of which alone was sufficient for their own use †.

The Dove is descending to her; and the Archangel Gabriel, that stood in the presence of God, has a white lily in his left hand, the hieroglyphic of Christ and Angels ‡, and holds up his right, as saluting the Virgin with "Ave gratia plena §."

The inscription over the Dove is,

Ghost Holy.

That over the Virgin,

Mother of God.

And over the Angel,

Archangel Gabriel.

The painter has not ill expressed the instantaneous arrival of Gabriel, and his quick descent from Heaven, by his yet standing on the clouds without his feet touching the floor, by one of his wings being yet extended upright in the air, and by the fluttering of his garments, which have not had as yet time to fall into their proper positions.

The Aureolum, or Nimbus, appropriated to Saints, is round the heads of all the figures here represented, as well as round the Dove; but the head of God the Father, and the Dove, are likewise painted in double quadrangles intersecting each other.

All the figures are rather encumbered with drapery than otherwise, with no other variety in their colours than that the upper garments of God the Father, and of the Angel, are green heightened with gold, and their under red likewise heightened with gold; which colours are reversed in the draperies of the other figures.

Notwithstanding the dryness peculiar to the age in which these pictures were executed, we find in them a correctness of drawing, and a delicacy in the faces, particularly in that of the Virgin, superior to what we might expect.

After this long description it is time to observe, that the execution of these tablets is in a method of painting mentioned by Giorgio Vasari, in his very valuable work of the "Vite de' più eccellenti Pittori, &c." who informs us, that "earlier and since the time of Cimabue, are seen works executed by the Greeks in distemper, both on

† Aurea Legenda per Jacobum de Voragine, folio 99. verso 6.

‡ Vide J. Pierii Valeriani Hieroglyphica. Lib. LV. cap. 10.

§ Luke i. 19. 28

* Le Finenze de' Pennelli Italiani, p. 210.

† Matth. ii. 9.

"wood and on walls. And these old masters, in preparing their grounds, fearing lest the joints should open, were accustomed to fasten with glew all over the wood a linen-cloth, and then to spread upon it a coat of plaster made of chalk, in order to lay on it their colours, which were mixed with a yolk of an egg and distemper; and that even now things in distemper by our old masters are seen preserved for hundreds of years with great beauty and freshness*."

The coat of plaster is very discernible in the broken edges of these pictures; and the linen-cloth above-mentioned seems to have been torn in that part which is behind the Virgin's left shoulder.

The painter has given us his name at the bottom of the tablets in this manner:

"Drew Johannes Maximof."

"Maximof" sounds like a Russian name; but it is by no means improbable that an ingenious artist of Russia should be drawn to Constantinople, or even to Smyrna, where the art of painting was encouraged; the communication between Muscovy and Greece being not difficult by the Euxine or Black Sea.

If these tablets be not of an age so early as the eighth century (in which the second Council of Nice, held in 787, re-established images in churches, in opposition to the Iconoclasts, and to the great advancement of sculpture and painting), or even the tenth century, they may be allowed to be of one prior to that of Giovanni Cimabue, the great restorer of painting in Italy, who was born at Florence in 1240.

I have the honour, Sir, to be your most obedient and obliged servant,

C. R.

Observations on the stripping and cropping of Trees; and on the great Importance of raising and preserving Timber Trees, as an easy and sure Way of improving every Gentleman's Estate throughout the Kingdom.

TREES left to the discretion of tenants, who consider them merely as furnishing them with fuel and hedge-wood, suffer much by depriving them of their boughs, as it is well known they draw a large share of nourishment by means of their leaves, and not by their roots alone. Stripping trees to the tops

(as chiefly practised with elms) is certainly the most pernicious, and the most disfiguring. Cutting off the head of a tree causes it to shoot vigorously both at the top and sides; and if trees thus cut are afterwards suffered to grow without being cropped again, they swell to a great bulk, make a noble appearance, and frequently produce very valuable timber for purposes that do not require length; but the consequence of stripping a tree to the top, is, that the lower part of it shoots out very strongly, while the top hardly pulses at all, and if the same operation is frequently repeated, at last decays; and when the tops of elms decay, the roots decay proportionably, and the tree becomes hollow. Another disadvantage arising from stripping elms to the tops is, that it fills the bodies with knots, and renders them unfit for pipes, for which purpose they are most wanted near London.

The general notion that stripping elms makes them thrive is a vulgar error. This probably arises from the shoots growing longer, and seeming fresher, the first year after stripping, though the general growth of the tree is thereby checked. A proof of this is, that the bodies of trees frequently stripped are seldom seen of any considerable size.

An experiment made to convince a gentleman of large property at Ledbury in Herefordshire, confirms this observation incontrovertibly. An elm known to have been stripped to the top twice within a certain number of years, and the particular years when it was stripped exactly remembered, was ordered to be felled. It is a known fact, that trees, when sawed across, shew the increase of each year by circles, and that when a tree grows much in any one year the circle is enlarged, and the contrary when it grows but little. When this elm was felled, it appeared that the year after it was stripped the circle was very contracted, the next year it was wider, and the circles continued regularly to increase till the next stripping, when the circle was again contracted in the same manner.

The gentleman was so struck with the truth of this experiment, that from that time he never allowed a tenant to touch any of his trees; and the size and beauty of the elms about Ledbury are proofs of the effect this experiment produced in that neighbourhood.

The custom of belarding oaks, though less

* Introduzione, cap. 20.

less disfiguring to the country, is in one respect still more pernicious than that of stripping clans, as it affects the most valuable of our timber.

Appearances, it is well known, have a strong influence on the real value of an estate; a number of healthy growing timber trees must be a great inducement to any purchaser, whether considered in the light of beauty or profit; and the mean and wretched look of a number of mangled trees, that never can become timber, must be as great a discouragement.

To afford tenants both hedge-wood and fuel, and not materially hurt the landlord's timber, they may be allowed to take off the lower boughs to a certain height, as one quarter, one third, or at most one half of the height of the whole tree. This is practised in some parts of England, where the heads of the trees make a noble figure, and the bodies are enabled to swell to a large size. The tenant would by this means be able to cut off constantly those boughs that would hang too close over his hedge, and hurt it by obstructing the free admission of the air; and these loppings would afford him a constant supply for fuel.

If the legislature should think fit to make an act, that no timber tree whatsoever should be stripped of its boughs more than half way, under a penalty to be recovered by the informer, it would perhaps be the most probable means of preserving timber throughout the kingdom.

I shall now put down some observations that have occurred to me with regard to the management of those trees that grow on farms, whether occupied by the owner himself, or set out to a tenant.

One thing which is often, but not so generally, practised as it ought to be, is, to number all the trees on each farm, and in each piece of ground, and to enter them in a book, distinguishing the sorts, as oak, elm, ash, &c. those that are maiden, those that have been stripped, those that have been cropped, and to distinguish those that are in hedge-rows from those in the open parts. It would also be very useful to have each tree measured in the girth, and roughly valued; by this means the increase of each tree both in size and value would be seen from the time the acrement was first taken, and it would be extremely convenient when timber was wanted for any purpose, to be able to

turn to a book that shewed the size and situation of each tree on the estate; another great use of such an account would be, that all tenants would be very cautious how they cropped, stripped, or felled any tree without leave, when there was so certain a method of detecting them.

As tenants have it in their power either to preserve young trees in their hedge-rows, or to destroy them, landlords would do well to encourage tenants to preserve young trees in their grounds. Many tenants, from a good principle, are very careful in this particular, and they deserve to be rewarded for it; and others, who are not naturally careful, might be made so by means of encouragement.

In all trees that have been stripped frequently, the top either decays, or at least does not grow equally with the rest of the boughs; and there is generally a small part that is bare between the highest bough that was cut off, and the part that was left at the top. A difference also may be observed in the colour of the leaves. The top, in that case, having the appearance of decay, should be cut off in a slanting direction, that the wet may run off, and it would be right to put on some lead or clay, as that would effectually prevent any wet from injuring the body of the tree; the place to cut off this unhealthy part is where the shoots begin to look fresh.

There is a remark of Evelyn's that deserves attention, which is, that old ivy should never be cut away from trees; but young ivy should never be suffered to grow round a tree.

When a hedge-row is stocked up, the earth should be left round the trees that are to remain. If it is taken away, the trees will be injured; for as the best mould is always in the hedge-row, a great quantity of the roots of those trees which naturally shoot into the good mould will be laid bare, and deprived of their usual nourishment.

Feb. 26.

A Constant reader of the Gentleman's Magazine, and a well-wisher to Antiquarians, recommends to Mr. Urban's inspection a large piece of old tapestry that hangs in the shop of Mr. Walker, a broker in Hair Alley. It represents the triumphant entry into London of one of its sovereigns, probably Henry VII. after the battle at Bosworth. There is a label annexed to it

in old French, unintelligible to the informant; which, if worth notice, will answer the wishes of Yours, &c. Q.

THE tapestry above referred to contains the History of Haman and Mordecai, expressed in the habits, &c. of the 15th or 16th century. It is about ten feet long, and 15 or 20 wide; and has the following lines in old French at the top in three columns of four lines each: the beginning of the first column is cut or torn off; the others, by reason of their height and the awkwardness of their situation could not be copied more exactly. Enough however is here given to ascertain the subject. It seems these hangings made part of the furniture of the chapel of Somerset-House, whence they were sold a short time before its demolition. Mr. Walker has disposed of several portions of them, and asks one guinea and a half for this.

Prudome Merdoce+le roy kaist ceste nuit
insomne+pour ce fist ses anales lire+
an naidgers celle u+volt cruce Aman de-
manda

git sa pensee+et ainsi que advenier adonne
+ur con'vient on le volt ocire+quel duc
est hon'e mi'q'l+Aocour celuy qui sancta
tourna+et comment ce fait lui fist dire+
Mordece qui fut leal+so's're et de mirt
le garda+aman respondit haultement
pouvoir nea+l'ment pour le bien luy fire+
laux demandez nul doy real+honneur real
servi a+le roy dist fai le prestement.

MR. URBAN, *Lichfield, Apr. 19.*

FROM your readiness to oblige your correspondents, I make not the least doubt but you will give the following account of the Cross-bow, as supplementary to what hath been already written upon the subject (p. 79.), a place in your useful Repository; especially when I inform you, it was transmitted to me by the very worthy and ingenious Mr. Grose, who, I hope, will not be offended at seeing it in print; as I think it is too valuable to be withheld from the public.

RICH. GREENE.

"With respect to the Cross-bow, it is a very ancient weapon. Verstegan says, it was introduced here by the Saxons, but was neglected till again brought into use by William the Conqueror, at the battle of Hastings. Cross-bows were afterwards prohibited by the second Lateran Council, anno 1139, as hateful to God, and unfit to be used among Christians; in consequence whereof they were laid aside till the reign of Richard the First, who again introduced

them, and was himself killed by an arrow or quarrel, discharged from a cross-bow at the siege of the Castle of Chalus, which was considered as a judgement on his impiety.

"Cross-bows shot darts called quarrels or quarreaux; they were headed with solid square pyramids of iron, and sometimes trimmed with brass instead of feathers."

"Cross-bows were used by the English, in their expedition to the Isle of Rhee, anno 1627.

"There was an officer stiled *Balistrarius Regis*; and several estates were held by the service of delivering a cross-bow, and thread to make the string, when the king passed through certain districts. These you will find in Blount's Tenures, and Jacob's Law Dictionary.

"The cross-bow makers used to exercise themselves in shooting at the popinjay, or artificial parrot, in a field called Tassal Close in London, from the number of thistles growing there, now called the Old Artillery Ground. Maitland's History.

"According to Sir John Smith, a cross-bow would kill point blank 60 yards, and if elevated above 160.

"The pay of a cross-bow man, temp. Edward II. was six-pence.

"King Henry VIII. to preserve the manly exercise of archery, instituted a company of archers, called the Fraternity of St. George, who were authorised to shoot with long and cross-bows at all manner of marks, and in case any one was slain by arrows shot by these archers, if it was proved the party who shot the arrow had first given the word *Faß*, he was not liable to be sued or molested. Chamberlain's History of London.

"So much for the cross-bow, of which you will find many particulars in our ancient Chronicles, particularly Froissart."

MR. URBAN, *Feb. 1784.*

AS your Magazine is in general esteem with the curious and learned; I should be glad to be informed by their means, if the Romans had any other method of communicating their music than by the ear and memory? I am of opinion they had not, as it does not appear that they have left any

* The arrow-heads which have been found in Bosworth field are remarkably large and long. EDIT.

standard, or rule, for the pronunciation of Latin, spoken by themselves. Their metre does by no means answer the question proposed. We know not how they pronounced the vowels. The Scotch, the Irish, and all nations, except the English, sound the A, as we do Au in Augustus. Yet it does not appear from Suetonius, that the Romans sounded the vowels in that manner. In his life of Vespasian, p. 12, he says, that the Emperor being advised by *Menstrinus Florus* to pronounce the word *Plausfra* rather than *Plostra*; the next day *Vespasian* in jest saluted him by the name of *Flaurus*, which he found from the Greek compound signified *Sal et Lepos*. By which we learn not only that Vespasian was a punster, but that the point of the jest depended entirely on the pronunciation of the words. *Claudius* is frequently written *Clodius*, by those who attended more to the pronunciation than spelling. And yet it does not agree with either our or any foreign pronunciation at this period. *Cicero* was a great punster and player upon words, which sometimes did him no service, but on the contrary created him enemies. Suetonius mentions, that *Octavius* was piqued, *Quasi alii se puerum, alii ornandum tollendumque jactassent* *. Which took its rise from an expression of *Cicero* in a letter to one of his friends; the word *tollendum* having a double meaning, viz. to raise, or to kill †; alluding to the ceremony practised with the victim, intended for sacrifice, at the altar. In this sense *Octavius* took it.

The above is only a play on words, and does not allude to the pronunciation. But I thought the mentioning of it would not be displeasing to some of your readers, as the words *Ornandum et Tollendum* have been made use of in a certain assembly this winter.

Yours, &c.

A. B.

MR. URBAN, April 2, 1784.

POETS who borrow from nature are, from a resemblance of images, often thought to borrow from each other,

* As that some had said scornfully, "he was a boy;" and others, that "he ought to be dressed up, and then knocked on the head."

† The Latin is capable of a double sense, either "that he should be honoured and promoted," or "that he should be dressed up and slain;" alluding to the custom of decking the beasts, which were to be sacrificed, with ribbons and other ornaments. EDIT.

when at the same time they only copy the features of their great mistress. An instance of this we have in their frequent allusions to the *Lark*, whom they poetically figure as herald of the morn and messenger of day. So Milton calls him, in his P. R. b. 2, 279.

"Thus were out night, and now the herald
" *Lark* [descry
" Left his ground nest, high towing to
" The morn's approach, and greet her with
" his song."

"This is a beautiful thought," says Newton (in his note on this passage), "which modern wit hath added to the stock of antiquity." We may see it rising out of a low hint of Theocritus, (Idyll. 10.) "like the bird from his "thatch'd Pallacet." Chaucer, he observes, first led the way to the English poets in four of the finest lines in all his works. Knight's Tale, 1493.

"The merry *Lark*, messengers of the day,
" Salewth in her song the morrow gray,
" And fry Phoebus ryseth up so bright
" That all the orient laughth at the sight."

Shakespeare has allusion to the same natural image in that celebrated and justly-admired garden-scene in *Romeo and Juliet*, Act III. where the two lovers amicably dispute concerning the break of day; and *Romeo* tells his mistress, he must now be gone,

"For jocund day
" Stands tiptoe on the misty mountain's tops;
" And 'tis the lark, the herald of the morn,
" No nightingale, that beats
" The vaulty heav'ns, so high above our
" heads."

And to this he again alludes in the song in *Cymbeline*:

"Hark! hark! the lark at heaven's gate
" sings,
" And Phoebus 'gins arise, &c."

Spenser, in his *Fairy Queen*, B. I. Canto II. Stan. 51, mentions him in a single line:

"When *Una* her did mark
" Climb to her chariot all with flowers spread
" From heaven high to chase the chearless
" dark, [mounting lark.
" With merry note her loud salutes the

And Milton once more in the happiest vein of poetry, in his *Allegro*, introduces this sweet singer as inspiring mirth and vernal delight, v. 41, &c.

" To hear the *lark* begin his flight,
 " And *singing* startle the *dull* night,
 " From his watch-tower in the *skies*
 " Till the dappled dawn doth rise;
 " Then to come, in spite of sorrow,
 " And at my window bid good-morrow,
 " Thro' the sweet-briar, or the vine,
 " Or the twisted *eglantine*."

How many beautiful images has the fancy of this divine poet here selected, in a few lines, for our amusement! Many more of this same kind might be added from ancient and modern poets, but these few occurred to me in reading the note upon those first lines of Milton, P. R. in Dr. Newton's edition.

Yours, &c.

R. W.

MR. URBAN,

IN Mr. Maty's Review, for May last, he has favoured the public with some elegant poetical pieces by the late Duke of Dorset. The lines on *Desrinda*, by the old Earl of Dorset, were before printed by Cogan in 1749, among the works of the Minor Poets, but with considerable variations. The admirable Letter by Addison, at the end of the Review for June, was also before printed in Bickerton's Collection of Letters, p. 255, Lond. 1745. It was written to Major Dunbar, who had Mr. Addison's interest to procure some lands, ceded by the French to the English at the treaty of Utrecht. In N° 469 of the Spectator, he says, " To an honest mind the best perquisites of a place are the advantages it gives a man of doing good;" and he afterwards strongly inveighs against " the man, who, upon any pretence whatsoever, receives more than what is the stated and unquestioned fee of his office." Such were the sentiments, and such the practice, of this truly great and worthy man.

Your last volume has occasioned the following observations:

As to the fictitious orations introduced into history by the ancients, noticed in p. 756, col. 2, it may not be amiss to refer to Dr. Jenkin's Preface to his second volume, on " the reasonableness and certainty of the Christian religion."

In p. 83, of your present volume, col. 2. l. 43, r. 'before she died;' and l. 47. r. 'aged 85.'

P. 904, col. 2, l. 1, read " the Supplement for 1781."

P. 929, col. 1, l. 22, 23, read " no exception to the;" as the manuscript gave the words, which are most undoubtedly not altered for the better.

P. 935, col. 1, l. 25, 26, the words quoted from Lylic occur in Ecclesiasticus xiii. 1.

P. 946, you refer to Art. xv. of the 73d volume of Philosophical Transactions, for some new observations relating to *Spermaceti*. The writer informs us, that " it is only one kind of whale, the *Physeter Macrocephalus*, from which our fishermen obtain the *spermaceti*;" and that " they never search after the *Physeter Cotodon*." This latter species, however, appears from Art. xxvii. of the 60th vol. to have produced *spermaceti* in abundance, when taken upon Cramond island in the Firth of Forth.

P. 1025, col. 1, what is said of the truly infamous Bradshaw, may be erased; as your Professional Correspondent himself, in p. 366, refers to Mr. Samson's Letter, in p. 19, of your vol. for 1780. He will excuse this oversight. *Hanc veniam petimusque damusque vicissim*. [See p. 1028. See also p. 3, 4, 5, of your present volume.]

SCRUTATOR.

A GENUINE FRENCH ANECDOTE.

AS a last effort, the Chevalier de Cogny desired a nobleman, in high favour with the King, to renew his solicitations to his Majesty for the grant of a life interest in the long-wished-for fifty acres of ill-conditioned land in the neighbourhood of Marli, on which the Chevalier proposed to build, and to leave his Majesty his heir. The result was an absolute refusal. The nobleman then begged that his Majesty would at least clear him from all suspicions that might arise with his friend, of his not having been sufficiently urgent in his interests; which the King did in the following elegant manner, having called for writing implements: " The Chevalier de Cogny's friend is an excellent advocate; but, as I have a particular regard for the Chevalier, I refuse his request, for two reasons; first, that I should be sorry to see him engaged in building; next, that I should be still more so to be his heir, as I have a regard for, and an high opinion of his merit. Signed LOUIS."

N. B. His brother, the Duke de Cogny, the Duke de Polignac, and the Count Esterhazy, were in England last summer. The Chevalier is full of merit, and an universal favourite, but not very rich; Count Esterhazy is an Hungarian,

Hungarian, extremely noble, and nearly related to her Majesty of France, who, with her ladies, have embroidered him a set of chairs for his drawing-room at Rocroi. The Queen worked her cypher, M. A. on her chair.

MR. URBAN,

ACCURACY and candour have always distinguished your useful Miscellany; please therefore to inform your correspondent who has sent you an anecdote in your last month's Magazine, p. 175, relating to the impression that the Persian Letters was supposed to have made on the mind of an unfortunate suicide, that they were not Lord Lytton's, but Montesquieu's, Persian Letters; and that this fact is mentioned in the Preface to Ozell's Translation of that work. And remind another correspondent at p. 167, that he will find the note relating to Dion Chrysostom the Sophist, among the errata at the end of the second volume of the *Essay on Pope*, in the first edition of that volume.

Yours, &c.

X. Z.

MR. URBAN, *Mile-End, Mar. 10.*

I Should be much obliged to you and your ingenious correspondents, if you could in your biographical researches find some memoirs of that eminent English naturalist, Charles Leigh, and of that excellent divine, Robert Leighton; his works in 4 vols. 8vo. are much admired, but the editors have not been able or willing to prefix or affix any memorials of the author. Nor do I recollect, in an extensive reading, to have ever met with any memoirs of that facetious Physician, Dr. Arch. Pitcairn.

J. S.

MR. URBAN,

April 3.

IN your December Magazine of last year, you request information relative to Bishops dying through attempts to fast 40 days. Edmund Lacy, D. D. translated from Hereford to Exeter in 1420, the portrait of whom lies as a skeleton in his winding-sheet, in the north wall of the north aisle of St. Peter's, Exeter, is one of those to whom it is imputed. He was educated in University Coll. Oxford, was a very devout and religious man, and to his sanctity many miracles are imputed. He began the Chapter-house of that cathedral in 1439, but died before the building was finished.

P. L.

* Ant. Mils Colner, a good Grecian, eldest sister to Dr. Arthur Collier, of Doctors Commons. EDIT.

MR. URBAN,

TO the List of Mr. Oldys's Writings in your last Magazine, you may add a Dissertation on scarce Pamphlets, inserted in the Phoenix Britannicus.

In Mr. Rogers's Letter on some ancient Blocks used in early Printing, to which your readers are referred, p. 160, he ascribes that very curious book, the "Idée générale d'une Collection complete d'Estampes," to M. Chretien Frederick Wenzel, upon what authority I know not, as it is generally understood to have been written by Mons. Heinke.

The doubts expressed by one of your correspondents in p. 25 of this volume, with respect to Dr. Beattie's assertion, that "extreme anxiety may change the colour of the hair from black to white," have urged me to adduce an instance of it within my own observation, viz. of a young lady whose hair from a beautiful auburn colour was in a fortnight's time turned grey through extreme grief for the loss of her husband. Similar effects have arisen from sudden terror. I could wish D. H. had told us the reason of Sir T. Browne's choice of the motto he has given us in p. 106.

I beg leave to propose the following queries: Who was the author of "The Art of ingeniously tormenting *?"

Is not Blount the plagiarist of Cowel, whom Sir H. Spelman so sharply mentions in the Preface to his Glossary?

Is the "Nugæ venales," said by Granger to have been written by Richard Hill (see his article in the Biography), the same book as that mentioned in Gent. Mag. 1776, p. 511? If not, who was the author of the latter? S. E.

In the account of gypsies in Spain (from Swinburn) in the Mag. for Feb. p. 99, it is said, that several travel as carriers and pedlars, but *more enlist as soldiers or sailors, or bind themselves as servants*, yet in the next page it is said, their expulsion would be little loss, as they are of little or no service in the state, *neither cultivating its lands, forwarding its manufactures and commerce, conveying its productions to foreign parts, nor fighting its battles*. Qu. How are these things to be reconciled?

* * The GOLD SEAL at the corner of our miscellaneous plate was lately found in a gentleman's garden at Lambeth.—Of the MEDALLION of CAMOENS, in the same plate, we shall be enabled to give an account in our next, with some original particulars of his life.

MR. URBAN,

IN answer to your correspondent, p. 941, who inquires after the rev. Mr. SAMUEL FANCOURT, I think myself happy in the opportunity of doing justice to that much injured and respectable name; though I am truly concerned to apply the occasion of the first of these terms to his own brethren among the dissenting ministers. But as that unworthy rivalry, which so much disgraced that order of men not many years back, seems to be buried in a more comprehensive and catholic spirit by their successors, it shall be noticed no further.

Mr. S. FANCOURT then was a native of the West of England, and, if I mistake not, at the beginning of the present century, pastor of a congregation of protestant dissenters in the city of Salisbury, where he had a number of pupils for near 20 years. Whether he had not first a congregation in some town of less note in the West, I am not able to say. Thus much is certain, that professing a creed very different from the opinions of Calvin, as appears by his numerous publications, of which a list is here subjoined, he incurred the displeasure of those zealous Calvinists who, whether right or wrong in their orthodox tenets, disgraced the common Christianity by their practice. Among our author's antagonists were, a Mr. Morgan, a Mr. Norman, a Mr. Bliss, a Mr. Millar, and a Mr. Eliot. The establishment and the dissenters had an equal share in the controversy; which turned on the divine prescience, the freedom of the human will, the greatness of the divine love, the doctrine of reprobation.—Points which will make your modern readers stare, who, if they think at all, think only of reducing Christianity to as few doctrines as they can, and lessening the influence of those doctrines as much as they can, qualifying them to subserve, if not actual immorality, something that borders on it, with a suppleness of sentiment unknown to true believers in every age.

But to return to Mr. F. Driven from a comfortable settlement to the great metropolis, where, I believe, he acquired no new one as a teacher, he about the year 1740 or 1745, set on foot the first circulating library for gentlemen and ladies, at a subscription of a guinea a year for reading; but in 1748 extended to a guinea in all, for the

purchase of a better library, half to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other half at the delivery of a new catalogue then in the press, and twelve-pence a quarter beside, to begin from Michaelmas 1745 to the then librarian. Subscriptions were to be paid without further charge to the proprietors, but to pay only from the time of subscribing; out of which quarterly payments were to be deducted the rent of the rooms to receive the books and accommodate subscribers, a salary to the librarian to keep an open account, and to circulate the books; a stock to buy new books and duplicates as there was occasion; the expence of providing catalogues, and drawing up writings for settling the trust. This trust was to be vested in 12 or 13 persons chosen by ballot out of the body of proprietors, and the proposer Mr. F. himself was to be the first librarian, and to continue so as long as he discharged his office with diligence and fidelity. Every single subscription entitled the subscriber to one book and one pamphlet at a time, to be changed *ad libitum* for others, and kept *ad libitum*, if not wanted by other subscribers.

Mr. F. advertised himself in these proposals as a teacher of Latin, to read, write, and speak it with fluency in a year's time or less, at 12 guineas a year, 1 guinea a month, or 12d. an hour, allowing five or six hours in a week.

There never was a scheme set on foot for the benefit of the public, on which that public did not think themselves authorized to criticize and interfere into a degree of impertinence. The great hypercritic of Mr. F's design was the late Dr. C. Mortimer, a man whose self-importance though it amounted to little more than that of a quack doctor, yet found him friends and abettors; and at least as long as Mr. F. continued in his house in Crane-court, which house was that, or next to that, which the Royal Society afterwards took in to enlarge their library before they removed into more magnificent quarters, where, I am sorry to say, *Luxuria seivior armis incubuit*, and "Jeshurun has waxed fat and kicked," so long the secretary of that society stuck to him as a remora. His interference ended but with his death. Not to trace the poor librarian through every shifting of his quarters, he fixed at last at the corner of one of the streets in the Strand, where

encumbered

encumbered with a helpless and sick wife, turned out of fashion and out-planned by a variety of imitators, and entangled with a variety of plans, not one of which could extricate him from his perplexities, though with superficial subscribers, who sought their own accommodation more than his advantage or relief, this good man, who may be said to have first *circulated* knowledge among us, now hackneyed by innumerable monthly publications, abridgements, and *beauties*, almost beyond the bounds of the largest public library to contain, sunk under a load of debt, unmerited reproach, and a failure of his faculties brought on by the decay of age, precipitated by misfortunes. His library became the property of creditors, and he retired in humble poverty to Hoxton-square, where so many of his brethren live in affluence, and some of them relieved his necessities, till he closed a life of usefulness in his 90th year, June 8, 1768*.

As a preacher, though neither what is now called popular, nor pastor of a London congregation, your correspondent remembers to have heard him with pleasure, when engaged to fill up those vacancies which were occasioned by accident, or the restless ambition of the pastor of a congregation not many miles from town, and he will ever regret how few imitators the manly eloquence and reasoning of Mr. F. have in this giddy age, when so few preachers of every denomination take pains in their compositions or delivery.

If this small tribute, attempted to the memory of a person who has been an object of enquiry in your useful Miscellany, should produce, though late, any further memoranda of him, the writer of it has obtained his end in sending it to you. If no further notice is taken, and Dr. K. should not have acquired a better account, or think Mr. F. deserving a place in his ample and slow-rising Temple of British Worthies, the writer will still have amply gratified the complacency with which he and his family beheld and supported the laudable schemes of a well-meaning, though not always successful Christian minister.

His publications, as I collect them from the Catalogue of his Circulating Library, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1748, where they are ranged in chronological order, were,

A Sermon on Rev. xxii. 14. at the funeral of Mr. John Terry, who died May 29, 1720, aged 18.

Essay concerning Certainty and Infallibility; or, some reflections on a pamphlet styled, The Nature and Consequence of Enthusiasm considered, in some short remarks on the doctrine of the blessed Trinity stated and defended. In a letter to the author of these remarks. 1720.

Enthusiasm retorted; or, remarks on Mr. Morgan's 2d letter to the four London ministers, and on some later invectives of the same author against the doctrine of the blessed Trinity. 1722.

Greatness of the Divine Love, exemplified and displayed in a sermon on 1 John iv. 9.

Greatness of the Divine Love vindicated, in three letters. 1. Concerning the possibility of our common salvation. 2. Concerning the importance of a firm belief of it. 3. Concerning God's absolute decrees of the actual fall and misery of men and angels. With an appendix about original sin. 2d edit. 1722.

In the Preface, he says, "the doctrine of reprobation has been matter of infinite scandal to Christianity, and particularly to the tenets of Calvin. Now if I have suggested any thing that may extricate his followers out of this labyrinth, yet so as to preserve the rest, I have only consulted the reputation of all that is valuable in their scheme, the truths that are amiable and sanctifying."

Essay concerning Liberty, Grace, and Predestination. 1729.

The principles on which this proceeds are; 1. that some things have been which might really never have been, and that the creature's sin and destruction are of this number; 2. that the grace of God was never designed to supersede or render useless a liberty of choice in actions strictly spiritual, but rather to restore and encourage such a liberty; 3. that though all things future be the undoubted object of the divine foreknowledge, yet the sinful free actions of the creature were not always future, what would certainly be, but only possible from eternity, what might or might not be; 4. that such prophecies as are referable to the actions of moral agents are either not conditional, or if the predictions of such actions be absolute and peremptory, the actions themselves are no longer free, but absolutely determined now and must; 5. that the divine

* See Gent. Mag. for that year.

vine mind knows no more of the actions and fate of an unmade world, than the divine will has decreed concerning them; 6. that the actual fall of angels and men, with all the sinful and miserable effects thereof, was no object of God's eternal and decretive will.

Apology, or Letter to a Friend; setting forth, the occasion, progress, and importance of the present controversy, whereby it will appear, that the debate between them is not about a divine attribute, the omniscience and foreknowledge of God, as Mr. Bliss and Mr. Norman would persuade the world, but only whether that which will certainly be may never be, or whether what is really contingent, i. e. either may or may not be, can at the same time be infallibly certain, which they affirm, and he denies. 2d edit. 1730.

Appendix to a Letter to the Rev. Mr. Norman, in 2 parts; shewing, 1. that the eternal certainty of contingent events cannot be proved, but that the contradiction to it is true and demonstrable; 2. that the several arguments, whether from reason or revelation, offered by the Rev. Mr. Bliss, Mr. Norman, and the nameless author, in defence of it, are weak and inconclusive. 3d edit. 1732.

Greatness of the Divine Love further vindicated, in a reply to Mr. Millar's book, intitled, "The Principles of the Reformed Church, and particularly of the Church of England, stated and vindicated." But more especially to that part of his book which treats of the decrees and omniscience of God. 1732.

Free Agency of acceptable Creatures examined with candour, and defended in several letters: being a full reply to the most material objections from reason or revelation that have been urged against it, either by the Rev. Mr. Bliss, Mr. Norman, Mr. Millar, the nameless author of the abstract, or Mr. Eliot. With a preface, containing a short view of the occasion and importance of the controversy. 1733.

Nature and Expediency of the Gospel Revelation, and of a public Ministry to carry on its Design: a sermon at the ordination of Mr. Henry Lane; with Mr. Lane's confession of faith, and the Rev. Mr. Edw. Warren's charge. 1734. To which was prefixed,

Appendix, or Preface, concerning the possibility and truth of what we call a divine revelation, in which is particularly considered, the case of Abraham offering up his son Isaac. 1733.

Union and Zeal among Protestants in Defence of their Religion, Laws, and Liberties, most earnestly recommended. With a plan (inserted in none of the public papers as yet) for providing any number of disciplined men the nation shall want with ease and expedition, without any immediate expence to government, till they shall be draughted off to be incorporated with some of the marching regiments. 2d edit. with additions. 1745.

Seasonable Discourse on a slavish fear of man, and a holy trust in God, suited to the alarms and danger of the present times.

Nature and Advantage of a good Education. A sermon preached in St. Thomas, Jan. 1, 1745-6, for the benefit of the charity-school in Gravelane. 1746.

P. Q.

MR. URBAN,

A constant reader of your valuable Miscellany would be much obliged to any of your correspondents, who could inform him, whether or not the late Mr. Harris of Salisbury did not leave behind him in MS. a translation of the *Metaphysics* of Aristotle? And, if he did, whether the public may not hope to be put in possession of a work, too valuable; one may venture to say from the well-known abilities of Mr. Harris, to be lost? The editor of his last entertaining and learned publication, the *Philological Enquiries*, seems peculiarly called upon to exert that accurate and various erudition, which he is well known for amongst a numerous acquaintance; an erudition which he may display with credit to himself, and advantage to every lover of ancient philosophy, by accompanying the work in question with Notes, sometimes explanatory, and sometimes comprising a short history of the rise and progress of the most remarkable opinions in that most certainly abstruse and difficult work. To the whole might be prefixed, an Introduction, giving an account of the very sudden decline of the Ancient Philosophy, which took place upon the publication of Bacon's *De Augmentis Scientiarum*.

Yours, &c. A CONSTANT READER.

P. 23. The author of "Anecdotes of Characters in the Memoires de Grammont" should, after "Earl of Castlemaine," have added "afterwards Dukes of Cleveland."

33. Athe-

33. *Athenian Letters: or, The Epistolary Correspondence of an Agent of the King of Persia, residing at Athens during the Peloponnesian War; containing the History of the Times, in Dispatches to the Ministers of State at the Persian Court; besides Letters on various Subjects between him and his Friends.* [473 pages. 4to. 1781.] [Unpublished.]

AS only 100 copies of these excellent Letters have been reprinted, and those only for select friends, we must deny ourselves and our readers the pleasure of making extracts, and reluctantly confine ourselves to an account of their design and authors.—This *Persian Spy*, apparently formed on the model of the *Turkish*, so renowned in the last century, is in no respect inferior to his illustrious predecessor.—The work was first printed in 8vo. in 1741, being written in 1739 and 1740, when most of the writers were academicks at Cambridge, by the Hon. Phil. Yorke (now E. of Hardwicke), [P. 72]; the Hon. Charles Yorke [C. 46]; the Rev. John Lawry (afterwards prebendary of Rochester) [L. 21]; the Rev. Henry Heaton (afterwards prebendary of Ely) [H. 15]; Daniel Wray, Esq. [W. 8]; Rev. Dr. Rooke (master of Christ's College) [R. 5]; Miss Talbot [T. 4]; Rev. John Green (afterwards bishop of Lincoln) [G. 3]; Henry Coventry, Esq. (author of *Philemon and Hydaspes*) [O. 2]; Rev. Dr. Salter [S. 1]; Rev. Dr. Birch [B. 1]; and Dr. Heberden [E. 1]; of whom the first and the last only now survive. Their initials, and the number of their letters (177 in all) are annexed to their names, and thence it will appear who were the two principal undertakers;—a circumstance which, added to the intrinsic and distinguished merit of their epistles, must impress every reader with admiration of the taste and talents of the two noble youths who could take the lead in such a laudable design, in which most who followed them were their seniors, and two of them their tutors*, and display, at that early age, as much knowledge of the customs and manners, the literature and politics, of the times, as if they had been really the contemporaries of Pericles and Cleon, Socrates and Aspasia. What a lesson, what a reproach, to those who make their rank and fortune merely a snare both to themselves and others! and

who, even at the fountain-head of science, know nothing but as *brute beasts*, and study only vice and dissipation!—Besides these, Mr. Lawry's account of Egypt, Bp. Green's of Aspasia, Dr. Heberden's of Hippocrates, and all of Miss Talbot's letters, are equally interesting and ingenious.—A principal scene, drawn by *Athenian Stuart*, is prefixed as a frontispiece.—May this fountain be no longer sealed!

34. *Hermesianax: fœs, Conjecturae in Athenæum, atque aliquot Poetarum Græcorum Loca, quæ cum corriguntur et explicantur, tum Carmine donantur.* *Auctore* Stephano Weston, S.T.B. Collegii Exoniensis in Academiâ Oxoniensi Socio, et Ecclesiæ Mamlicad, in Agro Devonienfi, Rectori. 8vo.

OF the three branches of criticism, viz. 1. the philosophical, which points out the principles and causes of good writing; 2. the historical, which considers the customs, manners, &c.; and 3. the hypothetical, which proposes corrections taken from collated MSS. and the best printed editions, and also conjectures suggested by learned and sagacious editors, Mr. Weston confines himself to the last, and by his own learning and sagacity seems well qualified to rank with his admired predecessors, a Barnes, a Valckenær, and a Musgrave.

This work derives its title from *Hermesianax*, a Greek poet (mentioned by *Myrtilus* in *Athenæus*, l. xiii. p. 597), who lived in the reigns of Philip and Alexander the Great, and to whom his fellow-citizens of Colophon erected a statue. He wrote three books of *Elegies*, in compliment to his mistress *Leontium*, from the third of which *Athenæus* has extracted near 100 verses, enumerating the principal lovers of women. This fragment, which Valckenær calls "most sweet" ("*suavissimam*"), and which indeed abounds with beauties, is here "rescued from the bonds of a large folio," with a new and elegant Latin version in the same metre, and with many very happy emendations. Other writers illustrated (as quoted in the *Deipnosophistæ*) are, *Simonides*, *Timon Philaius*, *Archestratus*, *Hedylus*, *Alexandrides*, *Callimachus*, *Macho**, *Juba*, king of Mauritania, the death of *Stratonice*, *Hipparchus*, *Posidippus*, *Alcman*, *Ion* of Chios, *Asius* on the *Samians*, *Anaxilas*, *Plato*,

* Dr. Salter and Mr. Heaton.

* Rather *Machon*, *Maxon*.

Chæremón, Pratinas, Plato the comic poet, Antiphanes, Nicander, Achæus, Matron, Thafius, and Alexander the Ætolian. Other authors elucidated are, Apollonius Rhodius, Aristenæus, Aristophanes (Concionantes), Asclepiades, Babrius, Euripides (Medea, Iphigenia in Aulis, Iphigenia in Tauris), Monographica of Grotius, from the latter, Inscriptio Lampſacena, Longus, Orpheus, Plutarch, Sophocles (Hercules Furens, Supplices), Theocritus, and Xenophon.—One or two specimens (in English) we will annex.

"MACRON, p. 341. [of *Admetus*.]

"There are some remarkable verses of Machon, the comic poet, on Philoxenus, a dithyrambic poet of Cythera, who retained the rage of eating to his last moment.

"Those which I am going to transcribe require a commentary, and to understand them something must be premised. Philoxenus ate a polypus, two cubits long, which he had bought at Syracuse, whole, the head excepted. He was immediately seized with an indigestion, which brought him to the point of death. His physician, seeing him in the utmost danger, said, 'Philoxenus, make your will, for by seven o'clock you will be dead.'—'I have disposed,' replied Philoxenus, 'of every thing, as will appear by my testament, duly signed.'

ο Τιμοθευ Χαρων σχολαζεν μ' ουκ ια
Ουκ' της Νιοβης, χωρειν δε ποσειδ' αναβαιν,
Καλην δε μινρα νυχιος ης κλεινιν χειρην,
Π' εχων αποδωχω παντα τα ιματια κατω,
Τω πολυποδος μοι καταλασσω αποδοι.

"But *face* the Charon of Timotheus from Niobe does not *suffer* me to delay, and *claims* that I *must* enter his boat, &c. give me the rest of the polypus."

"By Ουκ' της Νιοβης Dalechamp* understands 'the Charon of Timotheus and 'Niobe, whom you cannot soften.' But, as Casaubon supposes that 'Machon alludes to a work of Timotheus, styled Niobe, in which Charon was introduced among other persons of the drama,' I think the words should be thus restored:

Ο Τιμοθευ Χαρων σχολαζην μ' ουκ ια,
ΟΥ της Νιοβης, χωρειν δε ποσειδ' αναβαιν.

"Be Charon of Timotheus, not of Niobe, for bids me to delay."

"Some one had written ΟΥ ουκ', and hence ουκ'. 'The Charon of Timotheus, neither flinty nor silent, who calls me.' See Erasmus, in his *Adages*, p. 286.—Our poet Pope, describing, in some arch lines,

those who retain the same passions to the last, has copied this passage after Fontaine, with a striking similitude.

— Quique arder edendi
Escorumque fuit sanis, quæ cura gulosis
Indulgere cibis, eadem sub mortis manebat."

An English reader scarce need be referred to

'Mercy,' cries Helluo, 'mercy on my soul! Is there no hope?—alas!—then bring the 'jowl.'

An "Athenæus" of Dr. Musgrave ("nuper extincti, docti capitis! nequissimus omnes quin sciamus"), purchased by a friend of ours at Mr. White's, has many manuscript emendations, which we wish could have been interwoven.—Of several of the passages quoted and amended, Mr. Weston has given a very elegant Latin version, particularly of the *Monographica* in the Iphigenia in Tauris, which exhibit a beautiful dialogue between the brother and sister.—But our limits will permit us only to add a happy correction (as it seems to us) of a well-known passage in Theocritus:

Μη μοι γαρ Πιλοπος, μη μοι χρυσια ταλαια
Ειν εχην, μηδε προσθε Σειν αιμιση. VII. 53.

"Frigid, in this passage, are χρυσια ταλαια, when the poet ought to have been more particular."—Pierſon, the author of this note, substitutes

μη μοι Κροισιο ταλαια.

"But if my conjecture avail, the poet says nothing here of the riches of Croesus.

"What is μηδε προσθε Σειν αιμιση in the mouth of Daphnis? There is no harm in a shepherd's out-stripping others in running, and he ought to wish for swiftneſs. I suppose Theocritus to have written

Μη μοι γαρ Πιλοπος, μη μοι ΧΡΥΣΕΙ' ΑΤΑ-
ΛΑΝΤΑΖ
Ειν εχην, μηδε προσθε Σειν αιμιση.

"I wish not to obtain the kingdom of Pelops, nor the golden apples (μηλα) of Atalanta, the prize of swiftneſs, nor to out-strip the winds *!"

Atalanta, according to Callimachus, Propertius, and the Scholiast on Homer, l. 544, and others, sprung from Arcadia, and was of Peloponnesus. For a series that connects the above, see Callim. Dian. v. 215. Propert. l. i. 10—15. and Muret. on Idyll. III. 41, where Theocritus mentions ποσειδωνος Αταλαντης."

We need not add, that a writer like this may justly be classed with the Troups and Marklands of the age.

* Reiske, our critic has since discovered, has anticipated him in this correction.

* The Latin Translator of Athenæus.

35. BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA. No XX. Containing an Account of the Gentlemen's Society at Spalding: being an Introduction to the Reliquiæ Galleanæ. 4to.

THIS Society of Antiquaries, a Cell, as they very modestly and monastically styled themselves, to that of London, with whom they corresponded for upwards of forty years, was established in 1710. Not antiquities only, but natural history, and improvements in arts and sciences in general, were its object. Its founder and occasional president was Maurice Johnson, Esq. a native of Spalding, and member of the Inner Temple, London, &c. He was their secretary 35 years, and filled four large folio volumes with their acts and observations, transcripts of deeds at length, anecdotes, poems, &c. adorned with drawings by himself, his daughter, and others. They met weekly, on Thursdays; expence 12s. a year, 1s. each meeting; and some valuable book presented to the library.—A complete list of their members, subjoined to the Appendix, from their first institution to 1753, consists of a great number of eminent scholars, then planted in the county of Lincoln.—Mr. Johnson's communications of medals and papers are specified. His eulogium, by Dr. Stukeley, is as follows:

"Maurice Johnson, Esq. of Spalding in Lincolnshire, counsellor at law, a-fluent orator, and of eminence in his profession; one of the last of the founders of the Society of Antiquaries 1717; except Br. Willis and W. Stukeley; founder of the Literary Society at Spalding, Nov. 3, 1712, which, by his unwearied endeavours, interest, and appli-

cations in every kind, infinite labours in writing, collecting, methodizing, has now [1755] subsisted 40 years in great reputation, and excited a great spirit of learning and curiosity in South Holland. They have a public library, and all conveniences for their weekly meeting. Mr. Johnson was a great lover of gardening, and had a fine collection of plants, and an excellent cabinet of medals. He collected large memoirs for the History of Carausius; all which, with his coins of that prince, he sent to me, particularly a brass one, which he supposed his son, resembling those of young Tetricus. A good radiated CAES. S.P.F.A. rev. a woman holding a cornucopia, resting her right hand on a pillar or rudder, LOCUS or ORASO. In general, the antiquities of the great mitred priory of Spalding, and of this part of Lincolnshire, are for ever obliged to the care and diligence of Maurice Johnson, who has rescued them from oblivion."

Mr. Johnson died Feb. 6, 1755, having had 26 children.—In the Appendix are the "Statutes of the Society; Rules and Orders 1725; Datto 1745; List of the first and subsequent Members, Honorary and Regular, with Biographical Notes (in which, at bottom, we beg leave to specify a few mistakes *); Four Letters between Dr. Ducarel, Mr. Johnson, &c. relative to the Revival of the Society of Antiquaries of London, 1717; Introduction to the Minute Books of the Spalding Society, being an Historical Account of the State of Learning in Spalding, Elloe, Holland, Lincolnshire: written by Maurice Johnson, Junior, Secretary to the said Society; Dissertations on several Subjects of Antiquity, by the same; Mr. S. Gale's Account of some Antiqui-

* P. xvii. "Rev. Edm. Castle, B. D." was also dean of Hereford, and died (not at Barley, but) at Bath. His epitaph (inserted p. *xlii.) was written by the late Rev. Henry Heaton, B.D. prebendary of Ely. (See p. 276.)—P. xvii. Sir Cha. Frederick is not Bart. but K.B. Much more might have been said of the late Henry Johnson, Esq. of Great Berkhamsted; viz. that he had been in the service of the South Sea Company at Buenos Ayres; was well versed in the Spanish language, from which he translated great part of the works of F. Feijoo; that his two eldest daughters are the relicts of Sir William Beauchamp Procter, and Lord Chancellor Yorke, &c. &c. See the Letters of Eminent Persons, vol. III. p. 37—49. He died in 1760.—P. xxiv. For "Hildersley" read "Hildesley" and in the note, for "Marston," read "Murslon."—P. xxx. Dr. Z. Pearce was dean of "Winchester," not "Windfor."—P. xxi. Sir Anthony Thomas Abdy was not "of Albins," in Essex, but "of Chobham, in Surrey."—Dr. Rutherford's son, the present Rev. Mr. Abdy, did not "succeed to the estate and title of his maternal uncle" [Sir Anthony], both which are now possessed by the present Sir William Abdy, but to the estate (not the title) of Sir John Abdy, Bart. of Albins, which was entailed upon him after Sir Anthony and his next brother, the late Rev. Mr. Archibald Abdy, to whose family living he also succeeded.—"Chobham," in Dr. R.'s epitaph, is misprinted "Cobham."—P. xl. One of the most striking traits in Dr. Wilson's history is omitted, viz. a verdict against him of 3000l. for breach of a marriage contract to a Miss Davies.—P. xli. The remonstrance which occasioned Dr. Warts's removal from the Duciad was conveyed to Pope by his friend Richardson.—P. 51. for "Roman" r. "Norman."

"ties at Glastonbury, and in the Cathedral of Salisbury, Wells, and Winchester, 1711," &c.

Among the names which reflect honour on this Society are those of NEWTON, STEELE, POPE, and GAY. We find here also the two SAMUEL WESLEYS, father and elder brother to the two celebrated Methodists, with biographical anecdotes of each. From these we shall select some particulars of the present head of the Methodists, which were communicated to the editor by the Rev. Mr. S. Badcock, of South Molton.

"John Wesley was born about the beginning of the present century. Dr. Priestley hath in his possession a letter from Mrs. Wesley to her son Samuel Wesley, who was at that time a scholar on the foundation at Westminster. She begins the letter with lamenting the great loss the family had sustained by a fire that had happened, a few days before, at the parsonage at Epworth, by which they were all driven to great necessity. The house was burnt to the ground, and few things of value could be saved, the flames spread so rapidly. She thanks God that no lives were lost, though for some time they gave up *poor Jacky* (as she expresses herself); for his father had twice attempted to rescue the child, but was beaten back by the flames. Finding all his efforts abortive, he *resigned him to Divine Providence*." But parental tenderness prevailed over human fears, and Mr. Wesley once more attempted to save his child. By some means, equally unexpected and unaccountable, the boy got round to a window in the front of the house, and was taken out—I think by one man's leaping on the shoulders of another, and thus getting within his reach. Immediately on his rescue from this most perilous situation the roof fell in. This extraordinary incident explains a certain device in some of the earlier prints of John Wesley, viz. a *house in flames*, with this motto from the prophet, "Is he not a brand plucked out of the burning?" Many have supposed this device to be merely emblematical of his spiritual deliverance. But from this circumstance you must be convinced that it hath a *primary*, as well as a *secondary*, meaning. It is *res*, as well as *allusive*.—This fire happened when John was about six years old; and, if I recollect right, in the year 1707.

"I need not expatiate on the abilities of this singular man. They are certainly wonderful! In the early part of life he discovered an elegant turn for poetry; and some of his gayer pieces in this line are proofs of a lively fancy, and a fine classical taste. I have seen some translations from the Latin poets, done by him at college, which have great merit. I once had an opportunity, by the favour of his niece, of inspecting some

curious original papers, which throw great light on his genius and character. He had early a very strong impression (like Count Zinzendorf) of his designation to some extraordinary work. This impression received additional force from some domestic incidents, all which his active fancy turned to his own account. His wonderful preservation, already noticed, naturally tended to cherish the idea of his being designed by Providence to accomplish some purpose or other that was out of the ordinary course of human events. There were some strange *phenomena* perceived at the parsonage at Epworth, and some uncommon noises heard there from time to time, which he was very curious in examining into, and very particular in relating. I have little doubt but that he considered himself as the chief object of this *wonderful* visitation. Indeed, Samuel Wesley's credulity was in some degree affected by it; since he collected all the evidences that tended to confirm the story, and arranged them with scrupulous exactness, in a MS. consisting of several sheets, and which is still in being. I know not what became of the Ghost of Epworth, unless, considered as the prelude to the *mise* Mr. John Wesley made on a more ample stage, it ceased to speak when he began to act.

"Dr. Warburton hath been thought profane in the ridicule he hath so repeatedly thrown on Mr. Wesley's account of "the pains and throws of the second birth." He considered the whole as a compound of imposture and credulity. The learned Bishop was not always delicate in the choice of his allusions. If his ideas were gross, he never gave himself the trouble to refine them down by the niceties of expression. As he thought, so he writ; and seemed to imagine, that to polish a rugged sentiment was to weaken its force. "The Devil," says he, "acted as midwife to Mr. Wesley's new-born babes." In another part of his book he takes occasion, from a concession of the Arch-Methodist, to declare, that "Mr. William Law begat Methodism, and Count Zinzendorf rocked the cradle." He allows Whitefield little credit; calls him "the madder of the two;" but, considering him in a very inferior light to Mr. Wesley, almost passes him by unnoticed. Whatever good and laudable intentions the Bishop might have had; or how zealous soever he might have been to support the interests of sober Religion against the insults and encroachments of Fanaticism; yet, I think, it is pretty generally allowed that he was not perfectly happy in the means he chose to effect his good purposes. There is much acute reasoning, and much poignant and sprightly wit, in his "Doctrine of Grace;" but there is in it too much levity for a grave Bishop, and too much abuse for a candid Christian. If the subject was not unworthy of his pen, he should not have given such

a representation of it as to make it look as if it was. Who *begot*, or who *midwived*, or who *surfed* Methodism, is a point I shall leave to the determination of others.

"In one of Mr. Wesley's earlier publications, intitled, *An earnest Appeal to Men of Reason and Religion*, he, in the strongest language, disavows all pecuniary motives; and calls on posterity to vindicate his disinterestedness in one of the boldest apostrophes I ever read. "*Money* must needs pass through *my hands*," says he; "but I will take *care* (God being my helper) that the *mammon* of unrighteousness shall only *pass* through; it shall not *rest* there. *None* of the accursed thing shall be found *in* my tents when the Lord calleth me *hence*. And hear ye this, all you who *have* discovered the treasures which I am *to* leave behind me; if I leave behind *me* ten pounds (above my debts and the *little arrears* of my fellowship), you and *all* mankind bear witness against me, that *I* lived and died a Thief and a Robber." I doubt not but his pride, and something *better* than his pride, will prevent the stigma.

"At the age of fourscore Mr. Wesley is still active and cheerful. His activity indeed hath always kept him in spirits, and prevented those fits of languor and despondency which generally overtake the indolent. He is an excellent companion; and, in spite of censure, I believe he is an honest man. The jealousy of the Tabernacle hath joined with the zeal of a *big game* house to detract from the purity of his character; but the *arrow that flew in darkness*, only recoiled on those who sent it.

"Mr. Wesley, after receiving the sacrament this last summer [1782] at Exeter Cathedral, was invited by the Bishop to dine at the palace. There were some who thought his Lordship might have spared the compliment; but others considered it as only another proof, added to the many he hath already given, of his amiable courtesy, candour, and good sense. How far he relaxed his zeal or his dignity by his condescension, may be a point to be canvassed by the Scrupulous; but the Wife and the Good of every communion will settle it in a moment.

"The discourse at the table turned on a variety of literary topics. At that time the publick was amused by the controversy about Rowley's Poems. Mr. Wesley said, that he had made enquiries about Chatterton; and, from the information he could gather, he could scarcely believe him equal to such a complicated and ingenious piece of fraud. The subject introduced the name of Mr. Jacob Bryant. Mr. Canon Moore asked him, if he had ever read that gentleman's *Analyst*. He said, he had not only read the two first volumes, but had actually abridged them. Mr. Moore lent him the third volume, which he intended to abridge likewise. These are instances of uncommon

affinity, as well as singular curiosity, in this *transcendent* man, as Bishop Warburton denominated him, in a vein of mingled satire and irony; but posterity may, perhaps, apply the epithet to him *without* a jest.

"I could with pleasure enlarge on this subject; but I write in great haste, and have only time to add, that there was a *sister* of the Wesleys, called *Mehetabel*, who married a gentleman * of the name of *Wright*. I have seen some good pieces of hers, both in prose and verse. She was unfortunate both before and after marriage; as was another of her sisters, who married the *famous* Wesley Hall, of Salisbury, who had the honour of being Mr. Madan's *precursor* in the great mission of *THELYPHTHORA!*"

36. *An Authentic Narrative of the Dissensions and Debates in the Royal Society. Containing the Speeches at large of Dr. Horsley, Dr. Maskelyne, Mr. Mascher, Mr. Poore, Mr. Glenie, Mr. Watson, and Mr. Maty.* 8vo.

THE removal of Dr. Hutton from his office of Foreign Secretary, without specifying any instances of his neglect, or suffering him to be heard in his own defence; and the ineffectual attempts made by his friends to restore him, and to pass a vote of implied censure on the President, gave rise to these debates, in which Sir Joseph found himself in a large majority.

"*Hoc Ithacus velis, hoc magno mercentur Arida.*"

"This Pitt has with'd, this Fox would *gladly buy*."

But such personality, and such alterations, are the bane of letters, and a disgrace to science. We hope, therefore, we shall hear no more of them; and, to shew the completion of this pamphlet, will only give the last paragraph:—"The affirmatives were 23, the negatives 102. Still the minority feel no abashment. Two and two ever will be four, and the three angles of a triangle ever will be equal to two right angles, whatever majorities Presidents of Royal Societies may procure to vote the contrary."—It may be proper to add that, since this publication, Mr. Maty has resigned the office of secretary.

37. *Vulgar Errors.* 8vo.

ANOTHER political balloon, of the species mentioned p. 194, and of which therefore we shall say no more.

* He was a *plumber* in Greek Street, Soho. Her poems were first published in this Magazine.

38. *L'Ami*

38. *L'Ami des Enfans.* Par M. Berquin.
(See p. 115.)

THE succeeding volumes being now published, we think it our duty again to announce a work which the French Academy have determined to answer so good purpose in morals, that they have adjudged to it the annual prize which they give to the best work produced within the year. We pay, with pleasure, our tribute of applause to an author so studious of the rising generation, as well as to his translator, who, we understand, is a writer of first credit in our own country, and who has acquitted himself so much to the satisfaction of M. Berquin.

Twenty-four volumes of French, and six of English, are now published. We shall, at a future opportunity, gratify our readers with further specimens.

39. *Dramatic Miscellanies: consisting of Critical Observations on several Plays of Shakspeare; with a Review of his principal Characters, and those of various eminent Writers, as represented by Mr. Garrick, and other celebrated Comedians. With Anecdotes of Dramatic Poets, Actors, &c.* By Thomas Davies, Author of *Memoirs of the Life of David Garrick, Esq.* 3 Vols. 8vo.

THE Life of Garrick we have already taken occasion to commend (see vol. L. p. 330). Our theatrical Nestor, unimpaired by years, and animated by his subject, proceeds, in the present work, to delineate the portraits of his theatrical compeers, and to comment on the productions of "Nature's darling child." In relating the historiettes of the theatre Mr. Davies excels; and his characters of the performers in general are amusing and impartial. That of Mrs. Siddons is particularly just:

"This actress, like a resistless torrent, has borne down all before her. Her merit, which is certainly very extensive, in tragic characters, seems to have swallowed up all remembrance of present and past performers. But, as I would not sacrifice the living to the dead, neither would I break down the statues of the honourable deceased to place their successors on their pedestals. The person of Mrs. Siddons is greatly in her favour: just rising above the middle stature, the looks, walks, and moves, like a woman of a superior rank. Her countenance is expressive; her eye so full of information, that the passion is told before she speaks. Her voice, though not so harmonious as Mrs. Cibber's, is strong and pleasing; nor is a word lost for want of due articulation, which the com-

mon should always consider as his first duty, and even the finest conception of passion of no value without it. She excels all persons in paying attention to the business of the scene; her eye never wanders from the person she speaks to, or should look at when she is silent. Her modulation of grief, in her plaintive pronunciation of the interjection *Oh!* is sweetly moving, and reaches to the heart. Her madness, in *Belvidera*, is terribly affecting. The many accidents of spectators falling into fainting-fits in the time of her acting bear testimony to the effects of her exertions."

Our limits prevent, at present, any further extracts. We shall, however, resume this article, and select some specimens, both of anecdote and criticism; of the former we wish there had been more, as we are happy to attend Mr. Davies through narrations "*quorum ego pars magna fui*;" of the latter there is, *perhaps*, enough.

MR. URBAN, March 30.

I SHALL be obliged by the insertion of the ensuing hyper-criticism in your ingenious and very learned publication.

A Lover of the Arts is pained to see unmerited praise bestowed upon animadversions which tend to lop a fair and fruitful branch from any science; especially when that branch supplies nutriment to some of the most amiable propensities of the human bosom.

The Critical Reviewers, in one of their late publications, revise a criticism on *Gray's Elegy*. They profess not to know whether the author, in general, is serious, or ironical; but select two passages, influenced (as they tell us) by the *real good sense* which they contain.

These two selected passages are indeed replete with those fashionable dogmas which strike us, at first, with something like conviction; but which, on reflection, we perceive to have no foundation in sensibility, or in truth. Let us examine these sentences which attempt to demonstrate that no *Elegy* ought to be published. If they are just, the Country Church Yard of Gray ought not to have passed the press, though there is scarce a poem in our language, of such general and dear estimation. The ensuing is the first of these passages, so unaccountably applauded by a respectable publication.

"*Reflections in a Country Church Yard* was the title by which this piece was first known; a title plain, sober, and expressive

of its nature; but too undignified in the apprehension of its author, who persuaded himself to think *Elegy* a nicer name. He should, however, have considered that, in adopting the new title, he exposed himself to less rules of criticism than before, and shut himself out from many pleas which would have been open to him from its old title, *Reflections*; a title in which little equity being promised, there is little right to expect it. Being completely put together too before the change of title took place, and suffered, after the change, to remain in a great measure as before, it became charged with incongruities too obvious to escape observation. Though an *Elegy* may be written in a church yard, as well as in a closet, and in a country church yard even better than in a town one, yet courtesy itself must pronounce it fantastical, if an *Elegy* is to be written, to chuse out a place for writing it where the conveniences for that operation are wanting, and even where the common implements either exist not at all, or exist by premeditation. Who is there that says, or would be endured to say, "I will take pen, ink, and paper, and get me into a church yard, and there write me an *Elegy*, for I do well to be melancholy?" Parnell has carried the matter far enough when he resolves to get out into a church-yard, and think melancholy thoughts."

Surely it is right strange to see the distinction of *good sense* appropriated by gentlemen of acknowledged ability to this malicious and futile sneer upon the title of Mr. Gray's charming poem!—but judgement will sometimes be betrayed, by the hasty perusal of false wit, into rash and undigested commendation. All plaintive verses have a right to take the title of *Elegy*. There is no more of limitation necessarily connected with it than with that of *Reflections*. A poem, so rich in tender sweetness, in harmonious numbers, and in moral truth, neither asks, nor needs excusing pleas; and has nothing to dread from carping criticisms. *They shall pass away, but it shall remain*, lasting as the language of our country, and the sensibility of its inhabitants.

The reflections contained in this *Elegy* might surely, without any offence to probability, be supposed to have arisen in Mr. Gray's mind during an evening walk in a village church yard. At whatever future time he might throw them into measure, and upon paper, still he had a right, which *Good Sense* disdains to question, to give his work its present name, *Elegy written in a Country Church Yard*, since there it was composed; and in all pub-

lications the words *written* and *composed* are accepted as synonymous. *Good Sense*, therefore, is grossly outraged by this cavil about the literality of the title.—There is even a probability that Mr. Gray possessed the faculty of composing *verses* as he walked, to a very considerable extent; of polishing and retaining them in his mind till the opportunity of committing them to paper became convenient. It is said, that the whole brilliant comedy, *The School for Scandal*, was every line of it composed and modelled before one word of it was thrown on paper; and I know that the great poet of this day has that power in a degree scarce less extraordinary. The largest part of that beautiful poem, *The Triumphs of Temper*, was composed, by one and two hundred lines at a time, upon a hard-trotting horse in a riding-house. The author used to repeat these collected verses to his friends and guests at Earham, before he wrote them down. It is his custom to ride an hour every day under cover; an unfortunate weakness in his eyes preventing his taking that exercise in open air. This hour is generally devoted to the Muses—and Mr. Hayley's horse is actually a Pegasus.

But to return to my subject. Under this stupid ~~rage~~ for literality, what is to become of that lively present-tense method of writing poetry which paints the beauties of Nature as immediately passing before our eyes, rather than as supplied by the fainter tints of recollection? Thomson speaks to us of the flocks, the snows, and the winds of winter, as he were actually writing in the midst of that devastation, and exposed to all its piercing inconveniences. If there be *good sense* in the above sneer upon Mr. Gray, it equally applies to all those authors who assume the privilege of writing as if *really* surrounded by the objects which they describe. I anticipate the curious observations of this commentator, should he take it into his head to dogmatize about Thomson's *Seasons*. With some such jargon as the following we should certainly be treated.

"Mr. Thomson might have contented himself with speaking in the past-tense, at least in his Winter scenery. The reader has sufficient courtesy, if he supposes him provided with a store of pens, ink, and paper, deposited, perchance, by wood-nymphs, in the hollows of ancient trees, for his accommodation. It is just possible to believe, that

that he chose to abide the pelting of vernal and autumnal rains, and the heat of summer suns, rather than be guilty of the despicable falsehood of pretending to see and feel what, in the seclusion of the closet, he could only remember. But that confidence which is content to endure some improbability rather than be obliged to despise a writer of genius for throwing false lights upon his situation, has, in thus doing, done its utmost. Belief will not extend into fantastic credulity, and place Mr. James Thomson upon a snow-drift, in a trackless forest, writing long descriptions in verse, beneath the warring winds of a sleety atmosphere. Unable to suppose this, the ingenious and rational reader closes the book in disgust; for to such, no splendor of imagery can compensate for deliberate imposition."

Thus have I shewn, in the foregoing paragraph, how speciously the desire of depreciating excellence may shelter itself under the *semblance* of common sense, and a zeal for truth and probity. The world has seen many criticisms of this sort from

"As great a name as this proud era boasts;"

but, with all their pointed wit, and the unequal'd strength and beauty of their language, they only serve

— "to make the world appear
The better reason, to perplex and dash
"The blinded judgement."

Suffer me now to proceed with the second sentence, quoted by the Critical Reviewers from a commentator who is evidently of the Johnsonian school.

"If the writers of studied seriousness, and the recorders of premature griefs, would employ one half of the time spent in preparing their sadnesses for the public eye, in examining into the propriety of producing them to the publick at all, the journals of poetry would be less disgraced than they are with the balance of affectation against nature. The seriousness which embraces the heart is not the offspring of volition, but instinct; it is not a purpose, but a frame. The sorrow that is sorrow indeed, asks not for prompting; it comes without a call; it courts not admiration; it presses not on the public eye, but hastens under cover, and bewails its widowhood alone. Its strong hold is on the heart; there it remains close *unpaired*, unseeing, and unseen. Delicacy and taste recoil at the publication of internal griefs; they profane the hallowedness of secret sadnesses, and suppose selected and ornamented expression compatible with the prostration of the soul."

They profane:—*who* profane? Do Delicacy and Taste profane the hallowedness of secret sadness? The author meant that the publication of internal

griefs profaned it. When folk send forth dogmas, they should at least take care to make them grammar, let them be true or false as they may.

This strange dictator has a knack of imitating Dr. Johnson's style; but he often seems not to understand the meaning of the words he uses. That expression, borrowed from the Lives of the Poets, "*prostration of the Soul*," is utterly inapplicable to our sorrow for the deceased. Where it originally stands it means *devotion*, an address to the Deity, by repentant prayer; for which, Dr. Johnson justly observes, it is too ornamented a vehicle.

Selected and ornamented expression is not incompatible with sorrow, after its first and severe paroxysms, for the loss of a beloved being, abate. When Time has mellowed them into a recollection, rather sweet than painful, then it is that a poetical imagination is soothed by the employment of twining its cypress wreaths into the most graceful forms, to decorate the urn of the beloved.

To speak less figuratively. Such an imagination delights to throw into polished numbers the remembrance of even its most passionate regrets, together with those foster yearnings which must, through life, remain. They will be perpetually called forth by the contemplations of graces and virtues always dear, and now trebly endeared by the consciousness of everlasting absence.

He who possesses the power of immortalizing the memory of a lost friend, will naturally find a consoling sweetness in the performance of that duty.—Where is the impropriety, the indelicacy, the affectation with which this unfeeling critic seeks to stigmatize that virtuous tribute of a grateful heart.

— "O duller must he be
Than the fat weed that feeds itself in sloth
"On Lethe's wharf!"

It is to be lamented that similar attempts have too often, of late years, been seen to proceed from eminent ability; attempts which prove that a strong and picturesque imagination, a comprehensive understanding, a fund of knowledge, and of satiric wit, sustained by a few of the sterner virtues, may be united with a very callous heart.

To a being so tempered, the epic, the lyric, the dramatic, and the *epic* branches of poetry may be acceptable; but the pensive and cherished remembrances of an affectionate mind, though portrayed

pourtrayed and embellished by the poetic talent, will naturally be uninteresting, because with such he has no sympathy. If he is splenetic, they will be worse than uninteresting, they will be disgusting.

When such a being feels sorrow, it is the sullen sentiment of an obdurate heart, which may be pang'd, but will not melt. Instructed by his own sensations, the commentator on Gray's Elegy may perhaps have well enough defined the sadness of so dark a spirit; but to such the elegiac Muse does *not* address herself. She speaks to those who possess a humane and gentle heart; and I trust they include the largest part of mankind; to those who know what it is to be attached, and who have unfortunately lost the object of their attachment. To them the Muse of Elegy will be, above all her other sisters, welcome. In their bosoms sorrow, softened by Time, is a *social* passion, and thrills with pensive pleasure at the soothing tones of congenial grief.

Sweet are the sensations of such an heart, when it whispers to itself, on perusing a touching poem of this sort:—
 "Thus have I sorrowed!—such were
 "the attractions, and such the virtues,
 "of the friend I have lost! Did I
 "possess the talent of giving poetic
 "numbers to my ideas, thus would I
 "sing the deathless requiem!"

In minds of this sort, the duration of that seriousness which embraces the heart, is perpetually the offspring of volition.

— — — Ask the faithful youth
 Why the lone urn of her whom long he
 lov'd,
 So often fills his arms?—so often draws
 His lonely footsteps, at the silent hour,
 To pay the mournful tribute of his tears?

Oh! he will tell thee, that the weakness of worlds
 Should ne'er seduce his bosom to forego
 That sacred hour, when sweet Remembrance
 soothes,
 And turns his tears to rapture.

Sorrow, therefore, is not only a *frame*, but a *purpose*; a voluntary oblation to the manes of what we have loved. "It *does* court admiration" for the virtues of the deceased. It claims the sympathetic tear, and "would *not* bewail its widowhood alone." "Its strong hold is on every heart," on which tenderness can make any impression. "Delicacy and Taste do not recoil at the publication of internal *griefs*," when they are naturally and beautifully expressed. *No*, they delight in the tribute of gratitude and love; and are pleased to see with what sacred care, in the selection of judiciously decorated expression, the offering has been rendered worthy of the shrine which it adorns.

My respect for the Critical Reviewers induced me to send this hyper-criticism to themselves, early on the appearance of their decision in favour of two passages, at once superficial and cynical, yet likely to mislead the unform'd judgement. I addressed it to themselves, that it might seem what it *is*, a remonstrance; rather than, by appearing in another publication, that it should wear the semblance of reproach. I trusted to their candour, and believed they would not refuse it a place in their Review, but they have not even acknowledged the receipt of it. To the respectable channel of your Magazine, therefore, are these remarks committed, since it is hoped they may counteract the poison of those envious observations, whose futility they demonstrate.

Yours, &c. JUSTITIA.

T H E A T R I C A L R E G I S T E R .

DRURY LANE.

- April 1.* Douglas—Rival Candidates.
 2. The Messiah.
 3. The Gamester—Double Disguise.
 12. Way of the World—Ditto.
 13. Countess of Salisbury—Gentle Shepherd.
 14. Cymon—Englishman in Paris.
 15. Venice Preserv'd—The Apprentice.
 16. Beggars' Opera—The Padlock.
 17. Mourning Bride—Ladies' Frolick.
 19. Love in a Veil—The Quacks.
 20. Isabella—The Padlock.
 21. Chapt. of Accidents—Too Civil by Half.
 22. Grecian Daughter—Rival Candidates.
 23. Reparation—Harlequin Junior.
 24. Tancred and Sigismunda—Deaf Lover.
 26. Alexander the Great—Double Disguise.
 27. Tancred and Sigismunda—Comus.

COVENT-GARDEN.

- April 1.* Cymon—Poor Soldier.
 3. Careless Husband—Rival Knights—Comus.
 12. Romeo and Juliet—Poor Soldier.
 13. Two Gentlemen of Verona—Tom Thumb.
 14. Careless Husband—Rosina.
 15. The Chances—Tom Thumb.
 16. All in the Wrong—Maid of the Oaks.
 17. *Robin Hood*—Harlequin Rambler.
 19. Ditto—Ditto.
 20. Ditto—Retaliation.
 21. Cymon—Rosina.
 22. Role a Wife and Have a Wife—Sultan.
 23. Castle of Andalusia—Barnaby Rattle.
 24. Which is the Man?—Plitch of Bacon.
 26. Epicure—Midas.
 27. A Jubilee—Duenna—Rose and Colin.

To Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS,
on his Portrait of
Miss K E M B L E,
in the Exhibition at The Royal Academy.

W H I L E hands obscure, at vicious
grandeur's call,
With mimic harlots clothe th' indignant
wall,
Destructive sares for youthful passion
spread,
The slacken'd bosom, and the faithless
bed*,
Thy pencil, *Reynolds*, innocently gay,
To virtue leads by pleasure's flowery way;
In blushing honour decks the tim'rous bride,
Or maid whose thoughts confederate angels
guide;
For thy rare skill, to surface unconfin'd,
Through every genuine feature pours the
mind.
Should the wild rage of other *Pygma* com-
pare
With Corinth's pest the British drama's fair,
(Though art may *Palmer's*† vanish'd form
deplore,
And *Satchell's* eyes unpictur'd beam no more)
If firm duration crowns thy just design,
Nor all its soft similitudes decline,
In *Kemble's* look chastis'd will yet be seen
What one bright daughter of the stage has
been—
Reserv'd, though mingling with the loud,
the vein,
And uneduc'd where fire pleasures reign,
Where dames undone at social ruin smile,
While echo'd scandal shakes a guilty pile.
Pleas'd we behold, by thy congenial
hand,
In native charms embodied virtue stand;
For vice can ne'er its odious traces hide,
The glance of lewdness, or the swell of
pride.
Mark'd to be thunn'd, and stigmatiz'd by
fate,
Sure, in each vary'd guise, of scorn or hate,
O'er all the face its dire effusions shoot,
As branches still are modell'd by the root.
But, for our love when grace and merit vie,
Attract the decent, check the lawless eye,
Th' instructive canvas moral worth excites,
And *Reynolds* paints the lessons *Johnson*
writes.
Should time, whose force our hopes in
vain withstand,
Blas't the symph's face, and shake the pain-
ter's hand,
Yet may these hints divide the same they
give,
And art and beauty bid each other live!

* See the prints from pictures of a cer-
tain nobleman's mistresses, in almost every
shop window. The painter's name is ef-
faced.

† The late Mrs. Pritchard's daughter, of
whom there is no portrait.

*Lines written after reading the Verses addressed
to her Daughter by Mrs. D— in the
History of Reculver lately published
by the Rev. J. Duncombe.*

Y E Muses, hail! warm'd with poetic
fire,
Again your Stella strings her sweet-ton'd
Th' admiring world her polish'd lay shall
praise,
Where every line maternal love displays.
We read with rapture; and with rapture
view [draw;
Th' enchanting scenes her magic pencil
(See the tall sister-spires with Herne's fair
strand; [hand 1)
See vengeful Cosmo|| lift the murtherous
Genius with sense in Stella's combinations,
Well-skill'd alike in every art she shines.
O may the child the parents' precepts scan
With careful eye; and imitate their plan!
May she possess, with purest taste refin'd,
A Highmore's pencil; and a Duncombe's
mind! AURELIUS.

T W O O D E S
translated from the German of
FR. LAOP. COUNT STOLBERG.

I. THE APPARITION.

R E C L I N ' D I lay on grassy bed,
Spring scatter'd odours o'er my
head:

On her alone I mus'd, who of my soul
Alike by day and night fills and inspires the
whole.

2.
The falling beam, dew-dropping skies,
And lulling zephyr, clos'd my eyes,
Just as the spangled evening gan appear,
And Philomela's notes died on my slumber-
ing ear.

3.
When lo! a form, celestial bright,
In vision broke upon my sight:
The gleam of Hesperus in her eyes I view'd,
Her heavenly smiling lips exhal'd beatitude.

4.
Like waves by Vesper ting'd with gold,
Her robe in many a rosy fold
Flow'd o'er her limbs light-gliding o'er the
ground;
While clouds of fragrance shed ambrosia
all around.

5.
"Thou knew'st me once," with accent
mild,
She said; while every feature smil'd;

† See p. 39.

|| See the elegant frontispiece to the
"Letters of the Earl of Corke and Orrery,"
as published by Mr. Duncombe.

§ This Count and his brother have dis-
tinguished themselves by their poetical pro-
ductions; and are both greatly esteemed as
noble ornaments of the German literature.

"Thou knew'st me once," the heavenly
form pursu'd,
And with a nectar-drop my trembling lips
bedew'd.

6.

"Joy is my name; with endless flower
"In realms immortal blooms my bower:
"Yet stoops my pinion ev'n to earth below,
"And with my nectar-drops I sweeten
"mortal woe.

7.

"I love thee; come, to me devote
"Thy beating heart, thy trembling note:
"O'ercome, and banish her, who of thy soul
"Alike by day and night fills and inspires
"the whole."

8.

"Goddess! I cry'd, 'the mortal race
"Incessant sigh to see thy face;
"In thee immortals find their highest bliss;
"I love thee too; but oh! spare if I judge
"amiss.

8.

"Lo! to attend thee I forbear:
"Yet spare the mortal, Laura spare.
"How can I banish her, who of my soul
"Alike by day and night fills and inspires
"the whole?"

9.

As lightning quick she fled, and I
Awoke as quick: my heart beat high;
Yet still it beat for her, who of my soul
Alike by day and night fills and inspires
the whole. J.S.

II. HOMER.

Ναὶ δὲ ταῦτα γὰρ ᾠσάμενος, ἤϊον, καλὰ μνησάμενος ἔειπεν.
Il. II. 379.

HAIL to the Bard! to Homer hail!
From trembling lips and glistening
eyes,
Burning, melting ecstasies
Shall never fail
With gratitude's soft dew to swell thy
song,
As in supendous course it rolls along.

2.

All parent Nature pour'd the torrent down
From Ida's sacred crown,
And saw its copious flood with look be-
nign,
Bubbling from sources all divine.
With heavenly music, heavenly gleam,
Like the night's star-studded zone,
It sounded and it thone,
While laughing vales receiv'd, and echoes
hail'd the strain.

3.

Nature saw, with look delighted,
And to the lucid brink invited
Her daughters grac'd with golden hair:
Truth and beauty, light-descending,
O'er its liquid bosom bending,
In pleasing wonder saw their own blest im-
mage there,

4.

Nature early fondness show'd,
When in the sequester'd vale,
Which with newly-mingled wave
Simois and Scamander lave,
Thy mother, faint, let fall her precious load:
Midst dew-drops of the dale.

5.

Ev'n then inspir'd,
"Is a fine frenzy" didst thou gaze
On the sun's departing blaze,
As, o'er th' impurpled Hellepont retir'd,
He kenn'd with greeting glance thy
face
From the snowy heights of Thrace:
Straining to grasp the golden ball of day,
Thy little hands were spread, and redd'ning
in its ray †.

6.

Nature sweetly smil'd,
And fondly preft
The sparkling to her patent breast;
Foster'd there her darling child,
Thy genius form'd immerse; and once she
form'd the skies.
And as she taught the rose
Its blushing beauties to disclose,
And drink celestial dew,
Thus form'd and thus imbued thy opening
faculties
With graces ever new.

7.

She gave thee with invention's flaming eye
New earths, new heavens, to descry;
She gave (the utmost that her love could
do)

Tears to every feeling true;
Those that with gushing flood the counte-
nance o'erflow,
Where boist'rous passions glow;
And those more mild and meek,
Which trembling eye-lids pour
In trickling shower
Down the changing cheek:
Gave to thy soul
The dove's simplicity and eagle's might;
Like to thy song,
Now gliding soft along,
As rivulets by Cyathia's silver light,
Now thundering wild and loud, as headlong
forges roll.
May 8, 1782. J. SIX.

Shakspeare.

+ This beautiful imagery will immedi-
ately remind an English reader of the my-
thological birth ascribed by our great Lyric
to another "Darling of Nature," in his
Progress of Poetry;

"the dauntless child
"Stretch'd forth his little arms, and smil'd,"
&c. to which this is so similar, that we can-
not suppose the German to have been unac-
quainted with the English poet. Count
Stolberg, if he understands our language,
must think himself peculiarly happy in a
translator. EDIT.

SPRING.

S P R I N G.

By FRANCIS KNIGHT, Jun.

I.

O SPRING, relenting maid! appear,
Unbind again the frozen ground,
In beauty deck the smiling year,
And scatter vernal roses round.
O come! and with thy radiant hand
In purple paint the western sky;
O come! and let thy cheerful band
Remove th' obstructing clouds, and bid pale
Winter fly.

II.

By wanton Zephyrs fann'd, the rose
In pride surveys its opening bloom;
The violets every charm disclose,
And fill the air with rich perfume:
All nature is with beauty crown'd,
The trees resume their varied hues,
The richest verdure dyes the ground,
And every charm appears, to court the rural
Muse.

III.

O thou! by whose divine command
Each low'ring tempest left our isle,
Thy blessings deal with liberal hand,
And bid thy toiling servants smile:
Let Winter turn his gloomy car,
And yield to Spring's delightful sway,
Fly with his shivering train afar,
Nor with tempestuous clouds deform the
rosy May.

IV.

Unclouded in the azure sky,
Let the bright sun his orb display,
Each storm and threat'ning blast defy,
And cheer us with his genial ray.
Let blooming Spring univ'ral reign,
An earnest of the grateful store
Which Autumn sheds on every plain,
And man thy praise shall sing, and thy
great power adore.

*On the dark, still, dry, warm Weather
occasionally sup'ening in the dead
Months, and particularly in*
F E B R U A R Y *.

TH' imprison'd winds slumber within
their caves,
Fast-bound: the fickle vane, emblem of
change,
Wavers no more, long settling to a point.
Press'd by the weighty atmosphere, up-springs
The ponderous mercury, from scale to scale
Mounting, amidst the Torricellian tube †.
All nature seems compos'd;—thick, va-
pours steam,
From land, from ocean drawn, dimming the
day,
'Like a dark cieling stand' flow thro' the
air

* For this subject see Derham's Physico-
theology, book I, chap. III. n. 1.

† The barometer.

The gossamer floats, or, stretch'd from blade
to blade,
The wavy net-work whitens all the field.
While high in air, and pois'd upon her
wings,
Unseen the soft enamour'd wood-lark runs
Thro' all her maze of melody; the brake
Loud with the black-bird's bolder note re-
sounds.
The noisy rook, lur'd by the peaceful scene,
Haunts her tall nest-trees, and enjoys the
calm;
Repairing oft her eyrie, tempest-torn.
The plow-man inly smiles, to see up-turn
His mellow glebe, best pledge of future crop:
With glee the gardener eyes his smoking
beds:
Ev'n pining sickness feels a short relief.
The happy school-boy brings, transported,
forth
His long-forgotten scourge, and giddy gig;
O'er the white paths he whirls the rolling
hoop,
Or triumphs in the dusty fields of taw.
The man of contemplation walks abroad,
Well-pleas'd, with grateful look, and thank-
ful mind.

For days, for weeks, a kindly warmth
pervades
The soft'ning air; attempt'ring heaven and earth:
Till, midst the crowded atmosphere condens'd,
Some hasty drops prelude a change; the sun
With ray refracted bursts the parting gloom,
And all the chequer'd sky is o'er bright
glare.

Mutters the wind at eve: th' horizon
round
With angry aspect scowls: down rush the
showers,
And floor the delug'd paths and miry fields.

V.

P R O L O G U E,

Spoken by Mr. William Fector, at his private
Theatre at Dover, on the Performance of
TANCRED AND SIGISMUNDA.

THOU' oft your partial smiles have been
renown'd,
Tho' loud applause has oft our efforts crown'd,
Yet still I come ambassador to plead
The kind indulgence which we so much
need;
To beg attention thro' five ling'ring acts,
Nor doubt your candour, but our own defects:
To-night our poet nobly has pourtray'd
A lover wretched, and a maid betray'd,
How vainly age the passions would control,
And rule by policy a lover's soul;
Harmonious numbers elegantly show,
Of dangerous arts the never-failing woe;
What certain ills the marriage ties await,
Of hearts averse in Hymen's bands the fate;
No smiling love the circling hours attends,
No confidence their doubting minds be-
friends.

Poor Sigismunda gives an awful proof,
And dies a victim to this fatal truth.
Not such the pair who grace this honour'd
roof,
Blest in each virtue, as with blooming
youth.
And you, my friends, whose hearts united
prove
The force of beauty, and the power of love;
Long may your loves and constancy en-
gage
The admiration of both young and sage,
A bright example to the rising age:
Long on you both may happiness attend,
So ardent prays the brother and the friend.

EPILOGUE.

*Alfa spoken by Mr. Fector.**(Enter with an Opera Glass.)*

INTENT to reconnoitre every face,
I fain would do it with a ~~honest~~ grace;
'Tis vulgar, and refinement now deems,
To see with only nature's simple eyes;
Nor can I be so Gothic to suppose,
A beau can see an inch before his nose.
But first my thanks with gratitude I pay,
For the attention you have ~~shown~~ my play;
The kind politeness which you have ex-
press'd,
Glow's at my heart, and animates my breast;
I mark'd no thrugs, nor one satiric wink,
Yet, Jonas like, I'll tell you what you
think;
Or rather, when from hence you are away,
I will anticipate what each will say:
The belle, when next she meets her chosen
friend,
At church, perhaps, no matter where or when,
Before the modes and scandal of the day,
The question 's put—"Pray did you see the
'play?"
'I did—and if I thought you would not blab,
'I'd tell the entertainment that we had:
'For full four hours we crowded were and
'cramp'd,
'To see them enter, blunder, scold, and rant;
'But there, detraction is not in my nature,
'I always make the best of a bad matter.'
The gentlemen, with wisdom's looks pro-
found,
Quote you each ancient actor most renown'd;
But here with all humility I own,
We cannot bear the nice comparison.
To please our friends is still our ardent wish,
But if unluckily we've fail'd in this,
When next your kind attention we engage,
"And first and strot our hour upon the
"stage,"
Whether the strife 's for honour or for love,
May then Thalia most propitious prove!
May Genius deign our act so to inspire,
That you for once with justice may admire;
May all the Graces wait the comic lays,
And crown us with the smallest sprig of
Bay!

—Ha! I'd forgot a beau minds only fashion;
Silly am I to talk with so much passion.
Well, still as beau I ought to take my leave;
Now * for a pinch of snuff; oh! d—n it, 'tis
on my sleeve.

MR. URBAN,

IN the sonnet to Dr. Horsley (whose
learning and merit I acknowledge and
respect) I am sorry to discover several traits
of an uncandid spirit: in the letter of Vin-
dex, which I have just read, this unchristi-
an temper is still more manifest. I beg to
reply to them both in the following verses.

Yours, &c.

G. J. LEALIS.

OH candour, check the peevish strain
Which narrow zeal and passion pour.
Sure the harsh accents lend in vain,
Which plead the tyrant cause of power!

While freedom claims the baser part,
Shall slavery chain the heaven-sprung mind?
Why grasp for civil rights the dart,
The struggling fool while bigots bind?

Purblind and lame, shall folly dare
Usurp the task to reason given?
The sacred arms of wisdom wear,
And war against the will of Heaven?

Ah! rather with enquiry's knife
Prune the dead branch from virtue's stock,
Love should make wide the ways of life,
And joy's eternal gates unlock.

Priest! thy glowing spirit, warm
With virtue's holy lore, nor dreads
To face unmov'd the howling storm
Where threatening persecution treads.

Nor yet the sneer of critic pride,
Nor titled priesthood's gloomy frown,
Nor railing clamour's wordy tide,
Shall shame truth's awful banners down.

The net which sophist cunning weaves,
At the first touch of truth shall break.
No blot the flur of slander leaves,
No wound the darts of malice make.

Where the clear fame, by virtue dress'd,
In dauntless innocence confides,
And bares to slander's sword the breast
Where purity intrench'd resides.

Whither has righteous candour fled,
That bask'd patty storms so loud?
Sweet humbleness, thy phial shed,
Lest flatter'd merit wax too proud.

Weep, weep, meek charity, thy shrine
Neglected; while the flowers of praise,
Hung round thy rival's altar, pine
And wither in the hateful blaze.

Yet weep not; soon th' unclouded sun
Of peace shall rise to set no more;
The impious work of strife be done,
And doubt's distressing night be o'er.

Proceedings in Parliament continued from p. 280.

LORD *Hutchingsworth* gave notice, that his Majesty would be ready to receive the address of the House on Wednesday.

Mr. Attor. Gen. made a motion, relative to the balances due to the public in the hands of the paymaster-general, *Mr. Rigby* (see p. 224). He had found, he said, in the discharge of his duty, much difficulty with respect to the balances of the late *Ld Holland*, and of the *Right Hon. Gent.* who lately stood in his place. Of the former, he was at this moment at a loss where to find the representative. Of the three executors, whom that noble Lord had appointed, one only had ever acted, namely, the late *Mr. Powell*; and by his death the proceedings, as *Lord Holland's* executor, had abated. The same difficulty did not indeed exist with respect to the other *Right Hon. Gent.* His balances were great; but instead of paying them he had obtained the further sum of 140,000*l.*

Mr. Fox said, in reply, that of the three executors appointed by his father's will, *Ld Digby* and himself had never acted; and since the death of *Powell* neither of them had proved the will, nor would they. As for himself, he was deterred from it when he saw that the public political conduct of men in that House made them objects of favour or persecution, according to the side they took in public affairs. He understood, that, in cases of this kind, it was customary to apply to the nearest relation when the executors refused to prove the will, and that nearest relation was at liberty to make himself the representative of the deceased and his acting executor. Now in this case, *Col. Fox*, his brother, was the nearest relation; but he had not been more than ten days in England, no very long time for consultation or deliberation, whether he should consent to prove the will or not. However, he could assure the House, that he would soon determine on that point.

Mr. Rigby rose, in reply. He said, the nature of the pay-office had hitherto been such, that large sums of money had been issued to it for extraordinary services of the army, which generally remained a long time in the hands of the Paymaster-general. During the German war they had accumulated to the amount of five millions, and in the last war to very near four millions. The debt was contracted before the money was issued from the Exchequer. The debt, for which he had applied, had been contracted while he was in office. But having no longer the public money in his hands, he got it at the Treasury, and paid it away immediately. If in the present proceedings he would seem to ask a favour, it was not he believed in the nature of the learned Gent. to grant one. He had not experienced from him that civility which was generally shown between

man and man. He did not speak without grounds. He had lately received a note from *Mr. Chamberlain*, Solicitor to the Treasury, to inform him, that, by order of the Attorney General, a *disfringas ad computandum* had been issued against him; the note stated not the time when the *disfringas* was issued: But, upon enquiry, he found that it was in Trinity Term last, and yet he received no notice of it till within these few days. Of the candour and the motives of the learned Gent. he would leave the House to judge.

Mr. Attorney Gen. said, it was always the practice of his predecessors to order a *disfringas* to issue regularly twice a year, in order to put the public accountants in mind of their duty. If he forbore to proceed sooner against the *Right Hon. Gent.* it was in consequence of the promises he had made to pay in his balances in a short time.

Ld J. Cavendish observed, that by the operation of his hon. friend's (*Mr. Burke's*) bill, not one shilling of balance would in future lie in the hands of the Paymaster-Gen. but all would be deposited in the Bank. The motion passed without a division.

Mr. Solic. Gen. moved, that accounts be laid before the House of all persons under sentence of death or transportation in all the different gaols in England. He understood, he said, that the prisons were so crowded, that it was scarcely possible to secure the prisoners. His great object was, to bring in a bill to enable the judges on their circuits to send to the hulks such felons as had been sentenced for transportation, by which means the gaols would be eased.

Ld North thought the prisoners could not in justice be condemned by an *ex post facto* law to a more severe punishment than that by which they had already been sentenced by the judgement of their country.

Ld Beauchamp was of the same opinion.

Sir Horace Mann said, that at Maidstone a violent gaol distemper prevailed, by which great numbers had died.

Sir Charles Bunbury had received alarming accounts from the hulks, of the ravages of the distemper. Of two hundred convicts put on board a ship sixty had died; and the convalescents were daily relapsing, by the arrival of other convicts from the different gaols.

The Solicitor General withdrew his motion for the present.

Mr. Secretary at War moved, that the mutiny bill be read a second time, which passed without opposition. He afterwards moved, that it be committed.

Lord Surrey would not say a syllable that should express a doubt of the King's answer not being a gracious one. He would not, therefore, object to the motion, but hoped the day for committing would not be very early; and mentioned the Monday following as the proper day.

Mr. Parny, after what had been done on Saturday,

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Saturday, thought the resignation or dismissal of Ministers unquestionable; but was in hopes the confidence with which the House now acted would produce the wished-for union.

Sir William Dolben wanted an explanation of the word *confidence*. He asked if the House had consented to the second reading of the motion bill from confidence in the Secretary at War, or confidence in the executive power?

Mr. Poyntz replied, that he did not mean any such confidence. His meaning was, that the House had read the bill, in confidence that, a gracious answer would be given to the address.

An order for the bill going into committee was fixed for Monday.

Friday, Feb. 27.

As soon as the Minister appeared, the Speaker read his Majesty's answer to the address of Wednesday, (which see p. 225.)

Ld Beauchamp then rose, to apologise for the motion made by him, for adjournment to this day, from a kind of prescience he had had of the species of answer that would be given to the address. He thought it more proper to give gentlemen time to grow cool and recover their tempers, than to proceed to business under the influence of disappointment. He had still another motive for what he did. He was desirous to prevent a discussion in the House that might have a tendency to interrupt a negotiation, which he understood was on foot, and on which the salvation of the country depended. With those views he held himself justified in moving for an adjournment. The particular object he had in rising at present was to move, that the consideration of his Majesty's answer should be put off till Monday. He thought that gentlemen ought to have time to turn it in their minds before they should give any opinion upon it. If this motion should be carried, he intended to follow it with another, that the House do now adjourn till Monday.

Sir Robert Smith opposed the motion, on the ground of neglecting the important business of the nation; besides that, the people would have reason to construe these different adjournments as a refusal of the supplies.

Mr. Cban. of the Exchequer considered the motions as two very distinct questions. To the former he had no objection. The latter he should most certainly oppose.

Sir Adam Ferguson disapproved the adjournment on Wednesday. It was rather a curious circumstance, he said, to adjourn the consideration of an answer, which the Speaker had had scarce time to read from the chair.

Sir William Dolben also condemned the adjournment. He thought it shameful to delay the public business, while gentlemen were disputing about the punctilios of honour, which they would fain conceal under

an affected regard for the honour of the House. His Majesty's answer was every thing his subjects could wish; and therefore there were no grounds for saying it was ungracious.

Mr. Hussy said, he was not in the House when the motion was made by the noble Lord on Wednesday; but, as soon as he heard what kind of answer had been given, he felt the propriety of the adjournment.

Sir Rob. Hill rose, neither to quote from the Bible nor from Ld Rochester, but simply to remind the House, that a learned Gent. (Sol. Gen.) intended this day to move for leave to bring in a bill, which had for its object the preservation of numbers of unhappy wretches who now crowded the different gaols of this kingdom, and who were perishing by hundreds; and he hoped the House would not adjourn till the learned Gent. had made his motion.

Mr. Fox observed, on what an hon. Bart. had said, that some persons endeavoured to conceal punctilios of honour under an affectation of regard for the honour of the House. This he thought a very singular way of speaking, for when men were actuated by punctilios of honour, they never could be ashamed to avow them.

Mr. Fyner did not second the motion, but approved and supported it. He thought the numbers then in the House too few to proceed on business of importance.

Mr. Drake thought it his duty to oppose every attempt to delay the public business.

Ld Mulcaster thought the adjournment on Wednesday was as pitiful, low, and indecent a party trick as ever he had been witness to.

Lord Beauchamp expressed his surprise at those harsh and severe epithets. If applied to the measure, the censure fell upon the House. If levelled personally at him, he was still more surprised, not having the least personal acquaintance with the noble Lord, and consequently having had no opportunity to provoke such an attack.

Ld Mulcaster meant no allusion to the measures adopted by the House, but as a pitiful trick into which the House had been trepanned. That he could mean nothing personal, the noble Lord had himself assigned a sufficient reason, viz. that he had not the least personal acquaintance with his Lordship.

Sir William Dolben reminded the House of a question which was to have been brought on in the intermediate time, affecting the seat of a noble Lord (Ld George Lennox), and consequently the rights of the freeholders of the county of Sussex; and this, being a question of privilege, ought to have been brought forward without the least delay.

The question for referring the consideration of the King's answer till Monday was now called for, and carried without a division.

Lord Beauchamp then moved, That this House do now adjourn till Monday.

Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed it; but with no design, he said, to promote a debate. He therefore wished that the sense of the House might be taken early. He stated the various delays that had been thrown in the way of public business; and asked where the delay would end? Gentlemen were desirous to be thought ready to grant the supplies, but that readiness was to be found only in their lips, not in their actions.

Mr. Powsy insisted, that delaying was not refusing the supplies; and, whatever might be thought of the matter, he would vote for the adjournment. An hon. Baronet had said, that the franchises of the freeholders of Suffolk were affected by the question; but a far more momentous question was now to be agitated; a question which would affect the rights and privileges of all the freeholders in England. Another hon. Baronet wished that the House might take into consideration the situation of persons who deservedly had forfeited their liberty, and were confined by law. But a far more important question awaited the decision of the House: Whether the people of England, who now enjoy liberty, shall be deprived of it by prerogative, or maintained in the enjoyment of it by the efforts of their representatives?

Lord Maitland said, that the question relative to the office of Constable of the Tower stood for Thursday. He found himself obliged to postpone it for some time longer; for within these two days he had discovered that, though the Constable of the Tower was said to have been paid by a warrant from the War Office, very considerable sums passed from the Civil List through the hands of that office.

Mr. Steele thought that, as he had already assured the House that the present Constable of the Tower would not vote till the question relative to his right of voting should be decided, the views of the noble Lord would have been sufficiently answered. When he said that the Constable of the Tower was paid by warrant from the War Office, he meant that he received the salary through that channel;—not that money might not also pass through his hands from other quarters.

Lord Maitland, with some warmth, desired to know what right the hon. Gent. had to judge of the views of a member of that House, who was in the legal exercise of his duty? It ill became the members connected with Administration, he said, to ascribe sinister views to men merely because their proceedings did not appear friendly to their cause.

Mr. Sheridan said, the adjournment on Wednesday had not been proposed without the knowledge of a worthy Alderman of London, much in the habit of intimacy with the present Minister; and that gentle-

man, on being asked, said, he had no objection to the adjournment.

Mr. Alderman Townshend believed he was the magistrate alluded to; and his answer was, when asked, that he did not care if the House was never to meet again.

Earl Nugent charged the majority with all the ill consequences of delaying the public business. He had heard of their having a short Mutiny Bill in contemplation; a measure unprecedented in the annals of this country. He wished gentlemen, laying aside their animosities, would unite in measures for the salvation of their country.—The standard of union had been erected; but hitherto he was sorry to find that few had repaired to it.

Lord North, in reply, said, a short Mutiny Bill was not more unprecedented than a short memory. The noble Earl might recollect two short Mutiny Bills in the last session; and the present, which will expire on the 25th of March, was in fact a third. The noble Earl had ascribed to the majority all the ill consequences of delay; but his Lordship very well knew that the gentleman on the floor [Mr. Pitt] might prevent all the evils that were apprehended in twenty-four hours.—It had been said, that the borough of Banbury, which he [Lord North] represented, had disapproved his conduct by their address to the throne; but he had the satisfaction to say that not one of his constituents had signed it. If the majority did not act upon principle, he could not see by what other motive it could be maintained; for he was not to learn the *laudable* endeavours that had been used to ease it of its weight. It seemed to be the opinion of some gentlemen, that a majority should necessarily be handed over from one Administration to another, as the great seal is to every new Chancellor. Departing from this court maxim, and having had the *audacity* to act with firmness and with consistency, the majority of this House had been honoured with the modest appellation of a *Faction*; a set of incendiaries, who had had the temerity to raise their voice against Ministers, and had dared to carry their complaint to the foot of the throne. In such a situation, what is to be done? Either Parliament must be dissolved; or the Ministers dismissed. He hoped the Parliament would not be dissolved, and he would not hesitate to say, that the Parliament and the People would soon be one; for if the people of England were allowed time to make themselves acquainted with the nature of the contest in which their representatives are engaged with the prerogative of the Crown, there was not a doubt but they would support their representatives. Before he sat down, he lamented that he had been witness, on Wednesday last, to a circumstance which, he believed, the oldest man living had never heard of before. He had heard a member of that House hiss within the very walls of

privileges. The Constitution, and the rights of the House of Commons, were circumstances which he had always been taught to venerate. And he appealed to the candour of the House, whether he had not, on all occasions, and under every description of times, endeavoured to support its dignity.—But while he thus expressed his warmest sentiments for the honour and dignity of the House of Commons, he found himself under an obligation, at the same time, to vindicate the doctrines of the hon. Baronet, Sir Wm Doherty, so far as they regarded the just and constitutional prerogatives of the Sovereign. These the Constitution had defined with as much accuracy as it had done those of the House of Commons; and it was surely the duty of Ministers, and of Members of that House, equally to support the rights of both. No man was more ready to admit the right of the House to advise the Sovereign in the exercise of all his prerogatives, than he was. But that a declaration of the disapprobation of that House should, in any given instance, bind and compel the Sovereign to dismiss his Ministers, was a point he never had admitted, and would never allow. But though he was thus the opponent of all capricious decision on the appointment of Ministers, he was equally unfriendly to their continuance in office, when *justly* disapproved of by that House. On this account he called on the House to specify charges against Administration, and not wantonly to condemn Ministers, who had never as yet been found guilty; and who, by an unaccountable obstinacy and untowardness of circumstances, had been deprived of an opportunity of displaying their prudence, and of manifesting their zeal in the service of the publick.—When accusations were proved, it then would be proper for Ministers to resign; and if, in such a case, he should afterwards continue in office, he would suffer himself to be stigmatised as the champion of prerogative, and the unconstitutional supporter of the usurpations of the Crown. But till that period arrived, he should reckon it his duty to adhere to the principles of the Constitution, as delivered to us by our ancestors; to defend them against innovations and encroachment; and to maintain them with firmness. Attempts had been made to fix imputations of criminality on the present Administration. Their sins had been stated, and one of the most glaring of them was, that the late Ministry had been dismissed against the sense of the people. But to what conclusion does this argument, when followed up, lead? Does it not fairly admit of this comment: That it was improper for his Majesty to dismiss his Ministers, provided they were not disapproved by the House of Commons; and that, so long as they acted agreeably to its sentiments, so long, and no longer, were they to enjoy the patronage of the Crown? Was this a de-

cent treatment of the prerogative? Was it not degrading the Sovereign, and placing the royal sceptre under the mace that lay on that table? The Constitution of this country is its glory. But in what a nice adjustment of parts does its excellence consist! Equally free from the distractions of democracy; and the tyranny of monarchy, its happiness consists in its mixture of powers. It was this mixed government which the prudence of our ancestors had devised. It is this consummate system of legislation which constitutes the pride of Englishmen, and which they never can relinquish but with their lives.

The address which the right hon. member [Mr. Fox] had been pleaded to move for tends to arrogate a power which does not belong to the House of Commons, and to destroy that balance which gives distinction to the government, as settled at the Revolution. Under these considerations, he was at a loss to conceive on what grounds the supplies for the services of the publick were to be refused. He would even venture to ask the Hon. Gent. 'Whether he believed that these supplies, if granted, would be misapplied?' He flattered himself the Hon. Gent's manliness and candour would lead him to answer his question precisely. He cautioned the House against entertaining an idea that the present motion was calculated to promote union. Union formed on different motives could never be of long continuance. "They hold the word of promise to the ear, and break it to the sense." He concluded with apologising for detaining the House so long; but thus much he thought it necessary to say in support of the Constitution, the prerogative of the King, and the privileges of Parliament.

Mr. Walpole Ellis expressed a disapprobation of the Right Hon. Gentleman's doctrine, as having a tendency to support the principle of simple monarchy.

Lord John Russell remarked on the Rt. Hon. Gent's assertion, that his dismission would put union at a greater distance. He could not see the force of that argument.—Had not the Administration, with which his Lordship had been connected, been dismissed? He would say, rather rudely. One gentleman was as good as another. He could not therefore see that dismission was at all in the way of future union. He contended for the right of the Commons to decide on the conduct of Ministers. In this consisted its distinction from other governments. And he hoped never to see this kingdom governed by ministers and strumpets elected agreeably to the mere caprice of monarchs.

Capt. Phipps reprobated, in very vehement terms, the conduct of opposition.

Mr. Parnell went so far as to say, that if, when the Speaker carried up the present address to the foot of the throne, a similar answer to that to the last address should be returned,

returned, he should wish to lay, at the same time, their mace at the foot of the throne; for they ought no longer to consider themselves as a House of Parliament.

Ld. North said, that in no instance had Ministers shewn themselves cordially disposed to union; all the House wanted was, to maintain their just right of control over Ministers, and not to be made a mere appendage to a Minister for the purpose of granting supplies.

Mr. Dempster wished the gentlemen who had negotiated for union might have still four and twenty hours given them to use their last efforts to bring it to a conclusion.

Mr. Hopkins spoke to the same effect.

Mr. Fox and Mr. Pitt then explained their conduct respecting a negotiation.

The Hon. Charles Marsham trusted, that gentlemen would yet put an end to their delicacies, and that an union might still be formed.

Mr. Hopkins, in that hope, and to prevent further inflammation, said, he would move the previous question.

Mr. Pears thought, that unless there was any farther negotiation pending between the two Right Hon. Gents. the motion for the address should be put, since the character of the House was involved in it.

Mr. Chancellor of Exchequer declared, that no other negotiation was pending; and, as the question for the address was moved, he thought it better that the sense of the House should be taken upon it.

The House then divided on the question for the address. Ayes 201. Noes 189. Majority 12.

Tuesday, March 2.

The bill brought in by the *Sol. Gen.* relative to convicts, was twice read, without opposition.

The receipt-tax bill was read. And Mr. Hussy moved for leave to bring up a clause to be tacked as a rider, to subject to the payment of a stamp-duty all bills drawn upon bankers, transacting business within 10 miles of the drawer's place of residence, such drafts being payable to order. The clause was brought up, read twice, and passed without opposition.

Wednesday, March 3.

In a committee of ways and means, resolved, that the charge of pay and cloathing the militia be paid out of the land-tax for 1784.

Ld. Maitland brought forward his motion, with a view of determining, Whether the office of Constable of the Tower was to be considered as a military or a civil employment? Whether Lord George Lennox, lately appointed to that office, might or might not sit and vote in that House? Which, after long debate, was determined in the affirmative.

The House resolved itself into a committee of supply, and, without any debate, voted 701, 257l. for the ordinary of the navy, in-

cluding half-pay of naval and marine officers.

The *Sol. General's* bill, relative to convicts, was agreed to with amendments, and the House adjourned.

Thursday, March 4.

The *Speaker*, more numerously attended than usual with Members, went up to St. James's with the address. And when he returned he read his Majesty's answer. See p. 226.

As soon as the answer was read, Mr. Fox moved, that his Majesty's answer be taken into consideration on Monday next; which was agreed to without any debate.

The order of the day was then called, for going into a committee on the report of the finances of the E. I. Company, presented by the Court of Directors.

Mr. Eden moved, that it might be read.

Mr. Welbore Ellis moved, that the report be adjourned to Monday.

Mr. Fox seconded the motion, not, he said, to delay public business, or to withhold the supplies, but to postpone all public business till the King's answer should be discussed.

Mr. Chanc. of Excheq. observed, that when the Rt. Hon. Gent. proceeded from day to day to withhold the supplies, it was natural for people to conclude that he meant at last to refuse them. The mutiny bill stood for to-morrow. He hoped that, when gentlemen considered how very soon the mutiny act was to expire, they would not think it expedient to put off the consideration of that bill any longer; all therefore they ought in reason now to expect was, to adjourn till to-morrow, and then in full House determine whether all public business should be postponed till Monday. This proposition was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

Friday, March 5.

Mr. Ald. Sawbridge begged to ask the Minister, Whether he meant this session to bring forward that system of reform in the Parliamentary representation of the people, which the friends of that measure had been taught to expect from him? His reason for putting the question was, that his annual motion might not interfere with any proposition to that purpose which might be in the Rt. Hon. Gentleman's contemplation.

Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer assured the Hon. Gent. that he would not make any motion that in the smallest degree should interfere with the motion alluded to.

Mr. Ald. Sawbridge then named this day se'nnight to lay his propositions before the House, and begged the attendance of the gentlemen on both sides.

Mr. Fox rose, and moved, that the House should, on Monday next, resolve itself into a committee on the mutiny bill.

Mr. Sec. at War was surprised that the Rt. Hon. Gent. could think of postponing that bill. It was matter of public safety, and should not be postponed. It had nothing whatever to do with confidence in Ministers, for

for the bill must pass, or the nation would be endangered.

Sir *Adam Ferguson* observed, that money was already voted for the subsistence of 17,000 men. So that what remained to be done by the Mutiny bill amounted to no more than to empower the Crown to keep the men voted under discipline; and he was confirmed in opinion, that, under these circumstances, the Crown, in case Parliament was dissolved, could keep the army together by his royal authority. [The House here, as with one voice, exclaimed No! No!]

Mr. *Eden* expressed horror at the sentiments of Sir Adam Ferguson, and thought them the more dangerous as coming from a lawyer. He knew well what Ministers wanted—they wanted the mutiny bill to pass, that they might dissolve the Parliament.

Mr. *Chancellor of the Exchequer* observed, that two systems seemed interwoven with the argument; a system of delay and a system of intimidation. The situation of the House, he said, would clear Ministers from the imputation of delay; and he was confident the House did not wish the mutiny bill should be run to a day; for, should the Lords alter the bill, there would not be time to bring in a new one before the present expired.

Mr. *North* desired Ministers to recollect that, when the ordinance estimates came before the House, it was themselves who caused two days delay; that, when the navy estimates came before the House, they were also unprepared, and another delay had taken place. These delays were with Ministers. Respecting intimidations, there were, he said, private intimidations, which also had their force. The royal message, delivered before Christmas, was an intimidation. It was a message with two meanings, and when it came to be considered by the House, those who acted under the influence of private intimidations explained it away. The dissolution of Parliament he thought another intimidation; and, were it now to be dissolved, it would be a general grievance. He adverted to what fell from Sir Adam Ferguson. It was not, he said, consistent with the law of this country, that the King should keep up an army without the authority of law; and, as to martial law, the King in time of peace could not resort to it without a mutiny bill.

Mr. *Powys* supported the motion to postpone; but could say for himself, that he did it not factiously, but hoped Ministers would indulge the House a day or two to weep, with twenty-four hours to mourn over the funeral of the Commons.

Mr. *Ripley* said, he had sat in that House above forty years, and not one instance occurred to him in all that time in which a Minister dared to exist in defiance of that House. He spoke of the mutiny bill, that it owed its origin to an old idea, which he hoped would never be revived—the jealousy

of a standing army. He adverted to the procedure of the House of Peers, and hoped that they would never think of interfering with the privileges of the Commons, nor ever meddle with the Mutiny Bill, or in any case hazard an amendment in a point of so much delicacy.

Lord *Mulgrave* reprobated the political doctrine of the Right Hon. Gent. The Mutiny Bill, in particular cases, if insisted on as a separate prerogative of the Commons, and only a matter of form in the Peers, might occasionally be employed as an improper instrument for accommodating that House to its own views. He then adverted to the fluctuation of the sentiments of an Hon. Gent. [Mr. Powys], who had delivered his opinion decidedly on the present motion. That Gentleman's conduct to him was inexplicable. He possessed a perplexed and perplexing ingenuity; and a mischievous candour, which, under the semblance of firmness and impartiality, was calculated to deceive and mislead.

Mr. *Powys* complained that gentlemen chose a time to reprehend his conduct when he had scarcely an opportunity of vindicating himself. What he had done was not clandestine, but avowed. His sentiments were the sentiments of his heart. It was his wish to meet the public charge, because he was impressed with a consciousness of his own integrity. Let the House be dissolved, and he would go to his constituents conscious of their approbation, because he had defended their cause by supporting that of the Constitution.

Mr. *Banks* observed that, however the Hon. Gent. might reconcile his own variations of opinion to himself, he was apprehensive the world would not judge of them by the same criterion.

Mr. *Marshall* insisted there was no inconsistency in the conduct of his honourable friend. He supported the motion.

Sir *Philip Jennings Clarke* did the same.

Gov. *Johnstone* was unfriendly to the motion; which, he said, was intended to protract and delay.

Gen. *Canby* concluded the debate; and the question being put, the numbers were; Ayes 171, Noes 162. Majority 9.

Adjourned to Monday.

Monday, March 8.

The order of the day for taking the King's answer into consideration being read, the House was so crowded that a friend of Sir James Lowther's [Mr. Grimstone,] was refused admittance, which produced a motion for clearing the gallery. This was rigorously put in execution; by which means the gentlemen who usually collect the sentiments of the members, and hand them to the public, were, upon this occasion, casually disappointed.—However, there were members in the House ready to supply that defect. As soon as the House was settled,

Mr.

Mr. Fox rose, and recapitulated every step that had been taken from his late dismissal from office to the moment he was then speaking. He complained of being turned out merely because he had been supported by a majority of that House, on measures of the most difficult and important nature: his India bill, and the reduction of the army, were the measures alluded to, which most necessarily make himself obnoxious to the Crown.—If Ministers made it their duty to please the Crown, they were safe—but if they dared to do their duty, their ruin was inevitable. As to the King's answer, he would consider it as the answer of the Minister. It was big with contradictions and scandalous duplicity. He could not have believed that the Right Hon. Gent. could have again dared to insult the House of Commons, by asking the reason for their resolutions. The House of Commons had often addressed without stating their reasons. He instanced the address in the case of the American war, when the House gave, at now, a general reason; his Majesty returned an answer, declaring his approbation of the end they sought, but not explicitly promising his concurrence in the means; upon which the House instantly came to the resolution, That he should be an enemy to his country who should advise his Majesty to prosecute an offensive war in America.—Upon exactly similar ground the House would now be warranted to move a resolution, That he was an enemy to his country who should advise his Majesty to continue the present Administration. He should not indeed move such a resolution. What he should move should not be an address, but an humble remonstrance, to which no answer was customary. He wished for no answer, because nothing was more humiliating in the eyes of all Europe, than to see the King of England and his Parliament at variance. In this state of things, he did not wish to withhold the supplies. He wished the public business to go on. He lamented the miserable situation to which his country was reduced; foreign concerns running to ruin; public credit on the wing; and every outward appearance tending to forebode some fatal convulsion. Ministers, in knowing this, were bound to come forward with some new plan for India; and indeed every circumstance of public affairs cry aloud for attention.

He then entered into the defence of the friends by whom he had been supported. Said, it was his pride to find that those who had come over to him were men of the most respectable characters, while those who had left him were men of whose company and of whose society no man, he believed, was ever very ambitious. He said something of the total impossibility of uniting. The Right Hon. Gent. had proved himself averse to it, and the world well knew on which side

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lay the blame. He concluded with moving the following Resolution:

Resolved,

That an humble representation be presented to his Majesty, most humbly to testify the surprize and affliction of this House, on receiving the answer, which his Majesty's Ministers have advised, to the dutiful and seasonable address of this House, concerning one of the most important acts of his Majesty's Government.

To express our concern, that when his Majesty's paternal goodness has graciously inclined his Majesty to be sensible of the advantage to be derived from such an administration as was pointed out in our resolution, his Majesty should still be induced to prefer the opinions of individuals to the repeated advice of the representatives of his people, in Parliament assembled, with respect to the means of obtaining so desirable an end.

To represent to his Majesty, that a preference of this nature is as injurious to the true interests of the Crown, as it is wholly repugnant to the spirit of our free constitution: That systems founded on such a preference are not in truth entirely new in this country: That they have been the characteristic features of those unfortunate reigns, the maxims of which are now justly and universally exploded; while his Majesty and his royal progenitors have been fixed in the hearts of their people, and have commanded the respect and admiration of all the nations of the earth, by a constant and uniform attention to the advice of their Commons, however adverse such advice may have been to the opinions of the executive servants of the Crown.

To assure his Majesty, that we neither have disjured, nor meant in any instance to dispare, much less to deny, his Majesty's undoubted prerogative of appointing to the executive offices of state such persons as to his Majesty's wisdom shall seem meet; but, at the same time, that we must, with all humility, again submit to his Majesty's royal wisdom, that no Administration, however legally appointed, can serve his Majesty and the public with effect, which does not enjoy the confidence of this House: That in his Majesty's present Administration we cannot confide; the circumstance under which it was constituted, and the grounds upon which it continues, have created just suspicions in the breasts of his faithful Commons, that principles are adopted, and views entertained, unfriendly to the privileges of this House, and to the freedom of our excellent constitution: That we have made no charge against any of them, because it is their removal, and not their punishment, which we have desired; and that we humbly conceive, we are warranted by the ancient usage of this House, to desire such removal without making any charge whatever: That

confidence

confidence may be very prudently withheld, where no criminal process can be properly instituted: That although we have made no criminal charge against any individual of his Majesty's Ministers, yet with all humility we do conceive, that we have stated to his Majesty very distinct objections, and very forcible reasons, against their continuance: That with regard to the propriety of admitting either the present Ministers, or any other persons, as a part of that extended and united Administration which his Majesty, in countenance with the sentiments of this House, considers as requisite, it is a point upon which we are too well acquainted with the bounds of our duty to presume to offer any advice to his Majesty, well knowing it to be the undoubted prerogative of his Majesty to appoint his Ministers, without any previous advice from either House of Parliament; and our duty humbly to offer to his Majesty our advice, when such appointments shall appear to us to be prejudicial to the public service.

To acknowledge with gratitude his Majesty's goodness, in not considering the failure of his recent endeavours as a final bar to the accomplishment of the gracious purpose which his Majesty has in view; and to express the great concern and mortification, with which we find ourselves obliged to declare, that the consolation, which we should naturally have derived from his Majesty's most gracious disposition, is considerably abated, by understanding that his Majesty's advisers have not thought fit to suggest to his Majesty any farther steps to remove the difficulties which obstruct so desirable an end.

To recall to his Majesty's recollection, that his faithful Commons have already submitted to his Majesty most humbly, but most distinctly, their opinion upon this subject: That they can have no interests but those of his Majesty, and of their constituents; whereas, it is needless to suggest to his Majesty's wisdom and discernment, that individual advisers may be actuated by very different motives.

To express our most unfeigned gratitude for his Majesty's royal assurances, that he does not call in question the right of this House to offer their advice to his Majesty, on every proper occasion, touching the exercise of any branch of his royal prerogative, and of his Majesty's readiness, at all times, to receive such advice, and to give it the most attentive consideration.

To declare, that we recognize in these gracious expressions those excellent and constitutional sentiments, which we have ever been accustomed to hear from the throne, since the glorious era of the Revolution, and which have peculiarly characterized his Majesty and the princes of his illustrious house: But, to lament that these most gracious expressions, while they inspire us with

additional affection and gratitude towards his Majesty's royal person, do not a little contribute to increase our suspicions of those men who have advised his Majesty, in direct contradiction to these assurances, to neglect the advice of his Commons, and to retain in his service an administration, whose continuance in office we have so repeatedly and so distinctly condemned.

To represent to his Majesty, that it has anciently been the practice of this House, to withhold supplies until grievances were redressed; and that, if we were to follow this course in the present conjuncture, we should be warranted in our proceeding, as well by the most approved precedents, as by the spirit of the constitution itself: But if, in consideration of the very peculiar exigencies of the times, we should be induced to waive, for the present, the exercise in this instance of our undoubted legal and constitutional mode of obtaining redress, that we humbly implore his Majesty not to impute our forbearance to any want of sincerity in our complaints, or distrust in the justice of our cause.

That we know, and are sure, that the prosperity of his Majesty's dominions, in former times, has been, under Divine Providence, owing to the harmony which has, for near a century, prevailed uninterruptedly between the Crown and this House: That we are convinced, that there is no way to extricate this country from its present difficulties, but by pursuing the same system to which we have been indebted, at various periods of our history, for our successes abroad, and which is at all times so necessary for our tranquillity at home: That we feel the continuance of the present Administration to be an innovation upon that happy system—That we cannot but expect, from their existence under the displeasure of this House, every misfortune naturally incident to a weak and distracted government—That, if we had concealed from his Majesty our honest sentiments upon this important crisis, we should have been, in some degree, responsible for the mischiefs which are but too certain to ensue.

That we have done our duty to his Majesty, and our constituents, in pointing out the evil, and in humbly imploring redress; that the blame and responsibility must now lie wholly upon those who have presumed to advise his Majesty to act in contradiction to the uniform maxims, which have hitherto governed the conduct of his Majesty, as well as every other prince of his illustrious house; upon those who have disregarded the opinions and neglected the admonitions of the representatives of his people, and who have thereby attempted to set up a new system of executive administration, which, wanting the confidence of this House, and acting in defiance to our resolutions, must prove at once inadequate, by
its

its inefficiency, to the necessary objects of government, and dangerous, by its example, to the liberties of the people."

Lord *Surrey* seconded the motion.

Mr. *Dundas* rose, and in an able and masterly speech endeavoured to convince the House of the impropriety, iniquity, and danger of the motion. The present he understood to be the final consummation of this monstrous system of outrage on the constitution. If the Right Hon. Gent. had been founded in constitutional principles during his late attempts; if he had built his projects on the old and sure foundations of the constitution, those tried foundations would not have failed him. The House of Commons, he insisted, had that weight, that superiority, which would bear down every other branch of the Legislature; had it been engaged in a sound cause; but not even the House of Lords had power to enforce its own unconstitutional resolutions. The general principles, which the Right Hon. Gent. in the representation now moved, were such as no man living would deny; he only lamented, that he dared not avow in this his manifesto, what he and others had dared to avow in the course of their debates. Why not, instead of saying to his Majesty, "That this House has a right to declare their want of confidence in Ministers" why not insist, that the House claims a right of negating his Majesty's appointment of Ministers without assigning a single reason. This, indeed, might alarm the country, and might not suit the purpose of his manifesto, which he understood was intended as something of the healing kind. Why then send it to his Majesty, forbidding at the same time any answer? Why not publish it to the world after the manner of other manifestoes, that it might have been accompanied with counter-manifestoes, and circulated through the country in the same manner as he understood pamphlets about secret influence, dignity of the House, and other political sophistry, are now circulating, particularly by a noble Lord now upon his travels, with such piles of pamphlets as are reckoned sufficient to open all the eyes of this country?

Mr. *Dundas*, following Mr. Fox in hypothetically speaking, said, that he could conceive a possibility that a combined faction in the House of Commons might continue so to entrench themselves and their party, by modes of artifice, and means of corruption, that, if they should gain the right of nominating themselves ministers, the country would be as completely enslaved, the constitution as completely dissolved, and its whole fabric as utterly annihilated, as in the other case it would be broken down if the King was suffered both to name his Ministers, and afterwards to protect them in their arbitrary and wicked measures. The right hon. gent. had been prudent enough to declare in his manifesto,

that it was not the punishment, but merely the removal, of Ministers that he wished for. The world would, at least, give him credit for that part of his declaration. To get their places, the world would readily believe, was all he wanted.

Mr. *Dundas* made some shrewd observations on the negotiations carried on at the St. Alban's tavern. He said, the meeting there had caused much procrastination; and, he thought, had served no good purpose.

Mr. *Perceps* lamented that Mr. Pitt had not been willing to accede to the terms on which he had wished the parties to meet.

Mr. *Wilberforce* expressed his astonishment that the gentleman who spoke last could wish his right hon. friend to trust himself in an Administration in which, unless Mr. Fox's party was the stronger, there could be no lasting unanimity.

Mr. *Rolls* said, that he was at the meeting at the St. Alban's, where he had stood up alone to remonstrate on the impropriety of their conduct.

Mr. *Burke* made a speech of near two hours, chiefly on the subject of India. He had been shamefully treated for the pains he had taken in detecting and exposing the iniquitous practices of delinquents there; but that he gloried in it.

Sir *Richard Hill* made a humorous speech, and read some verses that he had made by way of answer from the King, which he supposed Mr. Fox would have dictated.

Lord *North* ridiculed Sir *Richard Hill's* verses, and said, they were exactly that kind of doggerel calculated to mislead the mob.

About twelve at night the question was called for, when the House divided; for the motion 191, against it 190. Majority one, *Tuesday, March 9.*

The House in committee on the Mutiny Bill; General Sir *George Howard* in the chair.

Gen. *Smith* rose, and charged Ministers with being in possession of advices of the most alarming nature from India. [Alluding to the removal of Gen. *Stuart* from the command of the army, and the transactions that followed.]

Mr. *Chancellor of the Exchequer* could not conceive what connection the hon. gent. had discovered between the Mutiny Bill and the transactions in India. His Majesty's Ministers had indeed received very ample information on the subject alluded to, and would undoubtedly take such steps, in consequence, as to them should seem most proper; and, if the assistance of Parliament should be thought necessary, they would certainly apply for it.

Gen. *Smith* supposed what he had said had been judged improper, only because the hon. gent. had not heard all that he had said. He therefore repeated, with an audible voice, that General *Stuart*, commander

der in chief of his Majesty's forces in India, had been arrested; that General Sir John Burgoyne, second in command, had been superseded; and that there was an end of all military subordination in India.

Mr. *Jenkinson* rose, to remind the hon. General, that the bill then before the committee had not the least reference whatever to the conduct of the army in India. It extended to the King's forces in every part of the dominions of Great Britain except India.

Sir *George Howard*, as chairman of the committee, went on with the different clauses of the bill, till he came to the blank which was to fix the time of the duration of the act.

Mr. *Secretary at War* moved, that it be filled up with the words "from the 25th day of March 1784, to the 25th day of March 1785."

Sir *Matthew Ridley* said, the people of England would now be convinced how false reports were, that the majority of that House intended to stop the supplies, throw out the Mutiny Bill, and plunge the nation into anarchy and confusion. For his part, he had embarked in the contest with the purest motives, and had concurred with the majority as long as he had hopes that the House would fight with effect the battles of the constitution: but with regret he was now forced to say, that the House of Commons was defeated, and that Prerogative now reigned triumphant.

Mr. *Drake* suddenly started up. Mr. Speaker, said he (Sir George Howard was then in the chair), after the banquet to which the House sat down yesterday, I presume that a collation will be sufficient for the entertainment of to-day. I rise, Sir, not to mourn over the expiring honour of this House; but I rise to express the joy I feel at seeing its honour revive: but, Sir, not to take up much of your time, I will say, that if the question is for a long Mutiny Bill, I shall say Aye, and I hope the whole House will say Amen.

Mr. *Powys* rose, in vindication of his conduct against the charge of inconsistency. He said, he had resisted the first efforts made by the majority against the present Administration, because he wished to guard the House from every foreign and unconstitutional influence; but, when these efforts had succeeded so far, that what might originally have been thought a party question was now become a great constitutional one, he then took part on that side which stood up manfully for the privileges of the people against prerogative. It was upon this ground that he had been charged with inconsistency; but if it was understood that he was to bind himself to a measure that had for its object the degradation of the representatives of the people, he would say to the right hon. gentleman, *Non tunc in sedes a domi.*

He then proceeded to state what he called the balance of the debtor and creditor's side of the accounts between the right hon. gentleman in office, and the noble Duke who was out of office, in the negotiation in which he had borne a part. The latter, he said, was ready to make every concession, and the former none; so that, like the reciprocity of the peace, the concession was all on one side. He concluded with observing, that, having formerly given a description of the forces that opposed the present Administration, he would now, with leave of the House, describe those that were led by the right hon. gent. on the Treasury bench. The first might be called his body guard, composed of light young troops, who shot their little arrows with amazing dexterity against those who refused to swear alliance to their chief. The second might be called the corps of royal volunteers, staunch champions for prerogative, and ever ready to fall with determined valour upon those who should dare to oppose privilege or prerogative, or arraign the conduct of their chief. The third was a legion composed of deserters attached to their leader by no other principle than that of interest; and who, after having deserted to him from that principle, would desert from him on the same grounds when they saw their interest would suffer if they should stand by him. Such were the component parts of the army that had triumphed over the House of Commons, and conquered the constitution.

Mr. *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, the hon. gent. had amused himself and the House by describing the different corps that supported Administration. He was certainly much in the right to display his talent of description, for which he was so well qualified; for, having served on both sides, and having undertaken the task of negotiating, he was able to do his friends signal service by the information he might collect as a spy, while he enjoyed the privileges and immunities of an ambassador.

Mr. *Powys* rose with great warmth. He desired, as the Minister had made use of the word *spy*, that the right hon. gent. would lay openly to his charge any thing that he might have done, in the course of his negotiation, that could justify that dishonourable appellation in the manner in which he had used it towards him.

Mr. *Pitt* meant not, he said, in the most distant manner to charge the hon. gent. with having acted dishonourably; all he meant by the word *spy* was, that the hon. gent., having served in both armies, knew, as well as a spy could, the secrets of both.

Mr. *Fox* rose, in justification of his friend Mr. *Powys*, who, in the beginning, he said, of the contest, did not think the honour of the House in the smallest degree involved; but he soon found, when the affairs had taken

taken a certain turn, that the very existence of a House of Commons, at least its consequence in the constitution, was in question; and then he stood up an advocate for the House, and for the constitution, even against a Minister for whom he had a predilection. He proceeded to reconcile the former conduct of his hon. friend with his present, which, he insisted upon, was perfectly consistent. With respect to the Mutiny Bill, he should, he said, have preferred a short to a long one. But he was so far unlike the Chancellor of the Exchequer, (whose failing was not to entertain a diffidence of his own abilities,) that he would sacrifice his own opinion to that of others, and therefore would not oppose the motion.

Mr. *Solicitor General* expressed his resentment at the indiscriminate abuse thrown out against all those who supported Administration.

Mr. *Ponys* said, he had not indiscriminately censured all those who had supported Administration; he had excepted a chosen band of friends, and a still greater number of those who in fact were never yet known to vote against the Minister.

Mr. *Morham* vindicated his own conduct and that of his hon. friend in the negotiation between the contending parties. His country's good was his only object, and he had resolved to pursue that good, though at the temporary risk of his own character. The motion of the Secretary at War, for the Mutiny Bill, was agreed to without division.

Tuesday, March 9.

Lord *Hinchinbrook* informed the House, that his representation had been laid before his Majesty, and graciously received. The report from the committee on the Mutiny Bill was agreed to without a debate.

Sir *Adam Fergusson* rose to explain. He never meant to say, that the King could keep up a single soldier without the consent of Parliament: what he meant was simply to suggest a doubt whether an army, once voted, might not be kept together by authority of the King. Till George I. the Mutiny acts did not state the number of troops to be kept up: they merely stated the necessity of keeping up a number of troops; but what that number should be, lay in the breast of the King. He had been called a defender of prerogative; so was every man who defended the constitution.

Sir *Grey Cooper* cited Sir *Adam Fergusson's* words, and insisted, that they militated against the constitution. The Mutiny Bill, he observed, in its preamble, declared, that a standing army was illegal; and should that bill at any time expire, the standing army would be *ipso facto* dissolved.

The House resolved itself into a committee on the navy estimates; Mr. *Eden* in the chair.

Mr. *Brett* was sorry that the estimates were necessarily higher this year than he could have wished. They would be very considerably less next year. A sum would be wanting this year for completing the navy contracts. He moved therefore, that £1,100,000 be granted for the extraordinaries of the navy.

Mr. *Huffey* observed, that, looking into the estimates for the extraordinaries in 1764, he found they amounted to £1,300,000, and yet no more than £300,000 had been voted by Parliament, the saving on seamen's wages having been appropriated to the extraordinaries. In the last year of the late war 110,000 seamen were voted; but from the returns it appears that no more than 65,000 had been borne. He wished to be informed what had become of the savings.

Mr. *Brett* replied, that unquestionably the money had not been lost.

Mr. *Huffey* said, he did not suppose the money was lost, but it was proper the House should be informed how it had been expended.

Mr. *Chancellor of the Exchequer* made no doubt but that the money had been applied to the public service, though possibly not to the specific service for which it had been voted.

Sir *G. Cooper* allowed that the money for ship-building contracts must necessarily be paid for this year; but that so great a number of ships need not be annually continued, and that the savings on this head might be employed in reducing the navy debt.

Wednesday, March 10.

Mr. *Solicitor General* moved, that the bill for removing convicts be recommitted.

Capt. *J. Luttrell* opposed the motion, on the ground of subjecting the different counties to a very heavy expence.

Mr. *Huffey* did not understand why those who had been delivered over to Mr. Campbell had not been transported. He was convinced that nothing short of transportation would cure the evil complained of. He would advise government to send them to an island, and give every man a woman, where they might establish a useful colony. Being asked what island? said, he meant the island of New Zealand.

The motion for recommitment passed without a division.

Ld. *Maitland* moved for leave to bring in a bill for the relief of insolvent debtors and bankrupts.

Ld. *Beauchamp* seconded the motion, and leave was given without opposition.

The order of the day was then read for taking into consideration the report from the East-India company.

Mr. *Eden* desired the House would confer that attention on this important business which a noble Member had said they conferred almost entirely to party matters. He knew not whether this was a party matter, but

but he could assure the House he was actuated by no party motives. He was sorry to see for this a House when a report of so much consequence was to be taken into consideration. He then went into an examination of the different articles in the report. In this, it was stated that a balance of 3,413,384*l.* would remain in the hands of the Company at the expiration of their charter in 1790. It also stated them not only solvent, but their affairs in a flourishing condition. He then proceeded to shew the fallacy of the various statements in the report, and concluded with a motion that a committee be appointed to consider the report and to lay their opinion of it before the House. Mr. Eden gave notice that he would follow up his motion with a resolution, that no proprietor of India stock be admitted a member of the committee.

Mr. *Chanc.* of the *Excheq.* could not see any good reason for the honourable gentleman's second motion. He thought proprietors of India stock by no means improper persons to sit in a committee on India affairs, and wished the committee to be chosen by ballot.

Gov. *Johnstone* perfectly coincided with the right honourable Chancellor. The villainies perpetrated in India were, he granted, a favourite topic with certain gentlemen, but he was convinced that Mr. Fox's bill was calculated to bring those villainies nearer home.

Mr. *Dempster* expressed a wish that something decisive might be done for India; and that, in the confusion of our affairs, the concerns in India might not be neglected till that Continent should be totally lost to this country.

Mr. Fox was of opinion, that if India was lost to this country, this country would no longer have any thing worth retaining, but would, in fact, perish along with it.

The first motion was put and agreed to. The second was withdrawn.

Friday, March 22.

A motion was made for leave to bring in a bill for enabling Sir Ashton Lever to dispose of his natural curiosities by way of chance, in such manner as should be met with for his benefit. Granted.

Another motion was made for leave to bring in a bill for granting a bounty on the exportation of British and Irish linens, &c. Granted likewise.

The order of the day, for the House to go into a committee on the Convicts bill, was read, when a clause was introduced for providing places for their temporary reception, &c.

Mr. Ald. *Sawbridge*, according to promise, brought forward a proposition for a parliamentary Reform. He was sorry, he said, that the right honourable gentleman [Chancellor of the Exchequer] had not undertaken the task, which was now to be entrusted to weaker hands. [Here he made very free with the right honourable gentle-

man, charging him with abandoning his principles, and setting the House of Commons at defiance.] The state of Representation, he observed, called loudly for consideration. It was greatly inadequate in England, and infinitely more so in Scotland, where, if he was rightly informed, not more than one man in a hundred had a vote for members. As therefore the state of representation was so very unequal, he would move, "That a committee be appointed to enquire into the state of the Representation of the People in the House of Commons." If this motion should be carried, he intended to move for a select committee to be appointed by ballot.

Mr. Ald. *Newnham* seconded the motion.

Mr. *Martin* despairing of any success in parliamentary reform till the non-electors should associate and with firmness demand their rights.

Sir R. *Clyton* said, the motion should have his most hearty concurrence. He had voted indeed last year against a reform; but, understanding that the sense of the county he had the honour to represent was friendly to it, he was ready to sacrifice not only his opinion, but his borough interest, to the wishes of his constituents.

Sir *Watkin Lewis* supported the motion.

Mr. *Dempster* declared himself a friend to it. The people of Scotland, he said, would be very grateful, indeed if one in an hundred were allowed to vote; but the fact was that not one in a thousand had a right of voting. Previous to the reign of Charles II. every forty shillings freeholder in Scotland, as well as in England, had a vote; but in that arbitrary reign the right of voting was confined to those only who held their lands immediately from the crown, which has ever since been continued.

Mr. *Lowden* said, he would oppose the motion, because a select committee, such as the hon. gent. intended to move for, would probably be a nominal committee; and therefore would send forth only such resolutions as would be agreeable to a party.

Mr. *Sawbridge*, in reply, said, there were only two ways of constituting a committee; either by the nomination of the House, or by ballot. The hon. gent. might take his choice.

Mr. *Potter* spoke against the motion. But the hon. Alderman, he said, would probably do by it what the gentlemen of the St. Alban's meeting had not been able to effect, namely, unite the two right Hon. gents.

Mr. *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in reply to what had fallen from Mr. *Sawbridge*, that he had abandoned his idea of reform, together with all the other public principles he had formerly held, denied the truth of the charge, which, he said, was illiberal, unjustifiable, malicious, and slanderous.

[Here he was called to order by Mr. Fox; and the Speaker said the expressions were

were certainly disorderly. Mr. Pitt replied, that his feelings might have betrayed him into an involuntary breach of order; but, as he spoke only what he felt, he could not retract.]

Mr. Ald. *Sawbridge* never meant to say the right honourable gentlemen had abandoned all his former public principles; but simply, that, not having taken up the measure of reform this year, he had abandoned that measure. As to the epithets bestowed upon him by the right honourable gentlemen, he could only say, they were ill founded; and he would go farther and resort them back upon him.

After these short and light speeches, the House called impatiently for the question, which however was continued in sharp altercation, without much reference to the subject, till about eleven o'clock at night, when the House divided: for the question 93. Against it 147. Majority 48.

Monday, 15.

The order of the day was read, for the House to proceed to ballot for a committee to examine into the report from the directors of the East India company, when the members returned were as follows.

George Dampier, Esquire.

Sir George Cooper, Bart.

Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart.

Henry Beaufoy, Esquire.

Robert Smith, Esquire.

Sir Adam Ferguson, Bart.

Henry Strachey, Esquire.

William Hussey, Esquire.

Henry Banks, Esquire.

Lord Brauchamp.

Sir George Shuckburgh, Bart.

Philip York, Esq.

Henry Thornton, Esquire.

Right Honourable William Eden.

Brook Watson, Esquire.

The House went into a committee on the Militia Pay Bill, went through the same, and ordered it to be engrossed.

Mr. Ald. *Newsam* moved for leave to bring in a bill for discontinuing the petty

custom on alien goods, and a duty of one per cent. on goods from the Mediterranean.

Tuesday, 16.

Read the first time the bill for continuing the act of last session for carrying on trade and commerce to America.

Wednesday 17.

Read the above bill a second time. The House in a committee of supply, Mr. Ord in the chair.

Sir Geo. *Young* moved, that the sum of £. 173,603. 15s. be granted to his Majesty for the pay of Chelsea Hospital.

Sir C. *Wray* said, he had calculated the above estimate, and found it amounted on an average to £. 51. 5s. a man, per annum. He wished, if such a gross abuse could not be remedied, that the Hospital might be pulled down. The motion however was carried.

Thursday 18.

Passed the Convicts Bill. The House went then into a committee on the American Trade Bill. Mr. Jackson in the chair.

Mr. *Eden*, when the clause for limiting the duration of the act was read, and it was proposed to fill up the blank with the 13th of June, observed, that limiting the bill to that period foretold the speedy dissolution of Parliament.

Mr. *Herbert* was of another opinion. He was not a friend to the Bill; it was partial to America.

Friday 19.

The report of the American Trade Bill was brought up, when Lord *Sheffield* spoke against it for half an hour.

Mr. Ch. *Pitt*, rose, and in a few words stated the urgency of the measure, which seemed to satisfy the House.

Passed the Militia Bill.

Monday 22.

Passed the Linnen Bounty Bill; also the American Trade Bill; and also the Bill for regulating Boatmen in the Isle of Wight.

[For what passed further till his Majesty put an end to the session, see p. p. 229, 230.]

••• A complete list of the members returned for the new Parliament is preparing for next month's Magazine.

EXHIBITION at the ROYAL ACADEMY.

The Exhibition was opened for the present year the 20th of April. There are more good pieces, and fewer bad ones, than in any former year.

Mr. West, historical painter to his Majesty, has three pictures, painted for the king's chapel at Windsor Castle, grand and masterly compositions.

Sir Joshua Reynolds had no less than six-

teen pictures; among which the Prince of Wales, a whole length of Mrs. Siddons, a Nymph and Cupid, unloosening her zone, most capital pictures.

M. De Louthembourg has some good pieces in the landscape way.

And Mr. Fuseli has exerted his inimitable creative powers in his picture of Oedipus.

LETTER written by the late unfortunate Mr. LEE (See p. 226.) the night previous to his Execution, addressed to a Friend.

BEFORE this reaches you, the tread that dictates, and the hand that traces these lines, shall be no more. Earthly cares shall all be swallowed up, and the death of an unthinking man shall have atoned for the trespass he has committed against the laws of his country.—But ere the curtain be forever dropped, or remembrance leave this tortured breast, let me take this last and solemn leave of one, with whom I have passed so many social and instructive hours, whose conversation I fondly cultivated, and whose friendship for me I hope will remain, even after the clay-cold hand of death has closed my eyes in everlasting darkness.

“I cannot think you will view this letter with stoic coolness, or with listless indifference. Absorbed, as the generality of men are, in the pursuits of pleasure, or the avocations of business, there are times when the mind looks inward upon itself—when a review of past follies induces us to future amendment, and when a consciousness of having acted wrong leads us to resolutions of doing right. In one of those unfortunate moments, may you receive these last admonitions! Shun but the rock on which I have struck, and you will be sure to avoid the shipwreck I have suffered.

“Initiated in the army at an early period of life, I soon anticipated not only the follies, but even the vices of my companions. Before, however, I could share with undisturbed repose in the wickedness of others, it was necessary to remove from myself what the infidel terms the prejudices of a Christian education. In this I unfortunately succeeded; and conceiving, from my tenderest years, a taste for reading, my sentiments were confirmed, not by the flimsy effusions of empty libertines, but by the specious sophistry of modern philosophers. It must be owned, that at first I was rather pleased with the elegance of their language than the force of their reasoning; as, however, we are apt to believe what we eagerly wish to be true, in a short time I soon became a professed Deist.

“My favourite author was the late celebrated David Hume. I constantly urged his exemplary behaviour in private as a strong argument in favour of his doctrines, forgetting that his literary life was uniformly employed in diffusing his pernicious tenets, and his utmost endeavours were constantly exerted in extending the baneful influence of his philosophical principles. Happy for me had I always been actuated by the considerations which fill my bosom at this moment, and which I hope will animate me in that awful part to-morrow’s sun shall see me perform. But the die is cast, and I leave to the world this mournful memento, that however much a man may be favoured by personal qualifications, or distinguished by mental endowments,

genius will be useless, and abilities avail but little, unless accompanied by a sense of religion, and attended by the practice of virtue. Destitute of these, he will only be mounted on the wings of folly, that he may fall with the greater force into the dark abyss of endless despair.

“On my returning to a belief of the truths of Christianity, I have been very much assisted by the pious exhortations of the Ordinary, as well as by the book he has put into my hands; and I feel a comfort, which I am unable to express, by this his charitable and benevolent attention to me. I believe there is no passion more prevalent in the human breast, than the wish that our memory should be held in remembrance.—I shudder at the thought, lest my name should be branded with infamy, when I lie mouldering in the dust, as I know well that the tongue of malice is ever loud against the failings of the unfortunate. When, however, my character is insulted, and my poor reputation attacked, extenuate, I beseech you, the enormity of my crime, by relating the hardships of my sufferings. Tell to the giddy and the affluent, that, strangers to the severity of want, they know not the pain of withstanding the almost irresistible calls of nature. The poor will, I trust, commiserate my misfortunes, and shed a sympathetic tear at the mournful tale of my miserable fate. I can say no more—Heaven have mercy on us all!—Adieu for ever!

J. LEE.”

Considering the Address of Mr. Wilkes to the County of Middlesex as a masterly Composition, in that light we present it to our Readers, at the same time declaring the most rigid impartiality with regard to party.

CONSCIOUS of having, on every occasion, discharged with zeal and fidelity the various duties of the important charge with which I was intrusted, and reflecting with gratitude on the frequent public marks of your approbation during the late and preceding Parliaments, I beg to be permitted, again to make you the humble tender of my services in the ensuing general election.

“I always considered it as the duty of your representative in parliament to deliver there the real sense of his constituents, and, in obedience to your commands, to submit in a dutiful manner to the Sovereign the sentiments of this respectable county. Such has been the invariable rule of my conduct, which I trust appears firm and consistent. I have conscientiously adhered to the solemn Engagement signed by your late much lamented member, Mr. Glynn, and myself, previous to the general election in 1774. In one momentous point, after a struggle of many years, success followed to the full extent of my warmest wishes. I glory in having obtained for you the most complete satisfaction from the late Parliament. I allude to the Motion in May 1782, “for vindicating the
“in,ured

injured rights of the Freeholders of this county, and the whole body of electors "in this united kingdom," and the subsequent order that all the declarations and resolutions, which militated against your rights and franchises, should be "expunged from the Journals, as being subversive of the rights of the whole body of electors of this kingdom." Other essential articles however of that engagement remain still to be accomplished, particularly "a more fair and equal representation of the people;" and "the shortening the duration of parliaments." I pledge myself to you that both these weighty questions shall receive a full discussion very early in the new parliament, if your favour should give me a seat in the great Council of the Nation.

"I intreat you, gentlemen, to do me the justice to believe that I shall be extremely desirous of receiving your instructions on every event of importance respecting my parliamentary conduct, if I am so happy as to have the late honourable relation to you renewed. The powers, which I may derive from you, shall regularly be exerted in obedience to the directions of my worthy constituents. My Parliamentary voice shall faithfully declare the opinion of the freeholders of Middlesex, and my vote be given in strict conformity to their instructions, by which the sense of the people will be so far ascertained with fairness and precision. It is my ambition to be acknowledged in the present age, and transmitted to the latest posterity, as a strenuous, steady, and uniform supporter of civil liberty, of the most general and liberal toleration in all matters of religious concern, of the noble franchises and rights of this free people, and the balance of power in that happy, well-poised constitution, which the immortal William established at the glorious Revolution.

"In the present alarming crisis, gentlemen, I confess that I anxiously supplicate the Honour of your suffrages, that I may be enabled to strengthen the hands of our present virtuous young minister in his patriotic plans to retrieve your affairs, to restore public credit, to recover the faded glory of our country. I conceive such a conduct to meet the clear, declared opinion of a great majority of the freeholders of Middlesex. I know his ability, his unwearied attention to the public service, and his zeal to promote those objects of national magnitude, which you have at heart. He will therefore receive every support, which you may enable me to give, while he continues to possess the sanction of your esteem; and I am convinced that time, the most unerring judge, by daily bringing an additional degree of meritorious service, will confirm and encrease to him the attachment of a grateful nation.

"As the Sheriff has advertised a general meeting of the freeholders of this county, to consider of proper persons to be nominated by them to represent this county in the ensuing parliament, to be held at the Mermaid at Hackney, on Saturday the 3d of April, at Twelve o'clock at noon, give me leave to solicit the early appearance of my friends there, and their generous protection.

"The election will be at Brentford on Thursday the 2d of April, when I hope to be again the man of your free choice, and by the continuance of that obliging partiality, which has been my distinction in life, the representative of my native county in the ensuing parliament.

I am, Gentlemen,

with great Regard and Gratitude,

Your most faithful,

and obedient humble Servant,

Prince's Court, Westminster. JOHN WILKES.

FOREIGN

Petersburgh, March 16.

THE Empress has just issued an edict, giving leave to all foreigners, of what nation or country soever, to carry on a free and unlimited trade, both by sea and land, with the several countries bordering upon the Euxine, which have lately been annexed to the Russian dominion; and allotting specially to such foreign merchants the ports of Cherson, in the government of Catherine-slaw, Sebastopolis (formerly called Acht-iar), and Theodosia (formerly called Caffa), both in the province of Taurica, where they may reside, and carry on their traffic, with the same immunities and privileges, religious and civil, as are allowed in this city, and at Archangel.

The following affecting account from Mannheim, the capital of the Palatinate, is, we believe, unparalleled in the history of Germany. It is dated March 2.—For these six days past we have been blocked up by the waters, and no mail has reached us for near ten days.

GENT. MAG. April, 1784.

AFFAIRS.

The damage done by the overflowing of the Rhine and Necker are distressing beyond conception. The city itself would have been destroyed, had it not been for its fortifications, which fortunately withstood the impetuosity of the inundation. The waters on the side next the Necker rose as high as the roofs of houses, and with such alarming rapidity, that the inhabitants had hardly time to save their lives. The city of Heidelberg has also greatly suffered; not only its magnificent bridge on the Necker, but also about fifty houses, have been entirely swept away. The village of Neckerhausen, one of the most beautiful spots in the Palatinate, is so entirely destroyed, that not above six houses are left standing. Many of the inhabitants were carried away on stupendous mountains of ice; some perished, and others found means to escape at the distance of several leagues down the river. Of the latter we saw an instance here, a woman, who had remained above six and thirty hours in

in the above uncomfortable situation, was landed here safe, after having seen her father and mother, brothers and sisters, perish by her side. It is impossible to form a proper estimate of the losses and damages sustained: and now, as if one scourge was not sufficient for the ruin of the inhabitants, we are threatened with still farther calamities. The cold is set in again with double severity, so that fuel is scarcely to be had; the provisions which we had amassed are exhausted, and the roads being impracticable, we can draw no assistance whatever from the mountains. In the midst of our affliction we have this temporary consolation, that our Elector has ordered a benefaction of fifteen thousand florins to be laid out in procuring the most needful articles, particularly of wood."

The cities of *Pfa* and *Buda* in Hungary were, about the begining of March, almost immersed in water, occasioned by the overflowing of the Danube. The damage sustained in goods, merchandize, houses, churches, and cattle, is not to be estimated.

Accounts from *France* are equally deplorable. The weather has driven the wolves in many places even into the farm yards, where they have done much mischief. It should seem likewise, that the weather has been still more severe on the American continent, as whole flocks of aquatic birds have been seen in the marsh of *Champigny* this winter, which were never before seen in *France*. They are said to come from *Louisiana*. They weigh five or six pounds, have black beaks armed with four ranges of teeth set like saws, and from that circumstance take the name of *Saw birds*.

The northern seas too, if the reports from *Brest* be true, have felt the unusual rigour of the season. Between *Quimperley* and *Laurau* 33 whales have been taken; the appearance of these fish is another phenomenon, which was never known on those coasts at any former period.

From *Frankfort on the Maine*, that one half of the town of *Bonn* was under water. The Lutheran church and 130 houses at *Mulheim* have been destroyed by the inundation. What is singular, the inundations have traversed the provinces of *Spain*, and have occasioned dreadful devastations. The *Gadaluvi* especially has swept away an infinite number of houses in its progress.

"The great lake of *Harlem* in *Holland*, having overflowed its banks, the inundations are inconceivably great. The village of *Harlemstadt* is entirely destroyed by the floods."

M. Melsing has lately published an account of the population of *Germany*, by which it appears that *Bohemia* contains 2,000,000 inhabitants; *Moravia* 4,000,000; the Circle of *Austria* 4,150,000; the Circle of *Burgundy* 1,600,000; and *Bavaria* 1,148,000. These are only the principal states, the total of whose inhabitants, according to the above, amount to 21,000,000 of soul. The population of *Germany*, however, has been estimated at 25,000,000. He has also made an observation, which merits notice, concerning the

lists of shipping employed in the *North Sea* and the *Baltic*. The number of ships which passed the Sound before 1752 was between 4000 and 5000; that year it was 6000; since that time it has increased successively, so that in 1782 it amounted to 8330, and last year to 11,161; that is, more than double what it was before 1752. A judgement may be formed of the revenue which results to the Crown from this commerce, by considering that in 1770 it reaped 450,880 rix dollars from 7736 ships.

Rome, March 16. By the death of the Chevalier, the last branch of the family of the *Stuarts* is *Cardinal York*, aged 59 years, who cannot without quitting that dignity contract matrimony; and thus it is most probable the race of the *Stuarts* will become extinct upon the death of that Prelate.

Venice, March 18. The situation of the Republic at this time is exceedingly critical, having disputes with three different powers. The Chevalier *Antoine Emo* is the only Admiral of these States; his Squadron will consist of 11 ships, which joined to those cruising in the Gulph will make up a respectable fleet, such an one as our nation has not had at sea for sixty years.

Madrid, March 28. Two marriages are talked of at our court, that of the Infant *Don Gabriel*, youngest son of the King, with the Princess *Maria Anna Victoria*, of Portugal, sister to the Prince of the *Brazils*. This marriage is said to be entirely concluded upon. The other is not yet so certain; the parties are the Princess, eldest daughter to the Prince of *Austria*, with the Prince, son to the Prince of the *Brazils*.

Vienna, March 41. His Imperial Majesty arrived here yesterday at one in the afternoon in perfect health, after a journey of near four months; during which his Majesty has condescended to honour several of his hereditary provinces with his presence, particularly *Fiume* and *Trieft*, the last of which has made an astonishing progress in maritime commerce, encouraged by his care.

Ilague, March 31. The Directors of the *East India Company* have presented a memorial to their High Mightinesses, praying an aid of three millions of florins for the most pressing occasions of the colonies.—By this and other presages, it appears that the tradition among the *Gentoos*, that their nation shall one day be liberated from the bondage of invaders, is near its completion.

Rotterdam, Saturday night (Apr. 3.) this whole city was in a ferment. The Burgher Company under Lieut. Col. *Jean-Jacob Elzevier*, whose turn it was to mount guard at the Stad house, had drawn up as usual for that purpose under Lieut. *Swyndrecht*, when they were assailed by a numerous mob, crying *Vivat Orange*, who threatened to force two of the Burghers, whom they disliked, from their ranks: The Company attempted to march to their post, but the crowd was so great they could not proceed. Orders were then given to fire,

fire, which they did, and wounded seven or eight people. As soon as this was heard at the Stadthouse the alarm bell was rung; the firing dispersed the mob for a few minutes, but they soon assembled in greater force, and when the company got to the Stadthouse, they were most violently attacked, and obliged again to fire, and many persons were killed: two or three of the ringleaders were taken and put into confinement. In the morning every thing seemed quiet. On Sunday night Mr. Wierop's company mounted guard, having mostly orange coloured cockades in their hats. All the place is in an uproar. God grant us a speedy end to this disturbance! but we fear it will have some dreadful consequences, as it seems to be a contest between the Orange interest and the opposite party.

Hague, April 5. The Prussian ambassador has, by order of his master, delivered a letter from the King to their High Mightinesses, in which his Majesty refers them to a letter delivered to them by his minister on the 21st of January, relative to the public insults offered to the Stadtholder, and says that it is with the greatest displeasure he perceives those insults still continued by the publication of the grossest libels almost daily. His Majesty reminds their High Mightinesses that the Republic was founded by the courage, prudence, and even, the blood of their Stadtholders, and that, whenever they have been so ill advised as to abolish the Stadtholdership, the State has been torn by internal troubles; and thence his Majesty infers that no member who wishes well to the Republic can have the most distant idea of abolishing the Stadtholdership, or to confine its authority to such narrow limits as to render it a mere cypher.—His Majesty says, he is not ignorant that a jealousy for the public liberty has, at times, caused the abolition of that dignity; but, without enquiring how far that fear was well-founded at that time or not, he is convinced no such thing can happen now; and was the Republic in any such danger, his Majesty would be the first to interest himself for the Republic; but the King assures them that neither the present Stadtholder nor his immediate successors wish to do any thing against the liberty of the Republic, of which his Majesty is ready to become Guarantee. This being the truth, the King advises their High Mightinesses, as a friend, to put an end to the public insults offered to the Prince of Orange; that they will endeavour to put a stop to every idea of dangerous innovation in their government, and re-establish a good understanding between the Prince and his opponents.

Rotterdam, April 7. Tranquillity is again, thank God, re-established in this city. The mob, which assembled on Monday afternoon, went to the house of Mr. Wisshoff, a Burgher of the company of Lieut. Col. Elsevier, and a member of the volunteers. Upon this the Burgher Company, under the Secretary Balaarts,

beat to arms, and when they came to the Stadthouse, the Bnign of that company was detached with 40 men to the Prince's apartment, and immediately posted them before the house of the said Mr. Wisshoff, where an order of the magistrates of the city, against all gathering together of people, was read aloud, upon which the mob by degrees dispersed, and since that every thing has been quiet.

Peace between his Imperial Majesty of Germany and the Regency of Tunis was concluded on the 4th of March last, in the like manner as with the Regency of Algiers some time before. The Regency of Tunis has just declared war against the Republic of Venice.

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

On the 4th of March the disagreeable news was received at the India House off the Nancy Packet being totally lost of Scilly, and that all the crew and passengers on board perished. She was coming express from India with dispatches, in which it is supposed the articles of peace, as settled in the east, were contained. A revenue officer took up two or three bags of letters, none of which have been able to be made out distinctly. It is not yet certain who the passengers were on board; but one lady, who floated ashore with a child in her arms, is believed to be Mrs. Cargill, formerly Miss Brown, the celebrated actress. (See p. 235.)

On Sunday the 18th instant a packet, over land from Bombay, was received at the India House, with letters as late as the 10th of December, which however contained nothing new that has as yet transpired. The cessation of hostilities between our troops and those of Tippoo Saib still continued: that the peace with the Maharrattas was confirmed; and that Madajee Scindia had written to Tippoo Saib, that, unless he strictly complied with the terms of the 17th Art. of the treaty of Poona, they would invade his country, and never make peace with him more.

Other accounts from India speak in a very different style. They represent that Chief as inclined to continue the war with the English, though deserted by the French. He has published a manifesto, importing, that now is the time to abolish the power of all European plunderers, who only solicit peace to begin a new war with new recruited vigour; and he concludes this manifesto, with calling on the native Princes to rescue themselves from the most humiliating slavery, and their country from oppression.

WEST INDIA ADVICES.

St. John's, Antigua, Jan. 16. The release of our suffering neighbours has at length taken place, in the following order: at St. Christopher's on the 8th instant, at Nevis on the 9th, at Dominica on the 10th, and at Montserrat on the 12th. By all accounts, the rejoicings at the different islands were very great.

Kingsdon in Jamaica, Jan. 21. The following speech of Monsieur de Fresco, the French governor

governor of St. Christopher's to the Assembly of that island, before he took his departure, is worthy of notice.

"Mr. Speaker, &c.

I present myself before you at the head of the officers of the garrison that I have the honour of commanding, to give you, on the part of the King my master, the positive order of paying the taxes due to his Majesty to the first of the present month. The refusal you have made detains in this island his Majesty's troops, and his ships in the road of Sandy Point, and has prevented the execution of the late orders received by both parties.

I don't call upon you for deliberation, but for obedience. I order you to pass a resolution, by which you shall subject yourselves to pay the said taxes to the first of January. You shall not quit the assembly until you have conformed to this order, and until his Majesty's treasurer has received from the treasury of the colony, or from his deputy, the sum due for the said taxes.

I shall wait at the house of the commandant of Sandy Point, till you have sent me, by proper deputies, the resolve I demand of you; which, after examination, I shall accept or refuse, as it may be proper. It is painful to me that some members of this house should compel me to a step which the other party would wish to avoid. **DE FRESNE."**

AMERICAN NEWS.

By the UNITED STATES, in CONGRESS assembled.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS definitive articles, of peace and friendship, between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty, were concluded and signed at Paris, on the 3d day of September, 1783, by the plenipotentiaries of the said United States, and of his said Britannic Majesty, duly and respectively authorized for that purpose; which definitive articles in the words following:

And we the United States in Congress assembled, having seen and duly considered the definitive articles aforesaid, did by a certain act under the seal of the United States, bearing date this 14th day of January, 1784, approve, ratify, and confirm the same, and every part and clause thereof, engaging and promising that we would sincerely and faithfully perform and observe the same, and never suffer them to be violated by any one, or transgressed in any manner as far as should be in our power: And being sincerely disposed to carry the said Articles into execution truly, honestly, and with good faith, according to the intent and meaning thereof, we have thought proper by these presents, to notify the premises to all the good citizens of these United States, hereby requiring and enjoining all bodies of Magistracy, legislative, executive, and judiciary, all persons bearing office, civil or military, of whatever rank, degree, powers, and all others the good citizens of these States

of every vocation and condition, that, reverencing those stipulations entered into on their behalf, under the authority of the federal bond by which their existence as an independent people is bound up together, and is known and acknowledged by the nations of the world, and with that good faith which is every man's surest, guide within their several offices, jurisdictions and vocations, they carry into effect the said Definitive Articles, and every clause and sentiment thereof, sincerely, strictly, and completely.

Given under the Seal of the United States.

Witness his Excellency Thomas Mifflin, our President, at Annapolis, this 14th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, and of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States of America the eighth.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

And in compliance with the 5th article of the Treaty alluded to in the foregoing Proclamation, they resolved unanimously: Nine States present:—"That it be, and it is hereby earnestly recommended to the Legislatures of the respective States, to provide for the restitution of all estates, rights, and properties, which have been confiscated, belonging to real British subjects, and also of the estates, rights and properties of persons resident in districts which were in possession of his Britannick Majesty's arms, at any time between the 30th day of November, 1782, and the 14th day of January, 1784, and who have not borne arms against the said United States; and that persons of any other description shall have free liberty to go to any part or parts of any of the Thirteen United States, and therein to remain twelve months unmolested, in their endeavours to obtain the restitution of such of their estates, rights and properties, as have been confiscated.—And it is also hereby earnestly recommended to the several States, to reconsider and revise all their Acts or Laws regarding the premises, so as to render the said Laws or Acts perfectly consistent, not only with justice and equity, but with that spirit of conciliation, which, on the return of the blessings of peace, should universally prevail. And it is hereby also earnestly recommended to the several States, that the estates, rights and properties of such last mentioned persons should be restored to them, they refusing to any person, who may be now in possession, the bona fide price (where any has been given) which such persons may have paid on purchasing any of the said lands, rights or properties, since the confiscation.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Saturday, April 10. An order of the day was read for the second reading of a bill to secure the liberty of the press, by preventing the publication of traitorous, false, and seditious libels.

Sir *Edw. Crofton* rose to oppose the bill, which he said was of a most serious and important nature. It goes to endanger the liberty of the press, and requires mature deliberation; for which reason he moved, That the second reading should be postponed to the first of August next.

Mr. *Foster* violently opposed the motion. He said that the publications of the press had grown of late to such a height of licentiousness, that even his conduct in parliament had been most grossly misrepresented. He had been charged with bringing into parliament a bill for taking off the bounty on linens, which every gentleman who heard him must know to be false.

Sir *Edw. Newnham* warned the house against convulsing the nation, for all Ireland would be against it, as it struck at the remaining liberty of the people. The first motion notwithstanding passed. On the 2d Motion,

For postponing the second reading 20

Against postponing 71

It was afterwards read, and ordered to be engrossed.

Dublin, April 13. The bill for appropriating the sum of 15000*l.* in premiums, for the encouragement of manufactures; the bill to prevent delays of justice by privilege of parliament; the bill to compel persons, who have received parliamentary money, to account with the commissioners for the imprest for the expediture of the same, and the bill to secure the liberty of the press, by preventing the abuses arising from the publications of traitorous libels, &c. were all passed, and ordered to the lords.

The following letter from Dublin gives a melancholy representation of the convulsed state of Ireland, on which we shall forbear to enlarge.

Dublin, April 15.

Our city now wears the appearance of a town besieged. The whole garrison is constantly on the watch. The five regiments of foot and one of horse, on duty here, are all supplied with powder and ball; and when those, who are not actually on guard, have occasion for rest, they are obliged to sleep in their cloaths, that they may be ready for service at a minute's warning. In that part of Dublin which is in the Earl of Meath's liberty, and which is inhabited chiefly by the poor silk and other weavers, a battalion is continually posted, and two or three centinels are stationed at the corner of every street; their orders are not to suffer more than three persons to walk together through the streets. The sight of this military force, and the preparations that appear at the barracks for falling on the people at a moment's warning, will, it is feared, drive the starving manufacturers to desperation; and, if they do stir, no doubt many of them will fall by the bullet and the bayonet; but what may be the consequence of shedding their blood Heaven only knows!

On the bill for securing the liberty of the press, the Attorney General mentioned a fact, which, he said, had come to his own know-

ledge. Two men, now in prison, were excited by the inflammatory publications to join with others in a horrid plot of assassination. That there was a long list of members of that House to be murdered; that he was of the number; and that they were to receive a hundred pounds for every one whom they should assassinate. That he would venture his life and fortune for the discovery of such villains; and that he believed there was not a member of that House who would countenance such atrocious proceedings. He was certain that the Hon. gentleman, who prepared the bill, would be as far from introducing any thing that militated against the liberty of the press as any gentleman who opposed the bill. As for himself, were any government to profligate and wicked as to introduce a measure inimical to the liberty of the press, he would spend his last guinea to oppose it.

The rising of the parliament in Ireland is fixed for the 12th of May; and all the commercial regulations between the two nations are to be discussed and adjusted at London in the Months of August and September, by commissioners specially appointed from the Irish and British parliaments, the result of whose deliberations are to be laid before the respective Parliaments early on the ensuing sessions.

On the question of parliamentary reform, 32 petitions were laid upon the table in favour of it, and two against it.

At *Drogheda* the antiquated crime of murdering rich guests at the inns on the road has been lately revived. A soldier who had served in America, and had got a considerable sum of money about him, was so silly as to brag of it over-night, and to hire a man to accompany him in the morning by way of guard. In the morning the man called early, but was told the soldier went to bed ill, and was not to be disturbed. The man doubted the fact, and insisted on seeing him. On forcing his way to the chamber where he went to bed, he found it all over bloody, and no soldier to be seen. He instantly raised the neighbours, who, on searching, found the body hid in a corn-stack, a mangled spectacle too horrid to look upon. The landlord and family were all apprehended and committed to Dundalk gaol.

Two of the principal murderers of the Hon. Mr. Dawson, brother to *Ld. Dattree*, about four years ago, were lately taken within a few miles of Dublin, being discovered by the confession of an accomplice who was lately executed for another murder which he had since committed.

On Monday, March the 12th, about 500 manufacturers, highly incensed at the decision of the question on Friday night, assembled about the Parliament House, and by hisses, groans, clamour, and violence, forced themselves into the gallery of the house, and demanded part of the money which the members had received from England, who had voted against

against the protecting duties. Immediately the guards were sent for, the troops in garrison put under arms, and patrols of horse and foot appointed to parade the city during the night. Two of the ringleaders of the disorder were apprehended; and the House proceeded to business.

Mr. Foster preferred a formal complaint against the insult, and moved that the two men they had in custody might be brought to the Bar and examined, who, making no defence, were ordered by the House to Newgate.

A complaint was then brought forward against the Mayor of Dublin for neglect of duty as a Magistrate; and some steps taken to check the licentiousness of the press.—This last terminated in passing a bill, which puts printers in that country in a very critical situation. The provisions of the bill, as originally framed, were, that the name of the real printer and proprietor of every newspaper should be entered upon oath at the stamp-office; and that the printer should enter into recognizance of 500l. to answer all civil suits that should be instituted against him; and that he should take no money for putting in or leaving out any slanderous or abusive articles under a very severe penalty.

ADVICES FROM SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, March 18.

The Delegates from the Royal Burghs met in St. Mary's chapel. The names of the Burghs, according as ranked in the Rolls of Parliament for Scotland, were called over, when there appeared Delegates from 25 burghs, who produced authenticated commissions from the committees of their respective burghs. After having chosen their officers and Committee, they proceeded to business.

On the 26th the Convention met for the third time; and Mr. Cullen, Chairman of the Committee, reported, that the Committee were of opinion, that it will be requisite to make several alterations on the draughts proposed, in order that the intended reform may meet with the general approbation and consent of all the different Royal Burghs in Scotland. They are further of opinion, that it will be impossible, during the sitting of the present convention, to digest and prepare such draughts; and they therefore apprehend it will be proper for the convention, to appoint a Standing Committee, who shall, between this and the first of May next, prepare draughts of such bills as they shall judge best calculated to obtain that reform which all the Royal Burghs have in view. A Committee was accordingly appointed, and the Rt. Hon. Ld. Gardenston, Sir Wm. Hamilton, Bt. Messrs Little, M'Gruer, Cullen, Dickson, M'Intosh, Sommers, Fletcher, Dunbar, Strachan, were appointed, any five of whom to be a quorum.

Edinburgh, March 31. Ld. Provost laid before the Council a letter he had received

from Thomas Morton Esq. secretary to the E. I. C. transmitting an unanimous vote of thanks of that company to the Corporation, for the address that they had presented to the throne against the violent proceedings in parliament, for destroying the rights and privileges of the Company, which was ordered to be recorded.

The Rt. Hon. E. of Marchmont was unanimously chosen Governor of the Bank of Scotland, and the Rt. Hon. Henry Dundas of Melvil deputy Governor.

Glasgow, April 1. A melancholy instance of the fatal effects of the bite of a mad-dog presented itself lately to the notice of the faculty here. A man was severely bit in the hand on the morning of Jan. 22. In the afternoon the parts were cut out, and causticks applied. He was put upon a mercurial course, but could not be prevailed on to continue it. On the 18th of March he began to complain of pains in the arms and hand that was bitten, which increased for two days. On the 21st the hydrophobia began, and was very severe, and could take no drink, though very desirous of getting any liquid down. On the 23d he got down sometimes a spoonful of drink with difficulty, on the 24th he swallowed both drink and spoon-meat with less pain; but in the afternoon he was attacked with faintings, and about five in the afternoon died. He was perfectly sensible at the same time.

Edinburgh, April 17. This day a most respectable jury served Robert Colvill, upon clear and distinct proof of propinquity, heir male of his grand uncle and cousin the late Lords Colvill of Ochiltree.—Of this family some farther account shall be given.

Dumfries, April 6. A few days ago the extensive plantations belonging to Mr. Copland of Collieston, and Mr. Maxwell of Munches, by the burning of some heath in the neighbourhood, were set on fire, and burnt with such astonishing rapidity, that more than 200 acres of thriving young trees, of 20 years growth, were totally consumed.

A correspondent from Edinburgh informs us, that since the beginning of the year 1739 40, no such falls of snow were remembered as in the Winter of this present year; nor did they begin so early as this, which began on Christmas-day morning, and continued at Edinburgh (few days intervening) till Feb. 20, showers of snow less or more every day, some days without any intermission, accompanied with frost, sometimes very intense, at others more moderate, as in England. On Friday, Feb. 20, a thaw seemed to begin, but the evening closed with frost. On Saturday and Sunday following a thorough thaw continued all day; and it was hoped the rigour of the weather was gone. The frost in 1740 was far more intense, and it continued in its increase of severity to freeze malt liquor, and even spirits; but few such accidents happened in this frost.

COUNTRY

COUNTRY NEWS.

Harwich, April 4. In the afternoon sailed the Earl of Beiborough with a mail, and immediately after arrived a messenger with an order for stopping a lady, who had eloped with a considerable sum of money. A boat was dispatched after the packet, which came up with her and demanded the lady, who refused to return, but acknowledged herself to be the person sought for.

Shrewsbury, April 8. The Old Hall of Llandervan, the property of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, was observed to be on fire, and in a few hours was reduced to ashes. The wind being in a favourable point, enabled the neighbours to prevent the flames from communicating to the out-buildings, so that every thing was saved but the materials of the house.

Exeter, April 16. A ship arrived here last night from London with convicts, who had risen about ten days since on the master and crew, about sixty of whom landed the same evening at Parington and escaped. They are a desperate set of fellows, and commit many depredations. Forty attempted their escape this morning, but the boats from the Helena sloop of war were so fortunate as to take them before they reached the shore. Twenty were retaken here in the course of last night, and the strictest search is still making by the constables after more. There are about fifty of them secured on board the ship. Their whole number consisted of about 160.—It seemed they had heard the name of the ship and captain that were to convey them abroad, and a number of their companions contrived to list as able bodied seamen to navigate the ship, of whom there were nine or ten expert seamen. These being on the watch together, secured the officers on duty, broke open the hatches, and let loose the convicts, who soon overpowered the rest of the crew. And thus they were liberated in the first instance without bloodshed.

A smith of Bury, in a fit of insanity, beat out the brains of his own children, and afterwards threw himself over Bury-bridge into the river, out of which he was taken directly with some difficulty. What pity!

Ld Euston and Mr. Pitt (the new members for the University of Cambridge) having agreed, after the example of the present Chancellor, to give two prizes of 15 guineas each to two Senior Bachelors of Arts, and the like to two Middle Bachelors. The Vice Chancellor has given out the subject for the present year.

For the Senior Bachelors,
Utrum in bene constitutam Rempublicam supplicia capitalia admitti debeant?

For the Middle Bachelors,
Que commoda Reipublice ex re militari proveniant?

The Vice Chancellor and the Greek Professor have given out the subject of Scaton's

Prize Poem for the present year CREATION!

The Norrison Prize at Cambridge was this year adjudged to Mr. Lloyd, scholar of King's, for an Essay on the literary beauties of the Scripture.

At Bristol affizes three felons were capitally convicted.

At Launceston affizes six persons received sentence of death.

At Warwick affizes twelve fellows were capitally convicted.

At Bury affizes nine convicts received sentence of death, six of whom were for house-breaking; so prevalent is that worst of crimes all over the country.

At Ely three men were condemned for house-breaking.

At Lancaster affizes John Tims was found guilty of the murder of Edward Culshaw of Prescott, and executed as the law directs.

At the election for Pontefract on the 2d instant, the candidates were, Mr. Walfsh and the Hon. William Cockaine on the Ancient Burgage Tenure Right; and Mr. Smith of Heath, Capt. Southeron, and Sir Rowland Wynn, on the inhabitancy at large. The Mayor, in contradiction to the last determination of the House of Commons in 1779, *resolving the right of Election to be in the Burgage Freeholders*, and in opposition to the whole usage and constitution of the Borough, took upon himself to reject the Burgage Freeholders in general, to the amount of 128, who offered to poll for Mr. Walfsh and Mr. Cockaine. The numbers therefore admitted to the poll were.

For Mr. Smith,	-	-	362
Capt. Southeron	-	-	197
Sir Rowland Wynn	-	-	167

In consequence the two former were returned as duly elected.

At Maidstone affizes 104 prisoners were tried, of those 15 were capitally convicted, but eight were reprieved. The others suffered. Among them were John Huntley for murdering his wife on Westwell Downs, and Martin Laas, a sailor, for murdering a young woman at Wode, near Sandwich. The former behaved in a sullen and unbecoming manner, and did not discover the least compunction on sentence being pronounced. The latter, through the whole of his trial, treated the witnesses very insultingly; and before he was taken from the bar gave three loud cheers, to the astonishment of every person present; upon which the Judge gave strict orders for his being chained to the floor of the dungeon, where he afterwards made the following confession: "That on the 25th of August last, as he was sitting on a bank near the half-way-house, between Deal and Sandwich, the deceased, Mary Bax, passed by him on the road; upon which he soon followed her; and having gone about half a mile, he accosted her, by enquiring the way to Sheerness? her answer was, that he was a great way from thence. He then

then told her, he had no money, but must get some to bear his expences? she answered, that she had none for him. Soon after he pushed her into a ditch, and jumped after her into the mud and water up to his middle: he took her bundle out of her hands, and her shoes from her feet, with which he instantly made off through the marshes across the country towards Dover. The cloaths (which were not found upon him) he hid in a bush near where he was taken, except her shoes, which he threw away immediately after getting out of the ditch." The prisoner, on giving this account, did not appear to feel the least concern for his crime or its consequences; but, on the contrary, seemed very cheerful, affirming that "he was to commit the same, and suffer for it, of which he had been apprised some years ago by an old Spaniard." He was a native of Bergen in Norway, 27 years of age, and had served under Lord Rodney in his Majesty's ship the *Fame* upwards of two years. At the place of execution, however, he was extremely penitent, acknowledged the justice of his sentence, and prayed with great fervency. Huntley's body was dissected, and Laas's buried under the gallows, as the surgeons would not accept of it. Eight more, committed for capital offences, died in prison; and William Hill Fairchild, for horse stealing, was his own executioner soon after his commitment.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

At a meeting of the gentlemen interested in the islands of Granada, St. Vincent, Domingo, Tobago, St. Christopher's, Nevis, and Montserrat, held at the London Tavern on the 13th of March 1784.

Sir Wm. Young Bart. in the Chair.

Resolved unanimously, That this meeting, impressed with the deepest sense of gratitude, for the humanity, justice, and generosity, so exemplarily displayed by his Excellency Monsieur le Marquis de Bouille, in his several conquests and chief command over the above islands during the late war, beg leave to offer to his Excellency this public testimony of their veneration and esteem.

Resolved, That a piece of plate be presented to Monsieur de Bouille, in the name and on behalf of this Meeting, as a small but grateful tribute due to his magnanimity and justice; and that the above Committee do cause the said piece of plate to be prepared, and to have inscribed thereon the substance of the foregoing resolution.

Wm. Young, Chairman.

A copy of the above proceedings being presented by the Committee to Monsieur le Marquis de Bouille, his Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:

"Gentlemen,

I return you my acknowledgements for the very great and distinguished honour you have done me, of which I entertain the warmest sense.

My conduct towards the West India Colonies, which fell by the fate of war under the dominion of France, was such as not only flowed from the examples of magnanimity and justice given by my Sovereign, but was the natural result of that high esteem and consideration, which I have always held for a nation so respectful and renowned as that of Great Britain. I cannot therefore but wholly attribute the value you are pleased to set on my actions to the generosity of your sentiments, of which I shall always preserve a constant remembrance."

March 27.

The West India planters, merchants, &c. gave a grand entertainment to the Marquis of Bouille, at the London Tavern; to which many French and other gentlemen were invited.

March 30.

A Common Hall was held at Guildhall for the election of four Citizens to represent the City of London in Parliament, when Sir Barnard Turner came forward, and informed the hall, that the several persons, who meant to offer their services on the present occasion, were desirous of addressing the livery previous to the shew of hands.

Mr. Alderin. *Sawbridge*, in his speech, endeavoured to justify his parliamentary conduct. He was ever ready, he said, to receive instructions, and to obey them; and when left to the exercise of his own judgement, he had always acted in such a manner, as he thought most for the interest of his fellow citizens.

Sir *Watkin Lewis* was happy, he said, that his parliamentary conduct had been approved by his fellow citizens: he trusted that his future conduct, should they again think proper to honour him with their confidence, would best explain the sincerity of his intentions.

Mr. *Newnham* took an ampler field, and enlarged upon his services in the great scene of public and commercial business: in the various mercantile regulations proposed in the House of Commons, he had brought forward or supported every measure that appeared conducive to the prosperity and relief of his fellow-citizens, especially of the industrious poor, their pressing necessities called aloud for succour, and he embraced with eagerness the means of procuring it. He appealed to his conduct in every situation as their chief magistrate, as their representative, and as their private fellow citizen; his constant endeavours had been to merit their esteem, and he was happy to say he had been amply rewarded by proofs of their approbation. He then addressed himself to the Navy, and requested the continuance of their support. It had been hitherto his happiness, he said, to enjoy it. It was the first wish of his heart to deserve it.

Mr. *Pickart* spoke with great modesty of himself, said he had never appeared as a candidate

didate before; but that his sentiments were well known: that he had with his whole weight endeavoured to oppose the receipt-act, and to defeat the violent purposes of the India-bill; and, should he be so happy as to be honoured with the countenance and support of his fellow citizens, he should think the remainder of his life well employed in their service.

Mr. Brook Watson threw himself entirely on the favour and generosity of his constituents. Few opportunities, he said, had offered since he had been their representative for him to distinguish himself by any effectual service; but in what had happened, he trusted, he had acted in such a manner as not to forfeit the confidence of those who had invested him with the highest honour in the power of a free people to confer.

In that gallery, said Mr. Watson, pointing to the gallery over the steps, stands the Marquis de Bouille, [the eyes of the whole hall were immediately fixed upon him]: such was the conduct of that nobleman, when in discharging his duty to his king and country, and in the full triumph of conquest, as to merit the gratitude of the whole mercantile part of this kingdom. He had when in his power protected the property of such of our fellow-subjects as had fallen into his hands from rapine and plunder, forgetting the enemy in the captive.

The Marquis de Bouille received every testimony of applause; he bowed very politely, and seemed much pleased with the applauses he received.

Mr. Atkinson next presented himself. He most solemnly declared, that if he should be so happy as to be chosen their representative, he should most assuredly make the interest of the city of London, the greatest commercial city in the world, his first object. That it would be his pride to receive the commands of his constituents, and his duty to obey them.

Mr. Samuel Smith declared, that should he be chosen, it should be his study to emulate the virtues of that great man (Lord Chatham) whose image stood before them.

Mr. Durnford came forth and nominated the right honourable William Pitt as a proper person to represent the city of London in parliament. This proposition was received with applause.

Mr. Alderman Sanderfon addressed the livery in a very sensible speech, and in conclusion proposed as a proof of their sincerity, that every candidate should sign the following or some such test, viz.

I do declare, upon my honour, that if I am chosen to represent this city in parliament, I will obey such instructions as I may receive from the livery assembled in common hall legally convened for that purpose; and that, if those instructions shall so strongly militate against my own opinion as to render it impossible for me to obey them,

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in such case I will resign my seat in parliament. This resolution was carried with only one or two dissentient hands. As was also another, recommending it to all other electors through Great Britain to exact a similar test from every candidate for their favour.

The names of all the aldermen and the other candidates were then put up, when the sheriffs declared the shew of hands to be in favour of the Right Hon. William Pitt, Sir Watkin Lewis, Ald. Newnham, and Brook Watson, Esqrs. A poll however was demanded by the friends of the other candidates.

Mr. Pickett declined immediately; and Mr. Pitt by public advertisement, the day after.

At the final close of the poll at Guildhall for members to represent the city of London in parliament, the numbers were as follow:

Watson.						
Tu.	W.	Th.	Fr.	Sat.	M.	Tu.
101	717	7148	1057	497	728	551
Lewes.						
90	637	1078	1008	488	716	537
Newnham.						
100	635	1066	1010	482	692	494
Sawbridge.						
73	435	673	573	292	420	357
Atkinson.						
57	361	584	615	293	471	434

At the close of the poll last general election for this city, 1780, the numbers on each day's poll were as follow:

Hayley.						
Fr.	Sat.	M.	T.	W.	Th.	Fr.
223	414	547	951	731	583	598
Kirkman						
160	342	511	911	712	563	590
Bull.						
151	294	427	598	312	478	590
Newnham.						
137	272	437	702	577	425	485
Sawbridge.						
152	281	347	583	492	499	604
Clark.						
140	174	239	400	349	241	258

At the final close of the poll at the general election in 1774, the numbers on each day's poll were as follow:

Sawbridge.						
Sat.	M.	T.	W.	Th.	Fr.	Sat.
149	413	609	447	699	613	526
Hayley.						
148	427	575	455	679	609	502
Oliver.						
87	427	564	589	648	601	448
Bull (Mayor)						
141	362	535	369	589	565	535
Baker.						
81	343	498	491	573	477	339
Crosby.						
112	135	410	211	394	297	254
Roberts.						
38	159	285	252	281	243	140

True

Thursday, April 1.

Being appointed by the high bailiff of Westminster, for the nomination of candidates to represent that city in parliament, an immense body assembled in Covent Garden. About noon Lord Hood and Sir Cecil Wray ascended the hustings, attended by a numerous train of friends; and soon after Mr. Fox, preceded by a band of music and several flags, arrived from St. James's-street. The writ with the act to prevent bribery and corruption being read, the several candidates Lord Hood, Sir Cecil Wray and Mr. Fox were about to be nominated as candidates, when the high bailiff, judging it impossible to collect the sense of the electors from the tumult that prevailed, was of opinion, that as a poll had been demanded by several of the electors, a shew of hands was not necessary on the occasion.

Mr. Baker expressed his wish that the sense of the electors might be taken by the usual mode of a shew of hands. He recommended Mr. Fox in the warmest manner to the electors.

Dr. Jebb as warmly exhorted them to fix their choice on men whose integrity and independence seemed best calculated to restore this country to her wonted greatness; men who reverence the constitution as established at the glorious Revolution, and whose regard for the chartered rights and liberties of the people had never been superseded by private interest or personal aggrandizement. Here the tumult became incessant, and nothing more could be distinctly heard.

At Wood's hotel, the ensigus of the French and Spanish nations, taken by Adm. Hood during the late war, were displayed, and a band of music, playing 'Britons Strike home,' was seated in the windows of the hotel. A flag was displayed before the hustings, on which was written 'Lord Hood, Sir Cecil Wray; No bribery—No receipt tax;' and under these words the Ville de Paris was displayed.

On Mr. Fox's flags were written 'Fox and the Constitution; no tax on maid servants, and may Chelsea Hospital stand for ever!' The whole was one continued scene of riot and confusion, till about two o'clock, when the poll commenced, the result of which will be seen in the correct list of members, which we shall lay before the public in our next.

Wednesday 7.

The report was made to his Majesty of the convicts under sentence of death, when four were ordered for execution, and ten were respited.

Friday 23,

At a very full Meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, at Somerset-House, being St. George's Day, and the Anniversary of the Society, Edward King, Esq. the president, in a Speech from the Chair explained the nature of the several new regulations adopted during his sitting there; and recommended, in the strongest terms, to the Society, the most pro-

per objects for the pursuit of their enquiries and (notwithstanding the zealous wishes of his friends for his continuance in that seat) recommended also to them, for their choice, as President, a person who should not only be distinguished for learning and abilities, and for zeal and activity to promote the interest of the Society, but should also be of high and ancient dignity, capable of commanding the utmost respect, not only from the partiality of friends and fellow-countrymen, but even from the most prejudiced foreigners; and for that purpose he named Lord De Ferrars, upon the occasion, who was thereupon elected President. The Rev. Mr. Brand (Librarian to the Duke of Northumberland, in the room of Dr. Percy, now Bishop of Dromore) was also elected one of the Secretaries. And the late President Edward King, Esq. after receiving the unanimous thanks of the Society, was appointed first Vice President, the Hon. Daines Barrington second Vice President, Owen Salisbury Brereton, Esq. third Vice President, and the Rev. Dr. Lort fourth Vice President.

The whole Council elected consist of the following respectable Personages The Rt. Hon. George Lord de Ferrars; Thomas Aftle, Esq. the Right Hon. the Earl of Aylesford, the Hon. Daines Barrington, the Rev. Mr. Brand, Owen Salisbury Brereton, Esq. Edw. Bridgen, Esq. the Rev. Dr. Douglas, Sir Henry Charles Englefield, Bart. John Fenn, Esq. Richard Gough, Esq. Rob. Halifax, M.D. Richard Jackson, Esq. Edward King, Esq. the Rev. Dr. Kippis, the Rev. Dr. Lort, Lieut. Gen. Melville, the Rev. Mr. Morris, Craven Ord, Esq. the Right Hon. the Earl of Radnor, and John Topham, Esq.

The Society afterwards dined together in the well known room, celebrated by Ben Jonson, called the Apollo, at the Devil Tavern. There were present, on the occasion of the anniversary, the Earl of Exeter, the Earl of Aylesford, the Earl of Harcourt, Lord Boston, Lord Palmerston, the Bishop of Lincoln, the Bishop of Bangor, Sir William Hamilton, Sir Edward Blackett, and very many other illustrious persons.

Monday 26.

About nine at night, a dreadful fire broke out at a Shoemaker's, near Castle-Yard, Holbourn, which burnt with great rapidity for some time, making a considerable progress up Castle-Yard, where it destroyed four houses. In Holbourn, the house of Mr. Taylor, Hofer (a house built in 1597), and a Silversmith's, the corner of Castle-Yard, were burnt down and that of Mr. Taylor, Oilman, and two more adjoining, considerably damaged. It was near twelve o'clock before it was got under, and from its breaking out so early in the evening happily no lives were lost. This accident is said to have been occasioned by the carelessness of a maid-servant, who set fire to the curtains of a bed in a two-pair of stairs room.

The

The late Sir Jas. Clerk, who died Feb. 6, 1783, succeeded his father Sir John, one of the barons of the exchequer of Scotland. Sir James having no children by his lady, the title and estate devolved to his younger brother, Sir Geo. C. one of the commissioners of customs at Edinburgh, who died very lately, having enjoyed them but a short time. His death is an irreparable loss to that country, he being a person of great integrity and worth, an universal promoter of every article of manufacture, agriculture, mechanics, &c. and of every contrivance for the good of the kingdom. He was an eminent draughtsman, as well as his brother John C. esq; of Elding, and has etched a variety of views in Scotland, in a style approaching to Hollar's. Sir George has left issue Sir John, and we believe (if living) another son abroad. Sir John has no children; but his uncle John has several.

Mr. Edwards, bookseller, of Leeds, is not dead, as mentioned in our list, p. 238.—We shall use more caution in inserting articles from country newspapers, where they are not unfrequently inserted to serve a particular purpose, without regard to truth.

Mr. Keymer (see pp. 238, 239) was steward of the marshal's court, and steward and one of the judges of the palace court of Westminster. The former is in the gift of the lord steward of the household, the latter of the king, but it has been the practice to give the latter to the person named by the lord steward to the former.

Mr. Angell of Stockwell (see p. 239) was a most singular man. In possession of a very large fortune, he lived in the most sordid manner. By his will he has left a considerable sum to erect a building at Stockwell for the habitation of a certain number of decayed gentlemen who can prove a certain number of defects, and who are to receive a liberal allowance; the remainder of his fortune to — Browne, esq; of Studley, Wilts, his next male heir, in default of lineal male issue from his great grandfather, Wm. Angell, esq; of Crowhurst.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, Hen. Gally, esq; of Lincoln's-Inn, to Miss Fitzherbert.

At Birmingham. Mr. Tho. King, aged 78, to Miss Harriet Willis, aged 24.

Mar. Mr. Peter Poult, silk-weaver, of Newington, to Mrs. Jordan, relict of Mr. J. of Edmonton, who died May 10, 1781. By mistake this lady was said, in some copies of a former Magazine, to be remarried to Mr. Squires of Enfield.

25. Rich. Fyde, esq; of Chepstow, Monmouthsh. to Miss Mary Reed.

26. At Plympton St. Mary, Devonshire, Mr. John Green, of Hinckley, Leicestershire, to Miss Reep, of Ridgeway.

28. Wm. Struthers, esq; of Waltham-Abbey, to Mrs. Jane Taylor.

29. Gith. Slater, esq; to Miss Jackson.

Scroope Ogilvie, esq; to Miss Jones.

30. Mr. Geo. Montague Sears, surgeon, to Miss Palmer.

Apr. 2. At Mountcresser, Scotl. Capt. Hay, to Miss Elis. Robinson.

3. Sir John Sheffield, bart. to Miss Charlotte Sophia Digby.

7. Gen. Spiller, esq; of Lincoln's-Inn, to Miss Caroline Tinker.

By a special licence, Sir Gregory Page Turner, bart. (see p. 234.) to Miss Howell.

10. Mr. Holland, of Gray's-Inn, to Miss Jane Lettis Tuberville.

11. Osmond Beauvoir, esq; of Downham, Essex, to Miss Anna Maria Whirlledge, of Coleorton, Leicestershire.

Benj. Hunter, esq; barrister at law, to Miss Hasell.

12. Mr. Wm. Mayne, an officer in the E. I. service, to Miss Eliz. Payne, dau. of J. P. esq;

13. Lord Napier, to Miss Clavering, eldest dau. of Sir Tho. C. bart.

14. Rev. Tho. Joel, to Miss E. Wallace. N. Kirkman, esq; of Gaddesden, Herts, to Miss Bulkeley.

15. Rev. Mr. Turner, archdeacon and canon of Wells, to Miss Burnaby, eldest dau. of the late Sir Wm. B. bart.

Mr. Rich. Price, of Ratcliff-Highway, to Miss Cartwright.

17. Cha. Sheldon, esq; to Mrs. Graham. At East-Bourn, Sussex, rev. Morgan Davies, to Miss Auger.

19. Walter Nisbet, esq; to Miss A. Parry. 20. Mr. Wm. Jones, of Bedford-House, to Miss Potter.

DEATHS.

LATELY, at Norwich, Cha. Bockle, esq; many years recorder of Southwold in Suffolk, and steward of Norwich.

Some months since, Gen. Jorden Wren, possessed of considerable property, and, as supposed, intestate. Two persons started as relations, and entered separate caveats to prevent administration. Each party hath called on the other to prove their consanguinity. On the evening of the 29th of March, an unknown person dropped a letter in the area of a gentleman's house in Marlborough-st. containing the will of the late general, in which many legacies are left to hospitals, &c. One of the above contending parties is named residuary legatee, and the gentleman at whose house it was delivered, with three other very respectable characters, are appointed executors. The will is executed by the General, in the presence of two witnesses, viz. Edward Bayley and Samuel Sread, who, notwithstanding every possible means hath been used, are not yet discovered. In the will it is, moreover, his express desire to be buried in the General's Row, Westminster-Abbey, and he has bequeathed a particular sum for that purpose. Being interred in Surrey by one of the claimants, before the will appeared on its establishment, he must be removed to the appointed depository. It is remarkable, neither the drawer, copyer, nor dropper,

dropper, or any person concerned in the will, have hitherto stepped forward. It therefore is conjectured (and seemingly with good foundation), that it was entrusted by the General, previous to his death, with some sine disappointed person.

In September last, at Fort St. George, in the E. India, Major Donald Mackay, in the E. I. Company's service, son of the late Rob. M. esq; of Banphanda.

Of a delicate, at her father's house, much lamented, Miss Templeman, only dau. of the rev. Mr. T. of St. Giles's, Dorseth, a young lady arrested in the bloom of youth, of whose excellences too much can scarcely be said. To a person naturally engaging, she added an elegant simplicity of manners, a cheerful sweetness of disposition, and an ease and affability of deportment to all, that was peculiarly winning and attractive; a mind as exalted as immaculate, replete with every moral and religious virtue, and always disposed to communicate and diffuse happiness: a heart open, generous, and sincere, tenderly susceptible to the tear of woe, and happy in the employment of enquiring out the wretched, in courting the offices of kind humanity; and though liberal in administering relief to the destitute and oppressed, yet overflowing with refined sentiments of gratitude for the smallest benefits received. Possessing such an assemblage of amiable qualities, so happily blended, could not fail of endearing her to all who knew her; but the irreparable loss of her society, to her friends in particular, will be long and sincerely lamented.

Of a consumption, aged 27, Mrs. James, wife of the rev. Mr. J. head master of Rugby School in Warwickshire.

At Stockwell, aged 89, rev. Dr. Hoskins.

At Disale, in his 77th year, rev. Wm. Addison, R. of West Roudon.

At Bath, aged 74, Phil. Lempriere, esq; a native of Gronville, in the island of Jersey.

Jos. Beaumont, esq; of Tanshelf, Yorkh.

At Measford, Staffordshire, in her 87th year, Mrs. Jervis, relict of the late Swynfen J. esq;

At Little Grimsby, Linc. In his 44th year, John Nelthorpe, esq; who was high sheriff for co. Lincoln in the year 1775.

At Deal, in Kent, aged 92, Capt. Hodson, many years agent to the E. I. Company.

In his 84th year, rev. Cha. Barber, R. of Ashcombe, co. Dorset, and V. of Coombe and Harnham, Wilts.

March. Between 70 and 80, on a visit to her son at Clapham, soon after she had got into the house, the wife of Mr. Tim. Bevan, druggist, of Lombard-st. and Hackney. His sister died lately in an advanced age.

At Swansea, co. Glamorgan, Mrs. Sewen.

Mar. 18. In Peter st. Dublin, Mrs. Byrne, relict of the late Geo. B. esq; and sister of E. Nugent.

24. At Maifemore, near Gloucester, rev. — Pitt, rector of Little Barrington.

26. At Redheath, co. Herts, aged 77, Mr. Tho. Webster, father of Edw. W. esq; in the commission of the peace for Middlesex.

27. Marmaduke Gwynne, esq; of The Garth, Brecknockshire.

George lord Anson of the kingdom of Ireland. His lordship was so created Dec. 27, 1765; and dying without issue, the title is extinct.

28. By accident, in going into the river to bathe, as was his usual practice, Peter John Fremoux, esq; of Kingshorpe, co. Northamp. in the 42d year of his age; a gentleman whose loss will be severely felt by the neighbouring poor. If we mistake not, his venerable father, who is still living, is a native of Turkey.

At Drayton, Midd. the relict of the late rev. Sherlock Willis, rector of Wormley and St. Christopher in London, who died Apr. 23, 1783.

29. At Rochester, aged 82, rev. Walter Frank, M. A. one of the minor canons of that cathedral, and 27 years minister of Chatham.

In London, aged 63, rev. R. B. Grant, president of the Scotch College at Douay, and brother to the Abbe Grant at Rome.

In New Basinghall-st. Cha. Steer, esq; sen. late of Edmonton.

At Oxford, Mr. John Welfson, mayor of that corporation.

Rev. Tho. Hardin, D. D. canon of Windsor, and residentiary of Chichester. He was 40 years private secretary and domestic chaplain to the late D. of Newcastle.

At Boroughbridge, Yorkh. Andr. Wilkin-son, esq; who served for the borough of Aldborough in several successive parliaments, and was many years principal clerkkeeper of the ordnance.

30. Lady of the rev. Sir Geo. Booth, bart.

31. At Enfield, in his 60th year, Mr. Tho. Pyke.

Mr. Jas. Bates, of Covent Garden theatre.

Mrs. Marsh, aged 63, wife of Geo. M. esq; one of the commissioners of the navy.

In her 23d year, Mrs. Mackay, wife of Hugh M. esq; of the Grove-House, Hendon, Middlesex. She was the only daughter of Dr. John Smyth, rector of St. Giles's, and a near relation to Lord Camden.

April. At Godalming, aged 84, Mrs. Esther Page, widow.

Apr. 1. At Salisbury, Sir Alex. Powell, knt. many years dep. recorder of that city, and recorder of Blendford.

At Selbourn, Hants, rev. Andr. Etty, B. D. rector of that place, and of Whitchurch, co. Oxon; the tenour of whose life was truly characteristic of the sacred principles he professed, and which he exercised with a spirit of benevolence that rendered him the friend and father of his parishioners.

2. Cadwallader Davis, lord Blayney of the kingdom of Ireland. He was the tenth lord who had enjoyed that title, which, by his lordship's dying a minor, is now extinct.

In the Strand, Mr. Jas. Campbell, stationer to her Majesty.

At Berwick, aged 86, rt. hon. Lady Anne Purves, sister to the E. of Marchmont.

3. At

3. At Bishopscrown in Kent, aged 29, Mrs. Fowell, wife of the rev. Dr. F. rector of that parish. By her death, her husband is deprived of the best of wives, her child of a most tender and affectionate parent, her acquaintance of a pleasing, amiable, and sincere friend, the poor of a very attentive and compassionate benefactress, and the community at large of a bright example of every moral and religious virtue.

Jas. Poole, esq; of Blakelow, co. Chester.

In Burlington-st. John Offley, esq;

At Vauxhall, Mrs. Rigby, relict of the late Christ. R. esq; a commissioner of taxes.

4. Mrs. Wilkes, wife of John W. esq; alderman of Farringdon-ward Without, chamberlain of the city of London, and M. P. for Middlesex. She was only daughter of the late Mr. Mead, whose widow, her mother, dying Jan. 14. 1769, left a very large fortune to her and her only daughter by Mr. W. to which lady the fortune now devolves. We are happy to hear, that after a long separation Mr. W. had a conciliatory interview with his lady a short time before her death.

At Lambeth, Wm. Riddle, esq;

Suddenly, at Cuper's-bridge, W. Biddle, esq;

In Russel str. Covent-garden, aged 71, Mr. Tho. Grignon, watchmaker.

At Framlingham, Suff. as he was undressing to go to bed, having spent a cheerful evening with a friend, rev. Mr. Fowler, R. of Easton and Dallinghoe, in Suffolk, and master of the grammar-school at Framlingham.

5. A his house in Hatton street, of a mortification in his leg, Edm. Davall, esq; store-keeper of the navy sloop-office in Crutched-fris.

At Stoke-Hall, co. Derby, rev. Jn. Simpson.

6. At Rouen in Normandy, Jn. Hanbury, esq; representative in the three last parliaments for co. Monmouth, and lately elected a fourth time for the said county.

7. At Cambridge, aged 81, Mrs. Mary Fowle, youngest and last surviving dau. of Mr. Alderman F. woollen-draper in that town. Being in her younger years long a celebrated toast, she was distinguished in the university by the name of *Immortal Molly*: which occasioned the following epigram by the rev. Hans De Veil (son to Sir Tho. De V.) above forty years ago:

"Is Molly Fowle immortal?" No:

"Yes but she is. I'll prove her so.

"She's fifteen now, and was, I know,

"Fifteen full fifteen years ago."

At Edwinstord, the seat of Banks Hodgkinson, esq; (where he was on a visit) the rev. Leyton Lewis, V. of Cayo, in Caermarthen.

In Bury-co. St. Mary-Axe, Nath. Spry, esq; attorney at law.

8. At Badlesmere in Kent, the rev. Wm. Gurney, M.A. rector of that parish and Levens united, and of Luddenharn.

9. Philip De Gruchy, esq; merchant, of College-Hill, after a long and severe illness; universally beloved, respected, and esteemed.

At Northaw, Herts, aged 75, J. Pope, esq; 10. At Cren-Wood, aged 76, right hon. the Countess of Mansfield, sister to the late E. of Winchelsea.

Rev. Mr. Bell, V. of Clare, Suffolk.

11. At Herne, in Kent, Mr. Edw. George, yeoman, in his 93d year, being born in July 1691. He retained his faculties to the last.

12. In Rathbone-place, Tho. Grice, esq;

In Gr. Prescot-str. Jas. Young, esq;

13. At Tawstock-House, co. Devon (the seat of his ancestors), Sir Bourchier Wrey, bt. in his 70th year. Affectionate and tender to his family, just and kind to his tenants and dependants, polite, courteous, and affable to all mankind; he lived deservedly esteemed, and died universally lamented. He is succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, now Sir Bourchier W. bart. a lieutenant in the Inniskillen dragoons.

At Skipwith, Banastre Walton, esq;

14. At Duncrub, Perthsh. right hon. James Lord Rollo. He succeeded his father John, Mar. 26. 1783. He married Dec. 4. 1765, Mary, the eldest dau. of John Aytou, esq; of Inchdarrare in Fife, by whom he has left issue, John, his successor to the title, born in 1767, Roger, James, Isabella, Jane, Mary, Elizabeth, Cecilia, Margaret, and Barbara.

At Prior's Marston, Warwickshire, Tho. Bafely, esq; in the commission of the peace for that county.

15. At Alfred-House, Bath, the rev. Tho. Wilson, D.D. many years senior prebendary of Westminster, and minister of St. Margaret's there, and rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, 46 years, in which last he succeeded Dr. Watson, on the presentation of the late Lord Chancellor Hardwicke: it is now in the gift of the Grocers Company. His tenacity in the cause he espoused was no less conspicuous in his opposition to the building of the intended square in Westminster, than in his warm patronage of the celebrated female historian, to whom, while living, he erected a statue in his church, which was boarded up till her death by authority of the spiritual court; and he continued his friendship and attachment to her till she forfeited it by entering into a matrimonial engagement against his consent. It is said, however, that by deed of gift in his life-time he made over to her his house at Bath, with its furniture, library, &c. worth near 1500l. It is also reported, that he has by will bequeathed 20,000l. to John Wilkes, esq; and 500l. to his clerk, Mr. Lind, at Walbrook. But for these reports we do not vouch. He was only surviving son of Dr. T. W. that pious and learned primitive Bishop of Sodor and Man, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. Dec. 16. 1727, and accumulated those of B. and D.D. May 10. 1739, when he went out grand compounder. He published "The Ornaments of Churches considered; with a particular view to the late decoration of the parish church of St. Margaret, Westminster. To which is sub-

joined

joined an Appendix, containing the history of the said church, an account of the altar-piece and stained glass window erected over it, a state of the prosecution it has occasioned, and other papers, 1761," &c. To the 2d edition was prefixed, a view of the inside of this church, with the late Speaker Onslow in his seat. This pamphlet has been ascribed to a son of Dr. Shebbeare, under Dr. W's inspection *. Another pamphlet ascribed to Dr. W. was, "A Review of the Project for building a new Square at Westminster, said to be for the Use of Westminster School. By a Sufferer. Part I. 1757." 8vo †. The injury here complained of was the supposed under-valuation of the Doctor's prebendal-house, which was to have made way for the project here alluded to. He was also author of a pamphlet, intitled, "Distilled Liquors the Bane of the Nation;" which recommended him to Sir Jos. Jekyll, then master of the rolls, who interested himself in procuring him the living of Walbrook.

At Bonn, his S. H. the Elector of Cologne, aged 76.

In Brunswick-row, Queen sq. Bloomsbury, of a deep decline, Mr. Edward Noble, many years journeyman to Mr. T. Payne at the Maw-gate; in which place he succeeded his father, who lived with Mr. P. in Round-court, and afterwards with Mr. T. Osborne in Gray's-inn, and died in the service of his first master. His grandfather was one of the French prophets, and his 2d cousin once removed is proprietor of a noted circulating library near Middle-row in Holborn. Mr. Noble, the subject of this article, had an early turn to mathematics, particularly perspective and map-making, and wrote and published a Critique on Kirkby's Perspective, intitled, "Elements of Linear Perspective, 1771," in one vol. 8vo. He also drew a map of the country 20 miles round London, engraved by J. Cary, 1783. He has left a widow and five children to lament the loss of an industrious affectionate relation, who was their principal support, for which the latter must now depend on their mother's profession as a milliner.

Suddenly, Mrs. Clark, wife of Jn. C. esq; of Broad-street, merchant.

16. At Richmond, Rich. Curson, esq; in his 86th year.

17. Near Broughbridge, Yorksh. aged 80, Mr. Ralph Heslop

Geo. Phillips, esq; lately elected to represent the borough of Carmarthen in parliament.

18. Mr. Bullock, wife of the rev. Rich. B. R. of Dry Drayton, co. Cambr.

At Hammer-smith, rev. Dr. Weale, V. of St Sepulchre's.

At shipham, near Bath, aged 87, Mr. Geo. Day.

19. Cillb Bearblack, esq; of St. John's-sq.

20. Suddenly, Mr. John Pegutryre, an e-

minent stone-mason at Lambeth, and clerk of the kitchen to the Abp. of Canterbury.

At Eaglescliff, Durham, in his 83d year, Dav. Barton, esq; in the commission of the peace for the counties of York and Durham.

In Westminster, Sir Jas. Brown, bart. He is succeeded by his only son, now Sir Wm. Aug. B. a lieutenant in the 67th reg. of foot.

21. In Kensington-square, Mrs. Waller, a widow lady.

22. Rev. Tho. Mosley, M.A. R. of Stonegrave, Wigginton, Haxby, and Stretefall, co. York.

At his house in the Crescent, Bath, hon. Henry Grenville, uncle to Lord Temple. Mr. G. was formerly governor of Barbadoes, where a statue was erected to his memory by the islanders when he left it; after which he was ambassador to Constantinople, and since his return has resided at Bath. He married Miss Peggy Banks (see p. 123.), by whom he has left one daughter, who is the lady of Ld Visc. Mahon.

23. In childbed, the lady of Sam. Edwick, esq; M. P. for Westbury.

In Peterhouse Coll. Cambr. Andr. Pemberton, esq; commissary of that university. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse.

24. At Richmond, Surrey, Mrs. Wollaston, wife of the rev. Geo. W. D.D. rector of St. Mary Aldermary.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Mar. 27. **L**LOYD Kenyon, esq; master of the rolls, *viz* Sir Tho. Sewell, kn. dec.

28. Richard Visc. Howe, Cha. Brett, esq; Rich. Hopkins, esq; hon. J. Jefferies Pratt, hon. J. Leveson Gower, rt. hon. Henry Bathurst (commonly called Lord Apsley), and hon. Cha. Geo. Perceval, commissioners for executing the office of high admiral of Great Britain and Ireland.

29. Hon. Rich. Howard, appointed secretary and comptroller of the Queen's household, *viz* Geo. Augustus North, esq;

30. Rich. Pepper Arden, esq; attorney-general, and also chief justice of the counties of Denbigh and Montgomery, and justice of the counties of Chester and Flint.

Hon. Jas. Luttrell, master surveyor of his Majesty's ordnance.

Apr. 2. Rt. hon. Lloyd Kenyon, master of the rolls, sworn of the privy council.

3. Sir Rich. Reynell, bart. a commissioner for the management of the duties on salt.

7. Arch. Macdonald, esq; solicitor general.

10. Rev. Fallbot Herbert Walker Cornwall, M.A. a prebendary of Windsor, *viz* Dr. Hurdia.

14. H. T. Gott, esq; of Newlands, Bucks, knighted.

16. Lord Visc. Galway, comptroller of his Majesty's household, sworn of the pr. council.

23. Ld Mulgrave, sworn of the pr. council.

27. Isaac Heard, esq; Garter King of Arms, *viz* R. England, esq; dec.

* Brit. Top. I. 771.

† This in Brit. Top. I. 773. is by mistake given to Dr. C. Wilson.

Rev. W. Cleaver, D. D. a prebendary of Westminster, *viz* T. Wilson, dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mich. Hayward, Lakenheath V. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Tho. Hutchinson, B.D. Hollington L. co. Suffex.

Rev. Tho. Robinson, Lillingston Lovell R. co. Oxon.

Rev. Ja. Tucker, M.A. Luddesham R. co. Kent.

Rev. Luke Yarker, M. A. St. Laurence V. York, *viz* J. Simpson, suffg.

Rev. Wm. Dickinson, M. A. Bradford V. co. York, *viz* Sykes, dec.

Rev. — Lens, Clare V. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Jas. Porter, M.A. Smarden R. Kent.

Rev. Sam. Vince, M. A. Kirby Bedon R. co. Norf.

Rev. Wm. Nash, M.A. Halton V. Dorsetsh.

Rev. Dr. Stebbing, Whitchurch R.co. Oxon.

Rev. — Kent, Shaldon R. Hants.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. H. Woodcock, LL.B. to hold the living of Barkby, with Rothby, co. of Leicester.

Rev. Phil. Paleston, Worthenbury R. co. Flint, with Rhuabon V. co. Denbigh.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

DR. Sibthorp of Oxford, one of Dr. Radcliffe's travelling physicians, elected professor of botany in that university.

Mr. Crowe, public orator of the university of Oxford, *viz* Jas. Bandinell, D.D. refg.

Sir Rich. Reynell, secretary to the lord steward of his Majesty's household.

Rev. — Baldwin, M. A. of Ludlow, elected head master of the free grammar school at Bradford, *viz* Benj. Butler, M.A. dec.

B—NK—TS.

JOHN Orton, Grant Yarmouth, Norfolk, innholder.

Hen. Facey, Aldgate, Lond. linen-draper.

Jas. Dean, Wood-str. Cheap-side, factor.

Pontus Lindroth, Kingston upon Hull, merch.

Sam. and John Fletcher, Manchester, Lancs. shoemakers.

Oliver Dawes, Hay Gate, Salop, victualler.

Wm. Tiagey, Woolwich, Kent, linen-draper.

Benj. and Tho. Arrowsmith, of Upton upon Severn, Worcestersh. cyder-merchants.

Tho. Clark, of Southampton, grocer.

Wm. Taylor, of Whitechapel Road, draper.

Wm. Small, Adelphi-Buildings, coal-merchant.

Benj. Bennet, L. Bandy-leg-walk, Southwark, dealer in coals.

Wm. Morgan, Paul Baker's-co. wine-merch.

John Greenwood, Tottenham, Midd. dealer.

Clarke Miller, Sheringham, Norf. miller.

Peter Grant, Inner Temple, Lond. merchant.

Dm. Stephens, of Bristol, hoffer.

Petr. Hasbrow, Martin's-lane, Cannon-str.

Lond. merchant.

Hen. Cook, jun. Waltham Holy Cross, Essex, parent sponge-maker.

Steph. Northouse, Leeds, Yorksh. innholder.

Tho. Landry, St. Neot's, Huntingd. grocer.

John Elworthy, Chard, Somers. linen-draper.

Mary Dare, Minories, Lond. colour-woman.

Tho. Thomas, Llandoverly, Carm. mercer.

Sam. Harrison, of Bath, dealer in wines.

Rich. Fielding Moyle, Gr. Yarmouth, Norf. linen-draper.

Tho. Rabbon, of Pall-Mall, hatter.

Moses Harris, Brown-End, Herts, paper-maker.

Marmaduke Teafdale, Scotland-yard, money-scrivener.

Isaac Ivory, Bishopgate-street Without, hat-maker.

Matth. Pagan, Bell's-build. Lond. merchants.

Jas. Brown, Sudbury, Suffolk, crape-maker.

Joachim Famin, late of Moorfields (but now of the K. B. prison), merchant.

Wm. Jackson, St. Margaret's, Westminster, builder.

Ambr. Moore, Noble-str. Foster-la. stocking-trimmer.

John Frazer, New-co. Swithin's-la. merchant.

Peter Collins, Ilip, Northamptonsh. merch.

Tho. Peter Foxlow, of Manchester, merchant.

Edw. Eagleton, of Bishopgate-str. tea-dealer.

Callingwood Ward, Birmingham, gun-maker.

Wm. Ward, Winckleigh, Devon, shopkeeper.

Hen. Edwards, of St. Thomas in the Cliffe, near Lewes, Suffex, timber-merchant.

Henry Morris, of Hammersmith, silversmith.

John Evans, Broad-str. Ratcliffe-cross, dealer.

Sam. Leman, Hoxne, Suffolk, grocer.

Wm. Walker, Sudbury, Suff. factor.

Rich. Chaney, Old-street-road, soap-maker.

Wm. Walter, of Oxford-str. haberdasher.

Mathew Haynes and Mathew Sam. Haynes, of High Holborn, warehousemen.

Rob. Aldridge, Cookham, Berks, mealman.

John Sanders, of Shadwell, mariner.

Edw. Gamman, of Carey-str. stable-keeper.

Mark Ridgeway, of Hoxton, Irish factor.

Owen Meredith, Glyn Malden, Merionethsh. timber-merchant.

John Hudson, E. Retford, Nott. innholder.

Jos. Colen, Stratford, Essex, plumber.

John Willett, Old Broad-str. Lond. merchant.

Geribon Isaac, Bury-str. St. Mary-Axe, merch.

Jas. Tatler, of Shoreditch, coach-master.

Wm. Adlard, Salisbury-squ. London, printer.

Rodomonte Dominiceti, Pantion-squ. dealer.

Commissions of Bankruptcy superfed.

Geo. Mathews, of Brosley, Salop, iron-master.

John Haydon, of Droitwich, Worc. dealer.

Bill of Mortality from Mar. 30, to Apr. 20, 1784.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males	600	} 1194	Males	730	} 1427
Females	594		Females	697	
Whereof have died under two years old					415

Peck Loaf 25. 7d.

}	Between	2 and 5	169	50 and 60	127
		5 and 10	59	60 and 70	119
		10 and 20	45	70 and 80	79
		20 and 30	129	80 and 90	30
		30 and 40	110	90 and 100	2
		40 and 50	143		

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN APRIL, 1784.

Bank Sec.	3 per Ct. red.	4 per Ct. Confol.	Long Ann	Short 1777.	Dco. 1778.	Dir. 1779	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	OH Ann.	New Ann.	Navy Bill.	3 per Ct. Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip.	Excheq. Bills.	Lottery Tickets.
1	58 1/2	58 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2				19.				19 1/2				
2	58 1/2	58 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2				18				18 1/2				
3	58 1/2	58 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2				15				18 1/2				
4	58 1/2	58 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2				16			56 1/2	18 1/2				
5	58 1/2	58 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2												
6	58 1/2	58 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2							5 8 1/2	18 1/2				
7	58 1/2	58 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2								18 1/2				
8	58 1/2	58 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2												
9	58 1/2	58 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2												
10	58 1/2	58 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2												
11	58 1/2	58 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2												
12	58 1/2	58 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2												
13	58 1/2	58 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2												
14	58 1/2	58 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2												
15	58 1/2	58 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2												
16	58 1/2	58 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2												
17	58 1/2	58 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2												
18	58 1/2	58 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2												
19	58 1/2	58 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2												
20	58 1/2	58 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2												
21	58 1/2	58 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2												
22	58 1/2	58 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2												
23	58 1/2	58 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2												
24	58 1/2	58 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2												
25	58 1/2	58 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2												
26	58 1/2	58 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2												
27	58 1/2	58 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2												
28	58 1/2	58 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2												
29	58 1/2	58 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2												
Sunday	58 1/2	58 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2												
Sunday	58 1/2	58 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2												
Sunday	58 1/2	58 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2												
Sunday	58 1/2	58 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2												
Sunday	58 1/2	58 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2												
Sunday	58 1/2	58 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2												
Sunday	58 1/2	58 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2												
Sunday	58 1/2	58 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2												
Sunday	58 1/2	58 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2												
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Sunday	58 1/2	58 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2												
Sunday	58 1/2	58 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2												

N. B. In the 9 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stock the highest Price only.



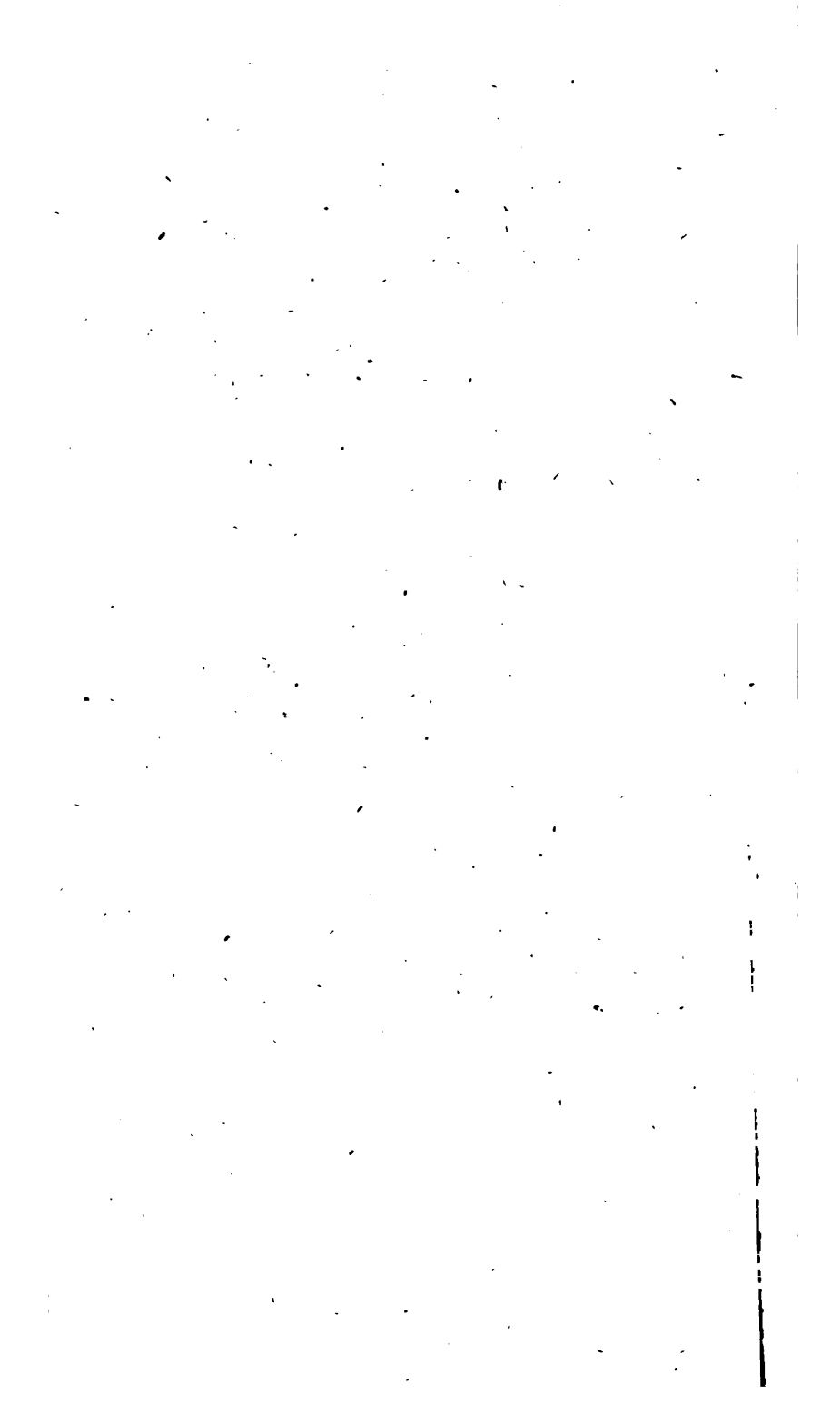




Fig. 2.

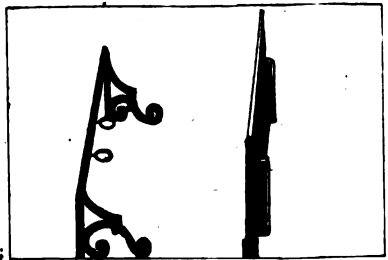


Fig. 1.

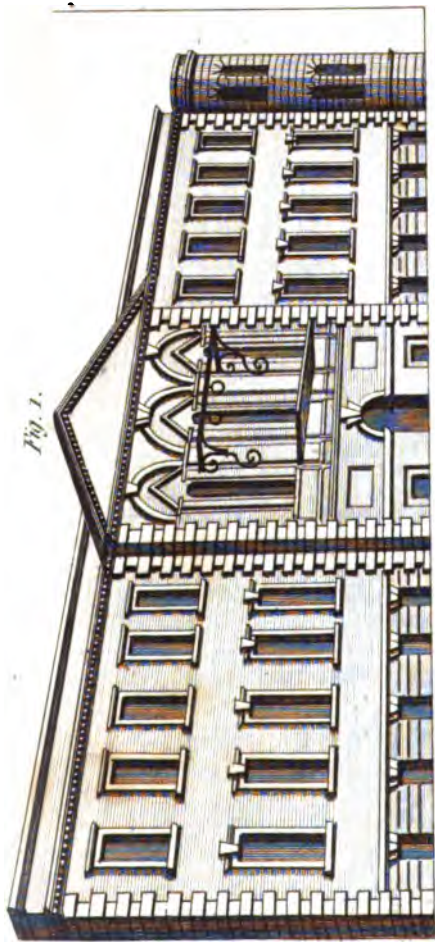


Fig. 5.

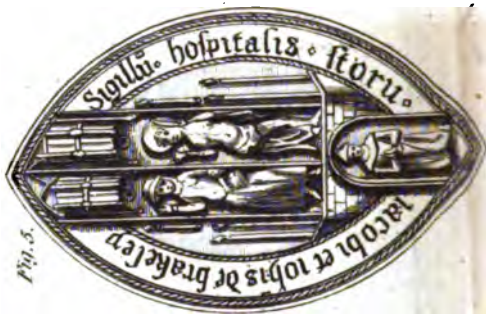


Fig. 4.



Fig. 3.



The Gentleman's Magazine;

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Gazetteer
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Morning Post
Public Ledger
Daily Courant
Gener. Advertiser
St. James's Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
London Chron.
Lloyd's Evening
English Chron.
Oxford
Cambridge
Bristol 3 papers
Bath 2
Birmingham 2
Derby
Coventry 2
Hereford 2
Chester 2
Manchester 2
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ST. JOHN'S Gate.



Edinburgh 5
Dublin 3
Newcastle 3
York 2
Leeds 2
Norwich 2
Nottingham 2
Exeter 2
Liverpool 2
Gloucester 2
Bury St. Edmund's
Lewes
Sheffield
Shrewsbury
Winchester
Ipswich
Salisbury
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FOR M A Y, 1784.

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Place of Execution at Dublin
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Dr. Johnson's Epitaph on Mr. Thrale
English Presbyterian Church at Amsterdam
Ancient Customs elucidated
Deacon's Queries—Petty's Double Writing
Original Letters of Dr. Nath. Lancaster

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ib	Farther Explanations of ancient Customs	341
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ib	—Jones on the Welsh Bards—Miss Seward	
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332	combe's Diary, &c. &c. &c.	357—360
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342	dia, Irish, Scotch, and Country News, &c.	
343	Lists of Births, Marriages, and Deaths—Pro	
344	motions—Bankrupts	375—380
345	Prices of Stocks, &c. &c. &c.	400

Illustrated with an accurate Delineation of a curious old Cup at Oriel College, Oxford;
a singular WOODEN BOWL; a Representation of the Place of Execution at
DUBLIN; Two ancient SEALS; and a remarkable SILVER COIN.

By S T L V A N U S U R B A N, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by J. NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of ST. JOHN'S GA.

322 Meteorological Diary for May, 1783.—Average Prices of Corn.

May. Days.	Thermom.	Barometer. Inch. 20ths	Wind.	Rain. 100ths of inch.	Weather.
1	51	30 4	NE		fair.
2	44	30 2	N	..3	overcast, rain.
3	42	30 0	NE		overcast, cold, and blustering.
4	42	30 2	NE		fair.
5	45	30 0	NE		fair.
6	49	29 18	NE	.47	fair, rain, and snow.
7	37½	30 0	N		cloudy, cold wind.
8	41	30 2	N		cloudy, frost, thin ice. 2
9	47	29 18	NE—W—S	..3	fair, rain.
10	50	29 14	S		cloudy.
11	54	29 16	SW		fair and mild. 2
12	52	29 16	SW		sun, wind, and clouds.
13	64½	29 19	S		fair and hot.
14	61	29 19	W—N		fair and hot.
15	55	30 1	S		fair and hot.
16	66½	30 0	SW		fair and hot.
17	64½	30 0	SW		fair and hot.
18	55	30 0	N	.52	rain.
19	44	30 0	N	.58	stormy, rain. 3
20	51	30 1	NE		clouds and sun. 4
21	58	30 1	NE		fair. 5
22	50	29 18	E	..4	fair, rain.
23	44	29 14	NE		overcast, cold wind.
24	44	29 17	N		overcast, cold wind.
25	41	29 18	N		overcast.
26	42	29 15	N		clouds and sun.
27	45	29 13	N	.12	rain, cold, and raw.
28	44	29 14	N	.18	rain, cold, and raw—fouling.
29	47	29 14	W	.78	rain.
30	48	29 16	W	..8	rain.
31	50	30 1	W		bright. 6

OBSERVATIONS. 1 Young shoots of walnuts and chestnuts are cut off. Kidney-beans and potatoes suffer.—2 Martins begin to build. Aurora borealis very vivid. Swifts appear.—3 Cold wind, lightning.—4 Warmer air.—5 Opulus in full bloom. Bloom of syringa begins to open.—6 Fine seasonable weather.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from May 17, to May 21, 1784.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.
London	6 3 3	4 1 3	4 2	5 1 3	4
COUNTIES INLAND.					
Middlesex	6 1 0	0 3	10 2	11 3	10
Surry	6 8 0	0 3	10 2	8 4	5
Hertford	6 4 0	0 3	11 2	8 4	2
Bedford	6 4 4	6 3	9 2	5 3	9
Cambridge	6 0 3	5 3	2 2	2 3	6
Huntingdon	6 1 0	0 3	7 2	4 3	6
Northampton	6 6 4	9 3	11 2	2 3	7
Rutland	6 6 4	3 4	1 2	4 5	10
Leicester	6 7 5	1 4	0 2	2 3	10
Nottingham	6 0 4	5 3	9 2	3 3	10
Derby	6 4 0	0 0	0 2	4 4	7
Stafford	6 1 0	0 4	6 2	8 4	8
Salop	6 7 5	3 4	1 2	4 5	2
Hereford	6 2 0	0 0	0 2	3 0	0
Worcester	6 1 0	0 3	6 2	5 3	11
Warwick	6 1 0	0 4	3 2	0 3	11
Gloucester	6 1 0	0 3	2 2	2 4	2
Wiltz	5 9 0	0 3	6 2	7 4	5
Berks	6 0 0	0 3	7 2	7 3	11
Oxford	6 5 0	0 3	10 2	5 4	2
Bucks	6 5 0	0 4	0 2	6 3	10
COUNTIES upon the COAST.					
Essex	6 2 0	0 3	4 2	9 3	6
Suffolk	5 10 3	2 3	4 2	5 3	4
Norfolk	6 1 3	4 3	3 2	5 0	0
Lincoln	5 11 3	4 3	5 2	1 3	2
York	5 8 4	1 3	7 2	4 4	4
Durham	5 4 0	0 3	7 2	4 4	4
Northumberland	5 2 3	8 3	6 2	4 3	10
Cumberland	6 3 4	4 3	8 2	11 4	10
Westmorland	6 6 4	6 3	7 2	8 0	0
Lancashire	7 2 0	0 4	0 2	11 5	0
Cheshire	7 1 0	0 4	4 2	11 0	0
Monmouth	6 10 0	0 4	3 1	11 0	0
Somerset	6 1 0	0 3	8 2	11 4	4
Devon	6 6 0	0 3	7 2	3 0	0
Cornwall	6 7 0	0 3	3 2	2 0	0
Dorset	6 1 0	0 3	2 2	9 4	6
Hampshire	5 10 0	0 3	6 2	6 4	1
Suffex	6 2 0	0 3	5 2	5 0	0
Kent	6 6 0	0 3	11 2	6 3	6
WALES, May 10, to May 15, 1784.					
North Wales	7 2 5	6 4	10 2	4 4	11
South Wales	6 10 4	11 4	3 1	11 4	6

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For M A Y, 1784.

BEING THE FIFTH NUMBER OF VOL. LIV.

MR. URBAN,

May 1.

THE drawing annexed is a sketch of an ancient cup preserved in the bursary of Oriel college, Oxford. It originally belonged to Edward II. the titular founder of the same^a. [See fig. 1. In fig. 2. the bottom of the cup is given in its original size.] The cup is of gold, in height 9 inches and three quarters; and is decorated with the letter E, the initial of his name, between festoons composed of the letter S, in allusion I apprehend to the word Soveren^b. Decoration of this nature is not unfrequent, and by an observant antiquary many examples of it might be adduced; I shall confine myself to a few instances.

In a print engraved by Hollar, in 1639, from a picture painted in 1377^c, the robe of Richard II. is adorned with white harts and broom cods, alluding to his mother's arms, and his own name of Plantagenista.—In a print by Veretue, from the ancient painting lately in the choir of Westminster Abbey, the mantle of this Prince is ornamented with the letter R.—In an etching by Mr. Tyson, from an illumination in the library of Ben'et college, Cambridge^d, Henry V. is represented as sitting under a canopy, the embroidery of which

consists of the letter S. The corporation seal of Henley-upon-Thames was, in 1624^e, the letter H, ducally crowned, in chief clouds dropping rain. The arms of Hortham in Suffex, are, a lion rampant, resting his dexter hind foot on the letter P. The ancient seal of New Windsor, Berkshire, exhibits on the dexter side the letter W, on the sinister the letter B. In the seal of Knareborough in the county of York, on an escrow are the letters E. R. Q. R. Letters form a part also of the arms of Rippon, Yorkshire, Eye in Suffolk, Derby county, of the Greek and Hebrew schools at Cambridge, &c. A black letter-book, of the age of Elizabeth, intituled "The Armorie of Honour," has several instances of the ornament I am speaking of; among which are, "Ermyne on a chiefe dented, Gules, thre Croffes taued Or." Again: "He bearith fable this letre Ypsilon argente ensygned wyth a croune imperiall on chiefe, and hec littera pythagorica vocatur." To give one other example: "P. J. bearith Gules, on a crosse d'or, Guttie this name XPS wythin a croune of thornes, Verre. This is the cote armure of Pret Johan, quem alij vocant Presto Johannem, &c." Many of the ornaments of orders of knighthood are decorated after this manner, such as the order of the Golden Angel, instituted by Constantine in 312. The order of our Lady of the Lily, instituted by Garcias, sixth King of Navarre in 1043, bears a Gothic capital letter M. The order of Silence, or-

^a His tomb, in Gloucester Cathedral, has been lately repaired, at the expence of the society.

^b See "The Marchaunts Second Tale." Chaucer.

^c Granger's Biographical History.

^d Traffs published by the Society of Antiquaries.

from such a personage highly merited the peculiar stigma of the popular assembly in which it was uttered. A brand of reprobation has been unanimously fixed upon it by the friends of *genuine* liberty. Dr. South has graphically described its enemies in his admirable Sermons on Isaiah, v. 20, where he truly observes, that "The liberty and property these men are, so zealous for is a liberty to invade and seize other men's properties." These sermons are a picture of the present times, and irrefragably prove, that there is nothing new under the sun.

VINDEK.

MR. URBAN,

May 15.

IT has been a long time a matter of wonder to me, that none of our genealogists have ever taken the least notice of the liveries worn by the domestics in the several families whose pedigrees they describe; this I cannot help thinking a neglect, as we have thereby lost the colour of the coat, as well as the facings, worn by the servants of our extinct nobility and gentry, except where the younger branches of certain houses have maintained a genteel rank, and thence been enabled to continue the use of such hereditary distinction. It is evident that our ancient *barons* and *Knights* had, exclusive of their domestic liveries, a conspicuous badge placed upon the breast and back of the upper garments, worn by their military tenants and soldiers when in arms; and it is probable the coat upon which such badge was wrought corresponded with the colour of their family livery, as the dress of the *King's* footmen, being red, does now with that worn by the army: thus we know that the badge of the Earls of Warwick, was the bear and ragged staff; that of the *Veres* Earls of Oxford, a mullet; but no notice is taken of the colour of the coat upon which such mark was borne, although, as an hereditary cognizance, I think it of as much consequence to the world as their crest, motto, and I had almost said coat of armour, the latter being a distinction borne by the chief himself, the former that worn by his servants, and thereby rendered almost of equal importance; and indeed, since the disuse of shields and defensive armour, it is a more conspicuous distinction than the arms themselves, as it is much oftener seen, and may be known at a greater distance.

Wherefore I would recommend it to the College of Arms, as a matter not unworthy of them, in all future entries of pedigrees, where the livery is known, to note the colours, and the same of the ancient nobility and gentry, wherever it can be recovered; so in all future editions of the *Peerages*, and *Baronetages*, after the *crest* and *motto*, it would be well to add the *livery*, giving the colour, facing, lace, or any peculiarity that may attend it; which practice, if introduced, would be a more certain means of making this sort of family distinction regular, and of conveying the same to posterity.

T.

MR. URBAN,

THE following fact in Natural History appearing to me extraordinary, I have taken the liberty of communicating it to you, that you may insert it if you think proper.

In a certain parish, in Worcestershire, is a common of a very barren sandy soil, which is almost covered with furze, and the only use it is applied to, is to feed, or rather to starve, a few sheep. A part of this common was accidentally set on fire about the end of August in the year 1779, and about three acres of furze entirely consumed, on a part which laid very high with a declivity to the east.—The next year, exactly where the fire had been, was produced an exceeding great quantity of the purple fox-gloves, which made an appearance at a considerable distance like a field of clover in full bloom, and covered the whole ground which had been burnt; and in the following year, 1781, there was a similar crop of fox-gloves, and since that scarce any at all, neither has the furze grown again. There are but very few fox-gloves growing in the neighbourhood.—This spontaneous production of fox-gloves, just where the fire had been and no where else, appears to me very remarkable.

MR. URBAN,

May 12.

IN your Magazine for last month, p. 250, a correspondent who signs himself A. B. has thought it worth while to send you two letters of Peter Annet, to revive the history of his prosecution, and to ascribe it without ceremony, and without proof, to Abp. Secker. The only evidence he produces for this calumny is, that his Grace relieved Peter Annet in his distress to the time of his death. That he did so

is most certain. But they who are acquainted with the Archbishop's unbounded liberality to men of all descriptions, especially to those in his neighbourhood (where Peter Annet happened to spend the last years of his life), will see nothing very extraordinary in his generosity to that wretched infidel. They will not be disposed to think it any proof or any presumption that his Grace was the *author* of this man's sufferings, merely because he was so compassionate as to *relieve* those sufferings. This would be a very singular way of reasoning indeed. The logic that I have learnt would lead me to a very different conclusion.

But besides this, according to Peter Annet's own account, as recorded by A. B. the person who is said to have applied to Lord Bute against Annet was not an *archbishop*, but a *bishop*. And in confirmation of this I can venture to assure A. B. on the very best authority, that Archbishop Secker had no manner of concern in the prosecution or punishment of Peter Annet.

Another correspondent of yours, in your Magazine for January last, p. 27, whose signature is B. C. has thought fit to say, that in Archbishop Secker's Life, written by his Chaplains, it is asserted, that *when his Grace was a young man he preached to a small dissenting congregation at B—, in Derbyshire*. I have looked into that life, and can find no such passage; and I have great reason to believe that the fact (though of no consequence one way or other) is not true.

There are many other mistakes of a similar nature, respecting the same excellent prelate, which have by some means or other found their way into another Magazine of yours, for Dec. 1783, p. 1030, and which are said to be taken from the MSS. of a Mr. Jones, and a Dr. Dawson. Who these gentlemen are, I know not. But very sure I am, that the latter has been most miserably imposed upon by his informers, in almost every circumstance he mentions relative to the Archbishop. The former has also been misled in some particulars (not worth confuting); but in others he has been well informed, and in these we may without scruple admit his testimony. Thus, for instance, he tells us, *on the authority of a clergyman, in the diocese of Canterbury, who was well acquainted with Archbishop Secker*, that his Grace was highly respected in

his own diocese on many accounts; that he was considered *there* (where his true character was most likely to be known) as a great and good man, a true friend to the interests of the church and state, very careful of the good behaviour of his clergy, *averse to persecution* (therefore no persecutor of Peter Annet), an encourager of young clergymen of good character, and a liberal contributor to the relief of distressed persons, to the repair of decayed vicarage houses, and to many other pious and charitable designs. This is a true portrait, as far as it goes, of Archbishop Secker, and is a sufficient answer to all the silly, idle, malevolent tales that have been so often propagated concerning him, and which, like the specimens I have just given you, have not the smallest foundation in truth.

MISOPSEUDOS.

MR. URBAN,

May 22.

IN the tax the commissioners of accounts * would substitute in the room of the old duties on tea, I do not observe their usual good sense or liberality of thinking; they suppose houses of equal size will consume equal quantities of tea, or nearly so, which is very false in fact: they would make a small house of twenty windows pay as much as a large one of 100, which is very unequal, laying the chief burthen on the middling ranks of people, and exempting the highest, who are best able to bear it, from any tax on their excess; and whether you use any tea or not, you must pay for it, which is as arbitrary as the French duty on salt, and what Englishmen will very unwillingly submit to.

My own case, were it to take place, would be a very hard one, and is not, I believe, a peculiar one: I am a widower, an invalid, and never taste a drop of tea; the few visitors I have in a very retired situation do not occasion my buying more than a pound in a year; and yet, as I live in an old house which has a few more than 20 windows, I should by this tax be obliged to pay as much as the first duke in the land; to pay for nothing 3l. 10s. per annum, more than four times as much as I do at present for tea, and for my poor pound of tea beside.—Is this equitable? And will not there be many in situations nearly similar to mine? It seems to be a principle both of equity and liberty,

* This is a mistake, for "the Committee of the House of Commons." See p. 340. EDIT. that

that those who pay taxes should pay them in proportion to their consumption of the commodity taxed. For these reasons, I hope so unequal an imposition as this at present proposed will never take place.*

RURICOLA.

MR. URBAN,

May 20.

YOUR correspondent P. Q. in p. 256 of your last Magazine, inquires after the History of the Prebend of *Reculversland* in the church of St. Paul, the corps of which, as he justly observes, lyes in the parish of Tillingham in Essex. I cannot give him the information he desires upon the subject, but shall only observe that he makes a little mistake in the note, where he says, that 'in Ecton it is styled Ealdland,' whereas Ealdland, as well as Wildland, the corps of which are also in the parish of Tillingham, are distinct prebends from that of Reculversland, and have separate stalls, viz. the 10th and the 8th on the same side of the choir.

J. S. (see page 272) may find some memoirs, and a portrait, of the celebrated Dr. Archibald Pitcairne, by consulting the Edinburgh Magazine for May 1774; or a still better account in the "Biographia Dramatica." But, if he wants more intelligence concerning the Doctor, he had best apply to his nephew Dr. William Pitcairne, President of the College of Physicians, and Treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

You promise, in p. 310, some farther account of the family of Lord Colville, of Ochiltree: you will much oblige a constant reader and occasional correspondent, if you will inform him where he may obtain any information respecting the branch of Colville of *Preston*.

COLVILLII ABNEPOS & HÆRES.

MR. URBAN,

IN page 252 of your last, the story of the Centinel is imperfectly told.—Accept the following account from an ingenious friend of mine, who was a spectator.

About 40 years since, one of the centinels appeared exceedingly affected during the representation of *Venice Preserved*, and in the parting scene

* We have many letters on the same subject. And, indeed it seems, unjust and unequal that a poor vicar, or a small country gentleman, should pay as much to the tax as the first nobleman.

between Jaffier and Pierre; his firelock fell from his hands, and he himself would have fallen, if it had not been for Mr. Sparkes, who happened to be near him, and supported him. He was immediately taken out; and the late Frederick, Prince of Wales, who was present, sent him five guineas.

Charles Hornby (see p. 264) died 19th Sept. 1739. I have his own copy of his book, interleaved, with a few MS additions. I have also a letter from him to Anstis, dated Ingatestone, where he died, August 5, 1738, sent with a copy of his Remarks, which afterwards belonged to Le Neve. From the tremulousness of the hand-writing, it may be conjectured he was then old and paralytical. The person mentioned in your last Mag. was probably his son, certainly a successor.

P. 283, l. 15, for "verse," r. "it."
Y. Z.

MR. URBAN,

May 22.

YOUR correspondent Thcophilus, p. 165, who is a convert to the doctrine of necessity from the difficulties, which, in his opinion, embarrass the contrary system of liberty, may find some excellent remarks, pointed, immediately, against Predestinarians, but which will, equally, conclude against his opinions, which make the Deity the author of evil, in Bennett's "Divine Revelation, impartial and universal," p. 38 and p. 70. You are at liberty to make what use you think proper of these quotations. I shall only observe, that they appear to contain some new and striking remarks upon the subject, and which may possibly be useful, or at least entertaining, to some of your numerous and ingenious correspondents.

* * We have used the liberty allowed us, by referring to the quotations instead of inserting them; and would just hint to this correspondent, that of quotations there will be no end, if every gentleman that has little else to do sends us long extracts from every book he reads. It is extremely easy to transcribe from authors: but how is human knowledge advanced thereby? At any rate, it would be needless to trouble our correspondents with transcribing, since we have no more to do than to take from our shelves the disputations of old polemics, and reprint them in rotation. But our readers, we fear, would owe us no great thanks for that. Predestination especially is a
horrid bore.

MR. URBAN,
THE method of executing criminals at the prison wherein they were confined, whereby a very disagreeable procession is avoided, was taken up in Dublin about three years since; and not long after the present new building had been completed, and the former prison of Newgate wholly taken down. This mode has been at length adopted in London; and as you have favoured the public with a view of the apparatus there, I have (although neither draughtsman nor architect) ventured to send you an awkward view, yet the best I could take, of the machine in use here, together with part of the front of the prison. This engine, far less complete than that in London (see the plate, fig. 1.), consists of an iron bar, parallel to the prison-wall, and about 4 feet from it, but strongly affixed thereto with iron scroll cramps; from this bar hang several iron loops, in which the halters are tied. Under this bar, at a proper distance, is a piece of flooring, or platform, projecting somewhat beyond the range of the iron bar, and swinging upon hinges affixed in the wall. The entrance upon this floor, or leaf, is from the middle window over the gate of the prison; and this floor is supported below, while the criminals stand upon it, by two pieces of timber which slide in and out of the prison-wall, through apertures made for that purpose. When the criminals are tied up, and prepared for their fate, this floor falls suddenly down upon withdrawing the supporters inwards (and they are both drawn at once by a windlass), and the unhappy culprits remain suspended. This mode of execution has given rise to a taunt amongst the vulgar; "Take care, or you'll die at the fall of the leaf."

Yours, &c. A. M. T.

P. S. To make this more intelligible, I have given you (fig. 2.) a sort of sketch of the apparatus only; where A marks the iron bar, B the loops, C the scroll braces, D the flooring whereon the felons stand, E the timber supporters; when they are withdrawn, the flooring lies against the wall.

MR. URBAN,
THE inclosed (fig. 3, 4, 5.) were found among the effects of a late Antiquary. As the impressions are of Seals which it is supposed have not been edited, they are sent to you for publication, if you think them worthy.
Yours, &c. M. J.
GENT. MAG. May, 1784.

MR. URBAN, April 8.
I SEND you for your Miscellany a remarkable passage out of Aulus Gellius, Lib. X. cap. xii. which seems to make it probable, that the principle of modern air-balloons was in some degree at least known to the ancients. *Ple-rique nobilium Græcorum et Favorinus Philosophus memoriarum veterum excellentissimus affirmatissimè scripserunt, simulachrum columbæ è ligno ab Archytâ ratione quâdam disciplinâque mechanica factum volasse. Ita erat scilicet libramentis suspensum et aurâ spiritûs inclusâ atque oculis concitum.*"

This passage may merit, perhaps, the further consideration of some of your ingenious correspondents.

As I perceive, Mr. Urban, that it is not unusual with your correspondents to treat of different topics in the same communication, I shall now intreat your leave to add a few lines respecting the Life of Mr. Tho. Baker, noticed in your Review for March.

You have justly reprobated this publication in many respects; and you have pointed out one gross error in respect of style, in the use of the word *arise* for *arisen*.

But there are so many even of the most common blunders of this nature in the performance alluded to, that I am led to mention to you several others; and to wish you to communicate them to the public. From whom may we expect correct English, if not from an *academical* writer of long standing, in a work solemnly dedicated to the Bishop of the Diocese? and who shall seem more to deserve to be put in mind, than such an one, when abounding even with the grossest faults? Yours, &c.

AN OLD WESTMINSTER.

* * Our Correspondent will excuse us the invidious task of pointing out any further blunders. We have no quarrel with Mr. M. nor would he have been quite so roughly handled, had he not himself unnecessarily begun the attack.

Anecdotes of Dr. OLDYS, written by his Son. From Birch MSS. No 4240.

WILLIAM, third son of Dr. Wm. Oldys, was born at Adderbury, Oct. 19, 1636, as I find it under his own hand. The register of Adderbury has it the 23d of that month, on which day it is probable he was rather baptized. He was elected to the College of Winton, Oct. 5, 1648; admitted into New College, Oxon, Nov. 27, 1653; deputed

deputed to the study of the civil law the next year, Nov. 30, 1666; took his bachelor's degree in that faculty, June 12, 1667; and his doctor's degree, June 27, 1667; entered into Doctors Commons, London, Feb. 15, 1669; was made official of Bucks, Mar. 8, 1671, and of St. Alban's, Jan. 29, 1673; commissary of the county of Bucks, June 12, 1686; advocate general for the office of lord high admiral of England, and to the lords of the prizes, the 4th of July following; and chancellor of the diocese of Lincoln, Mar. 9, 1688. He was also not long afterwards preferred to the place of king's advocate in the court of chivalry, with all the fees and perquisites, as Dr. A. Duck had before enjoyed it: this his warrant being signed by King William, June 24, 1689, at Hampton Court. A. Wood, in *Faeti Oxon.* vol. II. fol. 170.

As he laid down his place of advocate to the admiralty, remember Dr. Tindal's pamphlet, of the Law of Nations, against Sir Tho. Penfold and Dr. Oldys. Edit. 4to. 1694. *State Trials*. I have also seen Q. Anne's warrant for the renewing, signed by her at St. James's, and dated Feb. 6, 1702.

Query, If there is not in Sir Francis Moore's Reports, one edition of which was, fol. 1688, the case of Oldys versus Ruffel, who was an eminent undertaker of funerals, and had encroached upon the heralds rights in blazoning the arms of the quality and gentry whom he buried? See Shower's Reports, for his trial with Ruffel the undertaker, whom he had prosecuted, as I suppose, in the Marshal's Court.

He was a man of great genius and application, sound memory, clear judgement, and ready elocution; in his younger days was a hard student, and skilled in many sciences, as poetry, oratory, astronomy, chronology, geography, and history, of all which there are some proofs of his excellence in being, before he applied himself most sedulously to compass that great knowledge he had in the civil and canon laws, by which it is sufficiently known he was one of the most able and eminent in his profession in his time. He was always principally engaged in the most intricate and important causes that occurred throughout the course of his practice, and most frequently also consulted by foreign nations for his opinion; and though his most generous spirit would never suffer him to be any ways merce-

nary, it could not yet prevent his gathering great riches through the uncommon acknowledgements and rewards which were paid to his services, among abundance of others, by the Duke of Norfolk, Duke of Newcastle, Earl of Clarendon, &c. besides the East India Company, and other corporations of men. I have seen some letters written to him from Oxford, offering to put him up for a member of parliament for that university, which he modestly declined, by objecting the multiplicity of business he was involved in, which would hinder his due consideration of their interest, or attendance in their service; and others from the Court, proposing to send him an envoy into France, which he no less conscientiously evaded, by pretending his slender acquaintance with their language, and his long disuse of the little he knew, discouraged him from aspiring to that charge, as what must lay a minister under great inconvenience in conference, and might place the ministry also under disadvantageous conceptions who chuse him; therefore wished, for the honour of the nation, that no such deficiency of accomplishments might be visible to foreigners in the person whom they should prefer to such an honourable employment. As to his writings, it could not otherwise be, but those which were occasional and relating to his profession were very numerous, but such as were of a general nature and fit for the public; he had no leisure to be a voluminous author, yet something of this kind he did find time to communicate, but much more he bestowed great pains upon, which I fear will never see the light, if they are not lost and destroyed. I have seen several compositions of his younger days, which are full of eloquence and learning, particularly some verses both in English and Latin, the former shewing him chiefly an elegiac poet, the latter to have a great command in the Latin tongue, and both a fertile vein of allusion and application of correlatives in all parts of language or science by metaphors, allegories, similes, &c. as the genius of poetry then principally prevailed among the chief votaries of the Muses, whereby it was not sufficient then to be a smooth versifier without shewing themselves men of learning and rhetoric; and a distich of this poetry would cost themselves more time than a page in our modern manner, which prevented their

age from being overrun with frothy rhymes, as it has been since, for ordinary heads never attempted to imitate what they had not a capacity to comprehend; but such greater numbers have been since driven to write for profit, and make a trade of poetry, that it is no wonder so many of them have been for running down such knotty and tedious ways of writing and changing them for what comes uppermost, or that which may be written as fast as spoken. Among the said poems are these; "Upon the Death of Mr. Hopper the Master Huntsman; and a renowned Elegiac Poet of Warwickshire; with an Epitaph upon the same;" and, "Upon the Death of his dear Friend Mr. George Francklin." Among the Latin ones, "Domini Carci Falklandi Vice-Comitis Epitaphium;" and, "Baronis Capell Epitaphium." (His Elegy on Lord Capell's son, his schoolfellow at Winchester, printed in the Collection published on that occasion, 4to. 1656, which I gave my lord.) There is, of his writing also, another ingenious piece of above 220 lines, which has been much admired; it bears this title, "Sessionis simul et Fori Wintoniensis imperfecta quædam Descriptio secundum Ordinem quem audiivi et observavi postremo illic versatus." This affize at Winton was held at Winton in June 1651, when he was a Winchester scholar; but it seems this description of the trials therein was afterwards turned, by him into verse. Of his Latin orations composed at New College, I have seen written also in his fine fair Italian hand five or six, among which two or three were in praise of Wyckham the founder, therefore perhaps anniversaries. These, and many others of this kind, were the products of his juvenile years; but as he grew up he fell into the most useful parts of the mathematics, which made him master of numbers, measures, distances of times, places, and computations of all kinds. Sufficient testimony we have of this in that little learned tract he wrote, called, "Calendarium," explaining all the æras and divisions of time, from a great variety of learned authors; the original MS. whereof is now before us, written in a very small but fair and beautiful hand, with tables or diagrams of all the celestial systems brought into our view, and calendars in the same manner; ending with his "Calendarium Juliano - Dyonyssiano, Gregorianum," and "Menologium Lydiarum sive Calenda-

rium Reformatum." He wrote other things upon these subjects, which I fear are now destroyed; but I have not heard of any thing he published before the latter end of Charles II's reign, and then a company of learned gentlemen, among which were Sir Paul Rycaut, Sir Tho. Middleton, Dr. Nelson, Dr. Blom, Dr. Brown, Dr. Garth, Mr. Evelyn, Mr. Creech, Mr. Somers, afterwards Lord Chancellor, and many other eminent scholars, undertook to give the world a translation of all Plutarch's Lives*, in the space of one year from the original Greek, which had not been yet done; for Sir Tho. North's translation was from the French of Bp. Amiot. Dr. Oldys was one of this society, and the life he translated was Pompey the Great: when the work was finished, Mr. Dryden was chosen to write the Life of the Author, and prefix a Dedication to the Duke of Ormond; which was beautifully published by Tonson, with cuts, and afterwards had several editions. There is another little piece of his in print, though he did not publish it himself; for the learned Dr. Tho. Barlow, bp. of Lincoln, dying in 1691, Sir Peter Pett published the next year some of the papers found in his library, among which was the remarkable case of Mr. Cottingham and the Lady Kenneday, with the opinions of the civilians upon it, and among others of Dr. Oldys, in about 15 or 20 pages, with the approbation of his sentiments by Sir Rich. Lloyd and Dr. Newton. The same year was published, "The Duke of Norfolk's Charge against Mary his Duchess, for Adultery with Sir John Germain; with her Grace's Answer." But this and other pieces were published in favour of the Duchess as I remember, and partially suppress many of the material arguments and evidences; therefore Dr. Oldys wrote a discourse, which he called "The Sum and Substance of the Arguments which were made at the Bar of the House of Lords, in the Case of Divorce between his Grace the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk;" which I have seen in his own MS. but whether ever printed I know not. This was a most notorious case, and depending, or was off and on, about 15 years before it was brought to an absolute conclusion.

Another great case there was, which

* 5 Vols. 8vo. 1684.

† Folio. 1692.

also had been some years depending, in the beginning of K. William's reign, and cost some thousands of pounds, in which Dr. Oldys was concerned, and his own brother Thomas's account I have read, but forget the particulars; but it was the famous case of Simony against Dr. John Cawley and Dr. Wm. Howell, concerning the archdeaconry of Lincoln; the former of which set the case in such a light, as to make it a question in the pamphlet he published of it, whether letting an ecclesiastical jurisdiction to a lay surrogate, under a yearly pension reserved out of the profits, be simoniacal? but in the learned tracts written upon this head both by Dr. William and his brother Dr. Thomas Oldys, who had also the grant of that archdeaconry, there are other circumstances, as I remember, that appear against the said persons charged, but whether they were ever printed I know not, having only seen them long since in the MSS. which are now lost.

W. O.

MR. URBAN,
THE following remarks on Atterbury's Correspondence, &c. are communicated by

A CONSTANT READER.

Vol. I. In some of the first Letters some words are very unclassically placed and disposed. His Letters on the Quakers' bill about oaths display much more zeal than candour, and great illiberality both of sentiment and expression. And lastly, if the Letters ascribed to him, and *vice versa*, be genuine, with what propriety does the Editor intimate that the Bishop had been either misrepresented or ill-used?

Of the famous Obadiah Walker, D. D. (p.) I remember to have heard this anecdote above 50 years ago. My grandmother, I believe, used to sing it instead of Lullabellero. It was said to have been occasioned (and in truth I do not think it very unlikely) by somebody who suspected his religion looking through the key hole of his study-door, and seeing him on his knees before an image of the Virgin Mary.

"O rare Obadiah!

Sing *Ave Maria*!

Sing on till the Virgin replies:

But if ever she hear you,

Then I am not near you,

Nor your faith a *savage* of lies!"

Vol. II. p. 50.

"Plutarch is so extremely dull," &c.

When great wits jump, I think little

ones may join. It seems as if Mr. Boyle and M. de Voltaire had the same sentiments with respect to Plutarch. And yet, if I do not mistake, the present eminent Mr. Knox of Tunbridge highly recommends him.

P. 25. "I lose no conversation by being deaf in this place [Lichfield], which is just as well stocked with good manners and polite conversation, as your friend Dr. Wake is with deep learning, solid sense, and the knack of writing intelligible English!"

Is this remark a sneer, or what is it? I thought Abp. Wake had always been esteemed a man of learning and good sense, only mixed with a little of the Boeotian vivacity. Indeed, towards his latter end he seems to have grown a little *romantic*, or he would never have given the great living of W—— to an old presbyterian apothecary, who at fourscore, by his own confession, was a glutton.

P. 30. "I am of opinion, that, should that wise man your Abp. of Canterbury see one rise from the dead, he would, in a day or two afterwards, impute it to nothing but a dream, or, it may be, to the indigested fumes that arose from his eating too many black puddings over-night."

Did Abp. Tenison merit this very coarse insinuation from any one, and especially from a nobleman [Lord Stanhope], who seems to have instilled into his son so much of the tincture of the Graces?

P. 44. (note) After the Queen's decease, Atterbury vehemently urged his friends to proclaim the Pretender; and on their refusal, upbraided them for their timidity with many oaths; for he was accustomed to swear on any strong provocation. DR. WARTON.

If this note be well founded, Atterbury was as bad a moralist as he was a subject, only with this difference, that his oaths were the infirmity of passion, his politics the result of his principles. In either case, if he had not been banished from his country, he should have hid himself in it.

P. 46. Dr. Younger, K. George's little dean, was removed out of the way, and said to be dead, by the ministers.

From this one would think that prime ministers, like our domestic servants, only changed names; so that Walpole, Pelham, North, &c. were the same identities, only under different appellations. But the nation did not suffer the

the prince would very seldom merit compassion.

P. 59. "Mr. Chambers of Dartford" I remember at the visitation of Bp. Wilcocks in 1745. He was then old, fullen, and superb. And I also remember a melancholy reflection on the memory of "Mr. Clough of Ashford" (Prior's godson), by a man who has some reason to say of every one, *rebus alienis versatus*.

P. 63. Gav's prose narrative is affecting, and his epitaph on the two lovers is both simple and majestic. Pope's on the same subject seems rather too fabricated and studied. Lady Wortley's letter is ludicrous and affected, and her composition in the poetry as void of English delicacy as it is of Mahometan gravity. As to the Bishop's criticism on the former, it is trite, laboured, and fantastic. If any one else had written this critique, it would require no great sagacity to know in what class Pope would have placed him.

P. 79. Abp. Herring's remark on Atterbury is a very good one, and reflects no small degree of honour on his Grace's judgement and penetration. Such spirits as Atterbury's will always afford matter for criticism; and had he lived *Carli Augustini*, Horace, I am persuaded, would have ranked him with his *Socii Ambubalarum*.

P. 83. I believe he was more than "a dabbler in that kind of politics." I look upon him to have been, in the most poignant sense, a ducker and a diver. Its being hard to trace him to his hole was owing to that in him of a fox, who, though taken, conceals his haunt.

P. 87. "The Essay on the Character of *Iapis* in Virgil" may be very ingenious, polite, and classical, but at the same time it has all the prevailing marks of conjectural fancy and vanity, and the very history itself is ill-suited to the episcopal character, though it seemed to suit the bishop's.

P. 91. Among our credenda, did they believe that the abdicated Pretender was heir to the British crown? What a tale of the fairies is here! The test-act is an opprobrium to this day; and even the toleration-act is only a bandage to shew where the limb has been dislocated.

P. 93. l. 15. 'Venners' should be 'Venning.'

P. 404. l. 5.

"With thee would live, with thee would die."
This very thought on a much more

deserving subject is finely expressed by one, who (I believe) never so much as heard of Horace, an old Welch bard, whose literal translation from his native guttural runs thus:

"Let the world to them be given,
"Who the world prefer to heaven;
"But though all should me forsake,
"Friends, and health, and comfort take;
"Yet would I contented be,
"With no other friend than *Thou*."

So we see, that while "Nature and Passion are eternal," Common Sense and its sensations are universal.

The inscription alluded to in Gent. Mag. p. 190, was for "Elizabeth Moore (wife to Thomas Moore, gent. Librarian of this church [Westminster abbey]);" who died in 1720.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,
MUCH having been said, in your Magazine and in some other publications, about the MSS. of the late Mr. Cole, I send, for the amusement of your readers, a specimen of his panegyrics, and another of his satirical remarks on authors; the former transcribed from the blank leaves of "A short and true Account of the Inquisition and its Proceedings, as it is practised in Italy, set forth in some particular Cases. Whereunto is added, An Extract out of an authentick Book of Legends of the Roman Church. By Hieron Bartholomew Piazza, an Italian born; formerly a Lecter of Philosophy and Divinity, and one of the Delegate Judges of that Court, and now by the Grace of God, a Convert to the Church of England. London: printed by Wm. Bowyer, 1722;" the latter from the Life of the famous Roger de Wesham, by your worthy correspondent Mr. Pegge.

ACCOUNT OF THE INQUISITION.
"The author of this book was a poor harmless and inoffensive man, who taught the Italian and French languages for many years at Cambridge, where he died about 1745, and was buried in the chancel of St. Andrew's church there, myself (having been his scholar); with several others of his university pupils, attending his funeral, and supporting his pall. He had been a Dominican Friar, and I remember his once shewing me his letters of priests orders: but on his coming to England, to shew himself a true convert, he forgot his vows and took a wife, a French Huguenot woman,

flow Nunnery, without the least reference to the Thesis "ita omnia ruant in pelus;" consequently that the quotation makes a whole without the two last lines, as far as relates to the subject of that paper. However, as he desires a translation; the following is at his service:

"Thou too, though stars thy hundred turrets crown,
Oxford! with Godslow's dust shall mix thy own."

P. 572. In Popham's Collection of Poems, printed in 1776, the objectionable line in the quotation from Dr. Markham's Hendeca-syllables is omitted. I beg leave to refer the elegant author of that paper to Hurd's Dissertations on Poetical Imitation, to the Essay on Pope, vol. I. from p. 86 to the end of the section, and to Young on Original Composition.

P. 583. Concerning the Sabbath, consult Selden de Jur. Nat. & Gent. Lib. III. c. 15. and Dr. Kennicott's Sermon and Dialogue annexed, printed in 1781.

Aug. p. 677. col. 2. l. 2. read 'Nugien;' l. 24 r. 'moventem.'

Sept. p. 751. T. Row has entirely mistaken the scope of his quotation from Dr. Gale. In reference to his postscript, I wonder he omitted the mention of the two statues made by Zoroastros, the one of Mercury, the other of Nero; the latter of which was 120, and according to some, 120 feet in height, that is, 15 feet higher than the Median Colossus. Plin. Nat. Hist. Lib. 34. c. 80. 7. See too Vossius de Scientiis Mathematicis, 30.

Nov. p. 927. In reply to your unsigned correspondent's idea, that Lucan's Address to Nero alludes to the burning of Rome, it is pertinent to remark, that that event happened but a few months before Lucan's death; and it seems absurd to suppose the address written at so late a period. The litigated lines coincide exactly with two passages in Suetonius's Life of Nero: "Lauræ in Capitolium lata, Janum geminum clausit, tapquam nullo residuo bello," cap. 13. "Desideraverat qui Apollinem. cantu,

solem aurigando equiparare extimaretur," cap. 53. Nero began to signalize himself by his taste for the chariot and the harp in the sixth year of his reign; that is, four years before the death of Lucan. See Tacit. Annal.

Ib. col. 2. l. 5. for 'parted' read 'Part the.'

P. 942. D'Moundt's idea of the Serpent is explained more at large in Dr. Gerard's Sermons, No 4.

MR. URBAN,

A MONG some papers which accident has thrown into my hands, I find a MS. written in a very fair hand, intitled, "An Essay on Virgil's celebrated Gates of Sleep." In a Letter to the Rev. Dr. Warburton." The author of this laborious trifle is the late Rev. Theod. De La Faye, M. A. chaplain to the right hon. the Earl of Dalhousie, and who published some years ago the first part of a work on the Apocalypse, wherein he pretended to find the shadows of all the great events of modern times, particularly the fall of the papal see in the reduction of the apostolical house of Austria. The whole of this MS. within a few pages, neatly written, is now in my possession, and may be seen *exempli gratia*. The above classical essay contains also, besides a very particular enquiry into this intricate subject, as well as into Homer's similar gates, a solution too of Virgil's "Falso dammati crimine mortis," and incidental observations on the opinions of commentators upon that celebrated fiction; the whole forming an ingenious elucidatory treatise on the *Æneid*. As it has never, I believe, been printed, some extracts from this curious classical *morceau* may not be unwelcome to your contributive friends, and is, perhaps, no despisable key to that ancient fiction. A future opportunity, Mr. Urban, will forward a specimen. In the mean time some farther particulars relating to the author* would oblige the writer of this letter, and might not displease your numerous biographical readers.

Yours, &c. EUGENIO.

* Mr. De La Faye was the grandson of a Huguenot minister, who quitted France for Holland on the revocation of the Edict of Nantz. His father was that Foyus whom Huettius celebrates in his *Commentarius de rebus ad se persequentibus*, p. 413, for his answer to Toland's *Adversus exorientem et grassantem imperatorem xylam feliciter strinxit vir insigni polens* *Virane de providione* Jacobus Foyus, et nefarii nebulonis repressu petulantiam, &c. This learned Dutch minister, at the desire of the Prince of Orange, sent his son Theodore to Oxford, and by the late Mr. Papillon's interest with Ld. Chanc. Hardwicke, he was preferred to the united rectories of St. Mildred's and All Saints in Canterbury. He was also minister of Queenborough. He had a valuable collection of books, which, after his death in 1772, were purchased by Mr. Winter, but he had rather more learning than judgement, as he was not only on the Apocalypse, but against Inoculation, which involved him in a disagreeable controversy with some of his medical neighbours. This "Essay on Virgil" is in EDIT.

MR. URBAN,

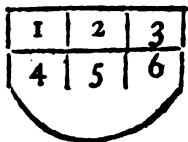
IN answer to an enquiry, what estates might have belonged to President Bradshaw, it was suggested in your Magazine for January, p. 5, that he had the Earl of St. Alban's manor of Summers Hill in Kent, worth 1,500l. per ann. and Mr. Hasted, who in his History of Kent, v. II. p. 340, has mentioned his being proprietor of this manor, situated in the parish of Tunbridge, has also remarked his being succeeded in it by a natural son. As a corroborating circumstance, Mr. Hasted has subjoined the following note—“That several ancient people, now alive, remember an old man in that neighbourhood, who was reputed to be a natural son of John Bradshaw, and reported to have been once possessed of Somerhill.” It is proper to observe, that in the Index of the *Essays*, occurrences, &c. of your last volume, the name of Bradshaw is omitted, though an account is given of the President at pages, 566, 750, and 1028.

Yours, &c. W. and D.

MR. URBAN,

I Have been lately favoured by a gentleman of Shrewsbury with a sight of an original letter from Oliver Cromwell—I was permitted to copy it, and if you think it worthy of a place in your Magazine, it is at your service. I have adhered scrupulously to the spelling, without using one abbreviation which is not in the original. The hand-writing corresponds with that of the letter preserved in Hungerford Parley Castle near Bath, and the signature agrees in character with that at the foot of the warrant for the execution of the King, only *there* he signs O. Cromwell, but *here* Oliver at length.

The seal is perfect, and has six quarters, but the blazoning is not distinguished.



1. A lion rampant. 2. (I think) Three spear heads, beneath them a crescent. 3. A chevron between three fleurs de lis. 4. Three chevrons. 5. A lion rampant. 6. A chevron charged.

GENT. MAG. May 1785.

with a mullet-crest, a demi lion rampant holding in his paws a fleur de lis.

Superscription—For any noble friend Thomas Knevett (mis-spelled for Knevett) Esq^r att^r his house att Ashwell Thorpe Norfolk, theise.

S I R,

I caⁿnot pretend to any Interest in you for any thinge I have donn, nor aske any fauor for any seruice I may doe you. but because I am consciuous to my selfe of a readinesse to serue any Gentleman in all possible ciuillities, I am bold to bee beforehand with you to aske your fauor on the behalfe of your honest poore neighbors of Hapton, whise as I am. informed are in some trouble, and are like to bee putt to more by one Robert Browne your ten^ant, whose not wel pleased with the way of those men, seeks their disquiett all hee may. Truly nothinge moues mee to desier this more then the pittie I beare them in respect of their honesties, and the trouble I heere they are like to suffer for their consciences, and howeuer the world interprets itt, I am not ashamed to sollicite for such as are any where vnder a pressure of this kinde, doeinge heerein as I would bee done by. *Se* this is a quarrellsome age, and the anger seems to mee to bee the worse where the ground is thinges of *difference in* opinion, wch to cure, to hurt men in their names, persons, or estates, will not bee found an apt remedie. *Se* it will not repent you to protect those poore men of Hapton from iniurie and oppression, wch that you would is the effect of this letter. *Se* you will not want the grateful acknowledgement, nor utmost endeauors of requitall from your most humble seruant,

OLIVER CROMWELL.

1646, July 27, London.

Justin Mart. S. a. Orat. ad Græc, Kai τῇ ἰστορίᾳ αὐτῶν Αἰωνίῳ οὐρανῷ ἐδῶκε αὐτῷ δῶκετος ἐκ ἡμετέρας. Et Æacidæ illum fuscicato mortem vaticinatus non est.

MR. URBAN,

THE Author intends to ridicule and expose the vanity of the great God *Apollo*, in pretending to foretell and to foretell events. But, as the learned editor *Maranus* observes, the passage

* The words “difference in” are crossed over with the pen.

relates

relates not to *Pyrhus*, or *Atides*, but rather to *Hyacinth*; and therefore he conjectures we might read, *lequel est vû* *Yacinto*, which he interprets, 'Amasio suo Hyacintho mortem ipsius non prædixit.' But now, in this emendation and interpretation, he takes no notice of one word, which yet appears to be a very material word in the sentence. Dr. Davies (ad Cæc. Tusc. Disp. III. 10) corrects *tu* *Yacinto* *dicentis*. 1. c. *Et amasio suo Hyacintho discipulo ludenti mortem ipsius non prædixit.* I think I never saw a finer, less exceptionable, or more apposite emendation, especially if we suppose *Yac.* to have been written abreviated for *Yacinto*. The alteration will be very small then, and the instance most natural and accommodate to the author's purpose, for the fable was, that *Apollo* and *Hyacinth* playing together at *quoits*, *Zephyr*, after *Apollo* had made his cast, turned the *quoit* upon the head of the boy. It was certainly a most flagrant example of the God's ignorance and blindness, and many of the fathers have vouch'd it as such. See *Athenagoras*, p. 79. Edit. Dechair: *Theophilus* ad Autolic. v. S. 9. Annotat ad *Tatian*. p. 35. edit. Worth. and lastly *Commodianus*, who acutely remarks on the occasion.

Si divinus erat, mortem præcisset amiei.

We have a like sarcastical story in *Josephus* contra Ap. p. 1349. Edit. Hudson. where, while the augur was making his observation on the motion of a bird, *Mosollamus* shot it with an arrow, remarking shrewdly upon it, "How should this fowl, which could not provide for its own preservation, foretell any thing worth regarding concerning our march? Certainly, could it foresee future events, it never would have approached this place, for fear of dying by the arrow of *Mosollamus* the Jew." T. Row.

MR. URBAN,

May.

A Desire having been expressed in your Magazine for February, that some account might be given of the late Chevalier De Oliveyra (there misnamed D'Olivarez), you herewith receive a sketch of his life.

Francis Xavier de Oliveyra, Knight of the military order of Christ, and gentleman* of his most faithful Ma-

esty's household, was born at Lisbon, the 21st of May 1702. His father, Joseph de Oliveyra e Souza, held a principal post in the Tribunal of Accounts or Exchequer of Portugal, and was for 25 years Secretary of Embassy at the Courts of London, the Hague, and Vienna. No expence was spared in the Chevalier's education, nor was any part of it ill bestowed. At the early age of 14 he was admitted into the same Tribunal of Accounts, where he continued to serve the King for the space of 17 years. In recompence of his, as well as his father's services, in December 1729 he was invested with the order of Knighthood. In 1732 he visited Madrid where his uncle, the father Manuel Ribeyro, was then Chargé d'Affaires in the absence of the Portuguese Ambassador, the Marquis of Abrantes; under the auspices of that worthy and learned clergyman he was introduced at the Spanish Court.

Upon his father's death, which happened at Vienna, in 1734, he was appointed to succeed him as Secretary of Embassy, at the particular desire of Count de Tarouca, then Plenipotentiary at the Imperial Court from that of Lisbon. The Chevalier soon afterwards repaired to Vienna, and there he first began to perceive the absurdities of the Papal superstition, from the difficulty that he found (as he has himself expressed) in defending it from the attacks of some Lutheran friends in occasional conversation held with them.

Some unhappy disputes which arose betwixt him and the Count coming at length to an open rupture, he gave up his post of Secretary; but transmitting his representation of the cause of it to the Court of Portugal, they were followed by a recall of the Count, whose return to Lisbon was prevented by his death, which happened after his taking leave of the Imperial Court. The Chevalier continuing in Vienna for some time, soliciting redress from his Court, he came in 1740 to Holland, where he thought he could make more successful applications, by means of Don Luis da Cunha, the Portuguese Ambassador there. But his contest with the Count Tarouca having exposed him to the ill offices of a powerful party of that nobleman's relations and friends at the Court of Lisbon, and his growing attachment to Protestantism making him less guarded about his expressions, the

* Cavalleyro Fidalgo da Casa de Sua Magestade.

the freedom of some of them, in his publications soon furnished the Inquisitors of Lisbon with a pretext to censure him: accordingly the first volume of the Memoirs of his Travels, published at Amsterdam in 1741, tho' much esteemed by the Portuguese in general, was soon prohibited by the Inquisition; and the three volumes of his Letters, Familiar, Historical, Political and Critical, printed at the Hague in 1741 and 1742, underwent the same fate. Those works being written in the Portuguese tongue, a stop was thus put to the sale of them; but his *Memoires de Portugal*, two volumes in the French language, published at the Hague in 1741, were well received by the public, and gained him great reputation.

After four years residence in Holland, having obtained but a partial redress from the Court of Portugal, he came in 1744 to London, to avail himself of the interest of the Portuguese *Reverend Monsieur De Carvalho*, better known by the title of Marquis of Pombal, which he afterwards obtained when Prime Minister of Portugal. (The reception he met with from this nobleman was very flattering; he not only seemed to agree with him in opinion about the justice of his pretensions, but promised that if it should ever be in his power, they should be satisfied; time afterwards shewed that either he never meant to perform his promise, or that he altered his opinion. But might not the public change of the Chevalier's religion, which soon

followed, be the cause of the latter? Fully convinced of the errors of Popery, he resolved to make a public declaration of his faith, tho' he was well aware of the prejudicial consequences that would result to him from the forfeiture of all his interest in Portugal, and the resentment of his dearest friends and relations in that kingdom; but these considerations he sacrificed to the dictates of his conscience; and in June 1746 he publicly abjured the Roman Catholic religion, embracing that of the church of England.

Cut off now from the resources he might expect from Portugal, yet but a stranger in this country, and not much accustomed to that economy so necessary in his circumstances, he for a while suffered great difficulties; but that Providence, in which he always trusted, raised him several friends among the eminent and worthy of this country, whose efforts he conciliated by the engaging affability of his manners, and the goodness of his heart. To the interest and kind representations of some of these, it is supposed, he owed the pension granted him by his Majesty's father, the late Prince of Wales, continued by her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager, and since her demise, with that graciousness that adorns all her virtues, increased by our most amiable Queen.

His mind becoming easier by degrees, he returned to his favourite studies; and there the course of the year 1751 he

is better elucidated by the Chevalier's own words, in the Introduction to a work intitled *Le Chevalier D'Olivera brûlé en effigie comme heretique, &c. &c.*

Cette adorable Providence daigna aussi venir à mon secours, et elle se servit de ce même Mr. d'Almeida qui m'avoit aidé à renouer à d'Arvor, pour me procurer des secours efficaces en desseitans des Procureurs et des Amis, par ses bons offices. Je ne commençai à être connu dans Londres qu'après avoir recouvré ma liberté, et bientôt après je me vis honoré de la bienveillance Royale du feu Prince de Galles, et de Madame la Princesse Royale son Auguste Epouse, à qui je dois la meilleure partie de ma subsistance. Depuis ce tems-là jusqu'à présent, j'ai contracté des liaisons d'amitié avec la plupart des Theologiens, des Ministres, et des Principaux des Eglises Françaises, de même qu'avec plusieurs autres Personnes distinguées par leur naissance, leur savoir, et leurs vertus. Mais mon âge et mes occupations ne m'ayant pas permis de m'appliquer à l'étude de la Langue Angloise, que j'ignore entièrement, j'ai le malheur de n'être presque connu de l'illustre nation au milieu de laquelle je me trouve réfugié, que par mon Discours Pathétique, qui a été publié à mon insu dans la Langue du Pays, et qu'on y a reçu d'une manière qui me fait beaucoup d'honneur. Cependant, malgré cet obstacle qui m'est très désavantageux, et qui me cause un chagrin que je ne saurois exprimer, des Personnes du premier rang dans ces Royaumes, informées de mon caractère et de mon état, ont daigné me donner plusieurs marques de leur estime et de leur libéralité. J'ai eu la gloire de compter parmi elles, My Lord Grantham, My Lord Townshend, Madame La Duchesse Douaïre de Somerset, l'illustre Archevêque de Cantorbery d'a présent, et son prédécesseur l'Archevêque Thomas Herring, dont la mémoire me sera toujours chère et respectable, bien que je ne puisse point m'acquitter par la de toute la reconnaissance que je dois aux honneurs, aux distinctions, et aux bienfaits dont il m'a comblé.

published his *Amusements Periodiques*, divided into 12 parts, which came out monthly; in these he entered with greater freedom into the grand controversy between the Protestant and Romanish churches, and they were therefore soon prohibited, not only in Portugal but in Rome.

In the year 1753 he retired to a house at Kentish Town, where he began to divide his time between the care of a small garden; the pursuit of his studies, and the conversation of several learned and worthy friends, who frequently visited him at that place. Though but in a poor state of health when the news arrived of the dreadful earthquake which happened at Lisbon in November 1755, the love of his native country roused him to compose his *Discours Pathetique*, which he published early in 1756, addressing it to his countrymen, but particularly to the King of Portugal. The rapid sale of several editions of this work, in the original French, and of the English translation, in the course of a few weeks, is an evident proof of its merit; but at the same time, that it made him more generally known, and esteemed in this and other countries, it drew on him the resentment of some of the Portuguese, and particularly of the Inquisition: Hitherto they had contented themselves with prohibiting his publications, particularising them by name, but now they laid the prohibition on all his works in general. Even his brother Fr. Thomas de Aquinas, a Benedictine monk, and Preacher General of his Order, wrote to exhort him to retract his errors. This drew from the Chevalier a second part, which he called *Suite de Discours Pathetique*, &c. published in 1757, wherein he not only answered the objections that had been made to the said discourse, but also stated his brother's letter, with a suitable answer to it.

Thus the contest between the Chevalier and the Inquisition seemed to rest, tho' that secret tribunal was at the same time proceeding with all its force against him. A discontinuance of the Acts of Faith for a while prevented this procedure from appearing, till the 20th Sept. 1762, when in the Act of Faith celebrated at Lisbon, he was declared an Heretic, and sentenced to be burnt in effigy. Soon after this news came to his ear, he published a small tract intitled "*Le Chevalier D'Oliveira brulé en effigie comme Heretique comment et*

pourquoi? Anecdotes et Reflexions sur ce sujet données au Public par lui même. Londres 1762." In the introduction to this work, the Chevalier gives some account of his life, and exposes the irregularity of the procedure of the Inquisition against him.

About this time he removed from Kentish Town to Knightsbridge, where his friends could more conveniently visit him; but time having robbed him of a number of these, he left that situation in 1775 to reside at Hackney, near an intimate one of his own country, to whom he was attached by the sincerest friendship. In all this time he continued to pursue his studies; constantly employing the mornings in writing, and the evenings in reading.

Besides the works already mentioned, he occasionally published several others, not of less merit, tho' of less importance to the memoirs of his life. The manuscripts he had left are very numerous, and their subjects as various; but among them that of the greatest consequence he has called "*Oliveirana, ou Memoires Historiques Littéraires, &c.*" which, in 27 volumes 4to. contains (as he often mentioned) the fruits of his reading and observations for the space of 25 years. This is now in the possession of his widow, and he continued to write it to within a few weeks of his death.

This event happened on the 18th October 1783, occasioned by a dysury, to which he had been long subject, the pains of which he bore to his last moments with that patience and resignation which distinguished him thro' life, and which, together with his agreeable and gentlemanlike manners, made him equally dear to, and respected by, all who had the pleasure of being acquainted with him. His remains were interred in the burial ground of the parish of Hackney, with a privacy suitable to his worldly circumstances, but much below his merit, his virtues, and his piety.

The Chevalier was thrice married, the first time in Portugal, in 1730, to Donna Anna Igues de Almeyda, by whom he had two daughters, both of whom died very young, and a son who went to Vienna, and was there created Knight of the Military Order, *Aurora Constantiniana*, by the Pr. of Wallachia, Grand Master of the said Order; this lady died in March 1733. And in 1738 he was married a second time at Vienna,

to Maria Euprosina de Puechberg Enzling, who died nine months after. In February 1746 he was again married to Mrs. Frances Hamon, by whom he had a daughter who also died young; this lady has survived him, and continues to reside at Hackney.

MR. URBAN,

I Have observed, in travelling thro' Northumberland, many names of towns ending in *peth*—as Morpeth, Brancepeth, Bidpeth, &c. and in Cumberland, Westmoreland, &c. many more ending in *thwaite*—as Crosthwaite, Armathwaite, &c. I doubt not that *peth* and *thwaite* are both significant; but as I do not recollect such appellatives either in modern English, Welsh or Saxon, I beg leave to apply for information to some of your ingenious correspondents. INQUISITIVE.

*** This gentleman will find a satisfactory account of Dr. Samuel Madden in the "Anecdotes of Bowyer."

EPITAPH, from MATY'S REVIEW.

BESIDES the pleasure which arises from several fine moral turns in the following epitaph, written by Dr. Johnson, on his friend Mr. Thrale; we have thought our readers would be glad to see it, as an instance of the readiness with which the heart of a friend finds topics of praise, and the possibility of giving an honest worthy man a sufficiency of it to endear his memory to his fellow-citizens, without a word of falsehood or adulation. Mr. Thrale's acquaintance say, he was all the epitaph bespeaks him—the *vulgi obsecrantis contemptor animosus*, when we consider the times in which Mr. Thrale lived, and that he was Member for the borough of Southwark, is the mark of no ordinary mind. And how fine is the conclusion—the companions of his grave are Ralph Thrale, his father, a brave and worthy man, and an only son, who was snatched away suddenly, at the age of ten years. Thus did an house, happy and opulent, raised first by the grandfather, and firmly to all appearance established by the father, fall for ever with the grandson. Go, traveller, and reflecting on the mutations to which the things of this world are subject, think of eternity.—This, if we may be allowed the expression, is the Go, and he goeth; it is the only language for epitaphs to hold—but is the Latin all good? execrable critic, give us six lines of your own,

and we will answer you.

Hic conditur quod reliquum est

Henrici Thrale,

Qui res seu civiles, seu domesticas, ita egit,
Ut vitam illi longiorem multi optarent,

Ita sacras,

Ut quæ brevis esset habiturus præscire videretur.

Simplex, apertus, sibi quæ semper similis,

Nihil ostentavit aut arte fictum, aut cura elaboratum.

In senatu, Regi patriæque

Fideliter studuit.

Vulgi obsecrantis contemptor animosus,

Domi inter mille mercaturæ negotia

Litterarum elegantiam minimè neglexit.

Amicis quocunque modo laborantibus

Conciliis, doctorate, muneribus, adfuit.

Inter familiares, comites, convivas, hospites

Tam facili fuit morum suavitatem

Ut omnium animos ad se alliceret,

Tam felici sermonis libertate,

Ut nulli adulatus, omnibus placeret.

Natus 1722. Obiit 1781.

Consortes tumuli habet Rodolphum patrem, strenuum fortemque virum, et Henricum filium unicum quem spei parentum mora inopina decennem proripuit.

Ita

Domus felix et opulenta quam crexit

Avus auxitque pater cum nepote decedit.

Abi, Viator,

Et viciis rerum humanarum perspectis

Æternitatem cogita!

*** A good poetical Translation of this Epitaph would be highly acceptable.

MR. URBAN,

WHEN I was at Amsterdam, I picked up the following particulars relative to the English church there, known by the name of the Begyn-Hoff; which perhaps will amuse your readers.

The Begyn-hoff derives its name from an ancient order of Nuns, called Beguines, for whom it was originally erected, and who still inhabit it. This is evident from the name itself and the concurrent testimony of all historians. This order had its original established (according to the Chron. of Amsterd. No 232.) about the year 698, and in honour of whom the Romish church observes the 17th day of Dec. This account of the matter receives some degree of probability from a Treatise written by father Elias, and published at Antwerp in the year 1628, in order to prove it, as quoted by Le Long in his History of the Reformation of Amsterdam.

This history informs us farther, from the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Van Heussen and Van Rhyn, that the widow St. Begga turned her worldly court to a religious one, and that those of her order

dec

der were not confined like many other orders of nuns; nor were their habitations called cloisters, or nunneries, but *Coades*; a title well adapted indeed to the grandeur of their noble institutor, and to the freedom and affluence in which they themselves appear to have lived, particularly in this place; where, though possessed of no higher an appellation than that of Poor *Beguines* in the year 1389, they rose to that of Young Ladies in 1393 at farthest. Le Long gives an authentic account of the privileges granted to this *Begyn-hoff* by the magistrates of Amsterdam, and Albrecht duke of Bavaria in 1389, 1392, and 1393, and his not having found any older documents of its existence makes it very probable that it did not exist much earlier. It is likely that it got the name of *romish* from its inclining somewhat to that form; and that of *great* from its being much larger and more sumptuous than any former residence possessed by *Beguines* in its neighbourhood.

In those dark times of Popish superstition, so genteel an establishment could not long be without a suitable chapel; and that the building now called the English Church was erected and employed for that purpose is plain from the nature of the thing itself, and the figure and simplicity, of the remains of the old fabric which indicate an origin of great antiquity; from its ancient name of *Begynen-capel*, and from the privileges which Le Long informs us were bestowed upon it both by Popes and by the bishops of Utrecht before and after the year 1397. The date 1574 over the gate of the *Begyn-hoff*, points out the time when that gate was erected or rebuilt with bricks, and not the time when the court or its chapel was built. The figures cut in stone over the gate and in the front of one of the houses of the court have been taken by some for a representation of Charity; others have thought them the Virgin Mary, to whom the chapel was dedicated; others again imagine it to be St. Begga, covering a small number of *Beguines* with her mantle. But the *Beguines* themselves, and Van Heussen, as cited by Le Long, say that these figures represent St. Ursula and her eleven thousand virgins; whom they alone of all the *Beguines* of the Netherlands have chosen for their patroness; the rest honouring Begga as such, which is certainly the most consistent conduct. The same author in-

forms us that these *Beguines* have made choice of St. John for their patron; which, in conjunction with common report and the appearance of the thing itself, gives us reason to believe that the stone figure placed in the front of another of the houses is designed to represent this apostle. We learn from the same writer, that if the *Begynen* chapel did not always belong to the parish of the new church, yet it certainly did so as early as the year 1397. The *Beguines* have still burying places in that part of the English church which was contained within their old chapel, and is still considered therefore by them as consecrated ground. Their dead bodies are always carried three times round the court before they are interred; and the last duties are performed by a certain number of the sisters with great solemnity.—The sisters watch by turns within the gate at certain seasons, and particularly during the time that public service is performing in their church in the court. The priest of this church is the only man who is permitted to lodge within the gate; and the church, which is near enough, was no doubt fitted up with what was preserved of the superstitious furniture of the chapel, and opened for public use as soon as possible after its first possessors had been obliged to remove from their old habitation. At what precise time this happened I have not been able to learn; it is certain however that the *Beguines* must have possessed their chapel at least to the year 1578, when the magistrates of the city embraced the Reformation, and those of the Romish faith were consequently under the necessity of quitting the public characters and chapels they here enjoyed. The priest of their church informed me that he has a large collection of papers relating thereto. I am much inclined to imagine that this is the collection of papal and episcopal briefs which Le Long mentions p. 233, from Van Heussen, as being preserved in a safe place.

How the *Beguine* chapel was employed from the time of the Reformation to the year 1607, when it was converted into an English church, I have not been able to discover.

The English church is small, but not inelegant, and has, since it assumed that character, been considerably enlarged and altered, at the expence of the city, and under the direction of the wardens of

of the New Church, to whose department it belongs. The Confistorial and Deacon's chambers, with all that lies southward of the pillars, were added, I doubt not, in the considerable enlargement, which, according to the Chronicle of Amsterdam, p. 137, was made in the year 1665. In this part of the church the Beguines have no burial places as their peculiar property, it having not been included in their own chapel; and about that period the English congregation appears, by its records to have been larger than at any other time since it was formed. I am credibly assured that the north wall of the church was rebuilt from the East door to a little beyond the pulpit, about thirty years ago, that part of it having been similar to the other of that time; and that some years after that date the small windows on each side of the pulpit were struck out, in order to give more light to it.—The crown and the cypher of W. M. R. R. Anno 1689, cast in the clerk's brass reading desk, leave little or no room for doubting of the current report, that it was given to the church about the year it bears, by William and Mary, King and Queen of England, of immortal memories. The brazen sconces are also said to have been given by those high personages. The silver cups for the communion were given by Isaac Sinkeson, 1717, who served both offices of Deacon and Elder.

In 1743 the poetical version of the Psalms, by Sternhold and Hopkins, was laid aside for Tate and Brady, and a collection of hymns by various authors.

In 1753 the organ, which cost 4,295 guilders, was erected in the gallery.

In 1762 the clock was put up.

The terrors of tyranny and persecution, and the allurements of freedom and commerce, laid the foundations of this and of all the other English churches in the United Netherlands; and these churches have therefore always flourished most when liberty was most oppressed at home.

PETROPOLITANVS.

MR. URBAN, *March 15, 1784.*

I shall trouble you with a few remarks on *Lamb's wool*, in addition to those of your correspondents in the last number of your excellent Magazine.

I have often met with it in Ireland, where it is a constant ingredient at a merry-making on Holy-eve, or the evening before All Saints day; and it is made there by bruising roasted apples

and mixing them with ale, or sometimes with milk. Formerly, when the superior ranks of people were not too refined for these periodical meetings of jollity, white-wine was frequently substituted for ale. To Lamb's-wool, apples and nuts are added as a necessary part of the entertainment, and the young folks amuse themselves with burning nuts *in pairs*, on the bar of the grate, or among the warm embers, to which they give their name and that of their lovers, or those of their friends who are supposed to have such attachments, and from the manner of their burning and duration of the flame, &c. drew such inferences respecting the constancy or strength of their passions, as usually promote mirth and good humour.

I happened to reside last year near Chepstow in Monmouthshire; and there for the first time heard of *Mothering Sunday*. My enquiries into the origin and meaning of it were fruitless; but the practice therabouts was, for all servants and apprentices, on Midlent Sunday, to visit their parents, and make them a present of money, a trinket, or some nice eatable; and they are all anxious not to fail in this custom.

There is an ancient custom in some parts of South Wales, which is, I believe, peculiar to that country, and still practised at the marriages of servants, trades-folks, and little farmers. It is called *a bidding*, and is of real use. For before the wedding, an entertainment is provided to which all the friends of each party are *bid*, or invited, and to which none fail to bring or send some contribution, from a cow or a calf down to half a crown or a shilling. Nor can this be called absolutely a present, because an account of each is kept, and if the young couple do well, it is expected that they should give as much as any future bidding of their generous guests. I have frequently known of 50*l.* being thus collected; and have heard of a bidding which produced even a hundred, to a couple who were much beloved by their neighbours; and thereby enabled to begin the world with comfort.

D. A. B.

MR. URBAN,

April 3.

BY admitting the underwritten questions, you will oblige

Yours, &c. WM. DEACON.

Bucklesbury.

Are the different phases of the human countenance, mirrors sufficiently capable

capable of reflecting the true state of the intellectual mind?

If the sustenance of mankind were not originally carnivorous, may not we attribute all those diseases, that so frequently contaminate our constitutions, to an impromptu of regimen?

Why cannot the union of a fractured bone be as easily accomplished in the equestrian animal as in other subjects? Depends it on the crudity of the marrow? or does it arise from a total absence of that medullar substance?

Whence came death to be figured under the type of an human skeleton, inshrouded with a loose drapery, when the ancients used to denote the cessation of existence under the symbol of a withered rose?

When was the present ritual of marriage established? and how were matrimonial contracts ratified, anterior to the publication of our rubric?

How are we to understand "ex nihilo nihilo fit," when algebraists inform us two negatives make an affirmative?

Required from any of your ingenious correspondents, a metrical composition under the title of—THE WEDDING.

MR. URBAN,

HAVING lately amused myself with looking over Rushworth's Historical Collections, I found mention made of an art, then newly invented, of *double writing*, for which the author had a patent; I will transcribe the passages, and should be glad if any of your correspondents would inform me, Whether such an art is still known, and if so, how it is done? J. B. C.

Rushworth's Historical Collections,
Vol. II. Part iv. Page 1018.

Monday, March 6, 1648.

"The House was informed of one Mr. Petty, who hath found out an art of double writing, to write two copies at once, and that he desired a patent for teaching of the same, under the great seal of England, for certain years: and the House thereupon ordered, that a patent should pass under the great seal to the said Mr. Petty, for seventeen years, to teach his art of double writing."

It is mentioned again in the same vol. page 112.

Friday, May 12th, 1648.

"Once before was mentioned the art of *double writing*, and we are desired, for better satisfaction, to give you this

further account of it now: That there is invented an instrument of small bigness and price, easily made, and very durable, whereby, with an hour's practice, one may write two copies of the same thing at once, on a book of parchment, as well as on paper, and in any character whatsoever; of great advantage to lawyers, scriveners, merchants, scholars, registers, clerks, &c. it saving the labour of examination, discovering and preventing falsification, and performing the whole business of writing, as with ease and speed, so with privacy also; approved in its use and feasibility, by an ordinance of both Houses of Parliament; the farther nature whereof, and the latter conditions whereupon it shall be discovered (the former for not doing it till the first of April 1649. being declined) may be fully known, at the inventors lodging, next door to the White Bear in Lothbury. Where note, that for hastening the discovery, the price thereof will be greater, or less, according as men come in soon or late for the same."

MR. URBAN,

SIR Amias Paulet, Knt. otherwise called Sir Amisus, who was Treasurer of the Middle Temple, anno 1520, as a Justice of the Peace, caused Wolsey, afterwards a Cardinal, &c. when a young man and Rector of Lymington in Somersetshire to be set in the stocks, for being drunk (it is said) in the neighbourhood of that place. See Fiddes, page 7. For which Cardinal Wolsey is made to boast, that Sir Amias Paulet was, by his means, for the space of six years, retained a prisoner in the Middle Temple. Peak's Memoirs of Milton, p. 436.

The most ancient building in the Middle Temple, in Dugdale's time, was the great gate towards Fleet-street, commonly called the Middle Temple Gate. This, as the History of Cardinal Wolsey's Life (written by Mr. Cavendish, one of his gentlemen ushers) testifieth, was built by Sir Amias Paulet, Knt. about the 7th year of King Henry VIII. who being upon an old grudge, sent for up by the Cardinal, and commanded not to depart London without licence, lodged in this gate-house, which he re-edified and sumptuously beautified on the outside with the Cardinal's arms, hat, cognizance, badges and other devices, in a glorious manner, thereby hoping to appease his displeasure

displeasure. Dugd. Orig. Jurid. ch. 67. in princ. This Middle Temple gate being burnt down by the great fire of London 1666, was rebuilt under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren, and is numbered among his great works in Mr. Ward's most ingenious History of the Professors of Gretham college.

Inscription on a stone on the front of the Temple Exchange Coffee-house, Fleet-street:

“Ecce
 Flagrantis Urbis domus ultima,
 Restauratz pristina:
 Quod felix faustumque sit
 Et urbi et domo,
 Tum auspiciat erigentibus,
 Elizabethæ Moore fundi Dominæ,
 et
 Thomæ Tuckey Inquilino.”

MR. URBAN, *May 10.*

I Send you abstracts of two letters written, about thirty years since, by the late Doctor Nathanael Lancaster, a Clergyman and Justice of the Peace, who resided at Stamford Rivers, near Chipping Ongar, in Essex. He was author of several valuable Tracts, but I believe never put his name to any, except an “Essay on Delicacy*,” which was much admired, and has been reprinted in Doddsley’s “Fugitive Pieces.”

These letters were addressed to Mr. Jacob Robinson, a bookseller in London; the publisher and sole editor of a periodical work, called “The Works of the Learned,” which has since his death been continued, under the title of “The Monthly Review.”

Mr. Robinson, in consequence of editing the above work, was honoured with the correspondence of Pope, Warburton, Watts, Middleton, Lord Ostrer, and several other eminent literary characters of that time. G. KEARSLEY.

“Dear Sir, *June 11, 1753.*

“You say that you will write often to your friend at Stamford Rivers. It is indeed a kind declaration: perform your promise, and you will give me genuine satisfaction. What an admirable invention was that of painting our thoughts upon paper! Tell me, if you can, to whom this honor is ascribed, that I may pay due reverence to the manes of him, who is the cause of that noble pleasure—I receive in corresponding, at a

distance, with a man of sense and virtue.

Though you are not a *divine*, according to the established forms of ordination; yet I ask your permission to appoint you my casuist and confessor. In the execution of my judicial office, I must own, that I sometimes feel a struggle between two different principles even in cases, where the law has given the magistrate no choice. The statute commands me to punish, and a kind of softness in my nature inclines me to pardon, the offender. An overseer this morning brought a woman before me, for a crime which I must allow to be very heinous—it is no less than that of having obeyed the call of nature, without having first obtained the sanction of the national law. The unrelenting officer demands the rigorous punishment of a statute of James the First*, which is 12 months imprisonment, hard labour, and constant correction. What say you to that, my good friend? How would you act in this situation? Let me have your opinion, which in all probability will determine my resolution.

I forgot to tell you, in my last, that, since I came hither, I have had a fit of the gout. It is true, I am a Stoic in profession. But, alas! my dear Jacob, what is profession? All my philosophy, this idle speculative philosophy, was not able to suppress a single groan or sigh. I roared out in the extremity of pain, and bore the torture with as little patience, as if I had never been initiated in the principles and doctrine of the Porch. What a poor creature is your friend! Help him if you can, and help him by some prescription of your own, which I shall esteem more than any which are to be found in the schools of Zeno, Plato, or Aristotle.

As our intimacy rises higher and higher, I must now take a liberty of giving you a piece of advice. Why do you condescend to that custom of ending your letter to a *friend* with the declaration of being what you really are not? You are not, and you shall not hereafter profess yourself to be, “My most obedient humble servant.”

This custom was unknown to the Greeks and Romans, those truly polite people. They had too high a notion of liberty, to subscribe themselves slaves to any man; and they had better sentiments of friendship, than to imagine

* And to a single sermon. See the Anecdotes of Bowyer, p. 335.

that union could be supported without a perfect equality. Be assured, this paltry submissive phrase is of Gothic original.

Your sincere friend,
NAT. LANCASTER."

LETTER II.

"Dear Sir, June 27, 1757.
THE continuance of your correspondence will always yield me fresh delight: nor can the communication of your sentiments ever bring satiety along with them. No apology can ever be needful to accompany your letters. Whenever therefore you are in the humour of writing, impart your thoughts without reserve: when you are not so disposed, I shall not blame your forbearance, but silently wish that the liberality of your genius may not be long dormant.

The poor whore's fate was undetermined when your letter arrived: and the softness of your nature has influenced that of your friend. By your favour, she walks at large, enjoying freedom and sunshine: The putative father is gone into exile, and the parish maintains the child.

You are really too modest in disclaiming the merits of an *Atticus*, at the time when you would make a Cicero of your friend. You have indeed neither the rank nor fortune of that Roman; but I will aver, that you have as clear an understanding as he could boast, and some better endowments than were attributed to him. Had you been in his circumstances and situation, you would have been a more useful man. A proper distribution of his immense wealth might have prevented the fall of Rome. I think that I am able to support this assertion.

Since I made the enquiry about the invention of writing; I was informed in a dream that Moses (whom the heathens called Cadmus) was the man, into whose head that glorious art was first inspired. I confess no arguments were suggested to confirm that declaration; but what need is there of reasoning, when the authority is divine? for dreams are undoubtedly from heaven. So said Homer*: and so say all the orthodox, sacred and profane.

The gout has left me, and I enjoy perfect health. The writers upon Natural Evil you have rallied with a spirit that is no less judicious than it is plea-

sant and facetious. I have never met with any of them that have contributed to remove my perplexities. But I remember a conversation with a certain acquaintance of mine upon Blackheath, that gave me more satisfaction than all the volumes I had perused. "Pain, said he, is a natural consequence of imperfection: and imperfection there must be, if there be a gradation of beings. But if there had not been such a scale of existences, there would have been a great void left, which would have been an argument of less benevolence in the deity, than to have created beings only in high perfection. This system then could not be without pain and distress: they are necessary defects in a constitution which is good upon the whole." I think, this is the substance of what you then said, and it operated with great force upon my mind.

Yours most affectionately,
NATHANAEL LANCASTER.

MR. URBAN,

ALL that Sir T. Brown says about Gonzaga and the motto to his picture is enumerating, in his "Musæum Clausum, or collection of rarities of several kinds, scarce ever seen by any man now living,"

"No 21. A noble head of Franciscus Gonzaga, who being imprisoned for treason grew grey in one night, with this inscription:

"O nox, quam longa est quæ facit una
"senem!"

It is left uncertain whether Sir Thomas proposed the motto, or means that it actually existed on such a picture. Your correspondents are desired to point out the fact and the line. P. Q.

MR. URBAN,

I Here send you some curious and authentic extracts from the Register of the Parliament of Paris.

12 Novembris 1418.

"In nomine omnipotentis Dei, qui propter justitiam transfert Regna de Gente in Gentem, et impiorum consilia dissipat, incipit Registrum Consiliorum Parliamenti incepti 12^o die Novembris anno millesimo quadringentesimo vigesimo octavo ab incarnatione Domini et anno 13^o quo Ego Clemens de Fauquebergue in utroque jure licentiatus, Decanus Ambianensis, Ecclesiæ Regisque Prothonotarius, dicti Parliamenti Grapherius, hujusmodi officium exercui. Intermissio jus-dicentis officio

officio malui et mutas agitare inglorius artes, quia sicut pisces hamo, sic homines in tempore malo."

Du lundi, 6^e Jour de Juin, 1429.

"La femme d'un Laboureur demeurant à Hawtbarviller leix Saint Denis en France, enfanta une fille gemelle ou deux filles joignans ensemble en un seul ventre, ayant tous autres membres feminins entiers et formés hault et bas doubles; C'est à sçavoir deux têtes — quatre bras avec les épaules, quatre jambes, quatre mains, et quatre piés, cum posterioribus et anterioribus membris urinalibus, dont l'une trepassa incontinent après son baptême sur le fonts de l'église du dit Haubervillier, et l'autre, qui étoit plus grande, survéquit d'un demi quart d'heure, ou environ, et furent gardées deux jours sans les enterrer pour ce que plusieurs de la ville de Paris et environs les alloient voir, et donnoient offrandes et aumônes à la dite église et à la mere accouchée qui avoit moult travaillé en l'enfantement des dites filles, ou fille jumelle dessus dite. Si ita appellari debeat hujusmodi partus cujus scitis de memoriam hominum visus est in hoc regno apud locum de castello novo Darry, et illius una pars aliam supervixit per spatium octo mensium, vel circiter, prout fertur. Ce mois en un des hôtels de M. J. Porchei naquit un veau ayant huit piés et deux têtes."

MR. URBAN, *April 17, 1784.*

AS you have inserted in your very useful repository, p. 96, my account of supping upon faggots on Christmas eve, which I suppose to be some remains of the celebration of the feast of Juul or Yule; it will perhaps be agreeable to some of your readers to have the etymology of this word, and it will throw some further light upon the subject. It is in all probability formed from *לילה* like night, for dropping the l it would be ile in which are all the radicals of Juul or Yule. *Lile* is formed from a verb signifying "to howl," because at that time the beasts of the forest go about howling and seeking for their prey; as *jam* which signifies "tumult" is put for "the day," because in it all business is going forward. Accordingly they are thus described by the Psalmist civ. 20. "Thou makest darkness, and it is night; wherein all beasts of the forest creep forth. The young lions roar after their prey, and seek their meat from God. The sun ariseth, they gather themselves together, and lay them

down in their dens. Man goeth forth unto his work and to his labour until the evening." In the northern counties nothing is more common than to call that melancholy barking dogs oft make in the night *howling*, and which they think generally happens when some one is dying in the neighbourhood. From the same word comes the Latin *Ejulator*, and perhaps a name oft given to hounds, *Jowler*. What we may infer from hence is, that by *Juul* or *Yule* was meant the feast of the great or mother night; and what a proper season they thought this for commemorating Noah and the deluge I intimated before.

* For Jammuz, p. 87, line 40, col. 1. read Tammuz. See Ezekiel viii. 14. J. M.

MR. URBAN,

THE drinking the Wassail Bowl or Cup was in all probability owing to keeping Christmas in the same manner they had before the Feast of Yule. There was nothing the northern nations so much delighted in as carousing ale; especially at this season, when fighting was over. It was likewise the custom at all their feasts for the master of the house to fill a large bowl or pitcher, and drink out of it first himself, and then give it to him that sat next, and so it went round. One custom more should be remembered; and this is, it was usual some years ago in Christmas time for the poorer people to go from door to door with a wassail cup adorned with ribbons and a golden apple at the top, singing and begging money for it: the original of which was, that they also might procure lamb's wool to fill it, and regale themselves as well as the rich.

MR. URBAN,

IN Dugdale's "Warwickshire," among the epitaphs in the church of Wellesbourne, occurs one for "Thomas le Strange, nuper *Constabularius Regis in Hibernia*." He died in 1426, the fourth year of Henry the Sixth. Perhaps some of your antiquarian correspondents can point out the office held by this person.

Some light may perhaps be thrown upon the question started in p. 670, note, from Abp. Sheldon's Answer to the Abp of Gacina, concerning the ancient privileges annexed to the see of Abp. of Canterbury, which Wilkins has published in his fourth volume of "Concilia Magnæ Britanniae et Hiberniae;" as also from Tit. iii. cap. 5. of Bisho

Bishop Gibson's "Codex *."

Andrew Boorde, mentioned in p. 675, wrote in the century prior to your correspondent's date, who probably was led into this mistake by Dr. Mackenzie's "History of Health," in which pleasing book Boorde is erroneously placed "anno 1643." A. Wood's "Athen. Oxon." i. 73, 74, 75, will sufficiently correct this mistake.

The fraternity of nine orders of angels, noticed in p. 679, occurs under "Syon or Brentford" in Tanner's "Notitia Monastica."

Your eccentric correspondent in p. 752, 3, may receive satisfaction as to the coins stamped with an elephant, if he will look into Martin-Leake's "Historical account of English Money," Lond. 1745, 8vo.; where he will find, that "the guineas took their name from the gold brought from Guinea by the African Company; who, as an encouragement to bring over gold to be coined, were permitted, by their charter, to have their stamp of an elephant upon the coin made of the African gold;" &c.

In page 1009, Mr. Justice Blackstone is cited as proposing an alteration of a date in Spelman's Glossary; which probably he would not have proposed, had the dates occurring in the subsequent parts of your intelligent correspondent's valuable letter been known to him.

The mistake in p. 1029, col. 1, relative to "Mercurius Rusticus" may be corrected from A. Wood's "Athen. Oxon." ii. 584, 585; and your correspondent may meet with ample memoirs of the notorious Marchmont Nedham in col. 625—631 of the same volume; whence it appears, that he was the author of several of the Mercuries of that time, and was a complete Proteus in politics.

ANTIQUARIUS.

P. S. The very learned editor of "Coke upon Littleton," p. 173, b, has the following note on the word "arrested"—"This word, which is so uncommon that I cannot find it noticed in any dictionary I have seen, is apparently used for *richened*."—In Blount's edition of "Les Termes de la Ley," Lond. 1683, is a just explanation of the word "*arrested*," which is probably the right word; as Mr. Hargrave himself owns, that "Lord Coke seems to

borrow this uncommon word from Littleton's use of the word *rette* at the beginning of the section." Skinner also admits "arrested" into his "Etymologica Expositio Vocum Forensium." *Arette* is also to be found in his "Etym. Voc. Ant.," where he says: "videtur Censere, Existimare, a Fr. G. *Arrester*, Judicare," &c.

MR. URBAN, *Barbadoes, April 13.*

MANY observations having been lately made in your Magazine by different correspondents in relation to the emaciated figures, so frequently found in our cathedrals connected with the monuments of Bishops, Abbots, &c. for I am clear it was not confined to these only; having seen the same device under the figure of a lusty well-fed Knight; I shall be much pleased if my brother antiquaries will admit the following reasons as conclusive on this subject. During my travels on the continent, a predilection for matters of antiquity made me seldom pass by any cathedral or old abbey without an interior visit. In several of both these denominations, I repeatedly found the same figure attached to some capital monument, with this difference, that the conductor or monk himself, appointed to shew the premises, never annexed the improbable story of fasting. &c. I remember seeing one of this kind in the church belonging to the priory of Celestin Monks at Heverle, near the town of Louvain in Brabant. I was particularly directed to this figure as an object worthy of my curiosity; it is placed over a monument of a Duke de Croy, and represents a cadaver in the same state nearly as in our English cathedrals, with this horrible yet admirable singularity, that the worms are seen in various parts destroying the body; it is of the finest white marble, and executed in the most masterly manner, yet being so natural and such a melancholy object few people give it that attention it deserves. From hence I would infer, that, whatever might give rise to the same story told in most of our cathedral or monastic churches, it cannot be applicable to all, but seems to have been the taste of the sculptors

* In Canterbury cathedral there is a like emaciated figure under the fine monument of Abp. Chicheley, of whom no such story is recorded.—The letter on this subject from our good friend M. S. came too late for this month, but shall appear in our next.

* Nothing occurs in either of these places as to "utilance."

of that age, and no improper picture of death and the corruptibility of the body, at the same time conveying an useful though humiliating lesson to persons of high dignity. I sincerely wish that all fabulous traditions may be exploded; and for that reason I felt a secret satisfaction on visiting once more, at my last journey to London, the tombs in Westminster Abbey, that the verger no longer amuses the gaping vulgar with the idle story of the lady who died by the prick of a needle in her finger, when it is evident to the most common judgement, that the figure is pointing to a death's head below. OBSERVATOR.

MR. URBAN, London, May 13.

IN reply to the query of A. p. 253 of last month's Magazine, please to acquaint him, that in the Cathedral of Salisbury is shewn the tomb of a Bishop Fox, who, it is said, attempted to fast forty days and forty nights, but on the seventeenth fell a victim to his presumption and enthusiastic folly. On the tomb lies his figure in that emaciated state to which it is supposed he was reduced.

Justitia's reply to the revision of Gray's Elegy affords me much satisfaction—I beg to be informed whence she takes the quotation near the conclusion, "Aid the faithful youth, &c. &c. M.

FRIEND URBAN,

I am much obliged to thy correspondents for resolving some of my questions last autumn; and I am in hopes, that the following etymological queries will also meet with a resolution from some of them.

Query I. Why is the square in the centre of Sturbridge-fair called the Dud-dery?

2. Why are the alms-houses in this*, and several other towns, called the Cal-las?

3. There is a building in many towns called the Tolsay; whence has it this name?

4. There is a narrow street in Oxford, and, I think, in some other towns, called the Turl; why is it so called?

5. Why is a tanned sheepskin termed Basil?

6. On the coast of Scotland there are some places called in maps the Mull, as the Mull of Galloway; the Mull of

* Our correspondent says not where.

† Tolsay, says Dr. Johnson, is the same with Tailoath, 'a prison,' &c. &c.

Kintyre, &c. Why are they so named?

7. Why is a loin of beef called a Sur-loin? for the vulgar opinion, of its being knighted by King James, I imagine to be all a farce.

8. When a person in hot weather seems lazy, it is a common saying, that Lawrence bids him high wages, Whence the origin of this phrase?

9. Thoresby gives an account of an ancient epitaph on Robin Hood at Kirk-lee in Yorkshire, wherein he is styled Earl of Huntingdon. How came he by that title?

10. I should be obliged to thy correspondent, who answered my query about the barons, to inform me whether they all, without distinction, had a right to sit in Parliament, whether the King summoned them or not; I mean those who are usually styled the Great Barons.

Thine, EBENEZER BARCLAY.

MR. URBAN,

I Should be glad if any of your correspondents can account for the omission of such names as the following in the *Tablet of Memory*—Lord Chancellor Sommers, all the Cowpers, Count Zinzendorff, a man so famous for his theological and political systems, nay the late Mr. Laurence Sterne, of facetious and sentimental memory, &c. and that even the famous Sir S. Garth should not be mentioned by the late Mr. Granger. Or can you inform me who was the author of that fine poem entitled "Balaam," printed for M. Cooper in 1757; and republished in Pearch's Collection. But this question, I think, has been asked in vain before. Yours, P.

P. S. Are you aware that the present Bp of O. wrote the *Memoirs of Mr. Legge* (see your Mag. Vol. XXXIV. p. 551) in 1764, to whose recommendation of him to Bp Hoadly he owed his prebend of Winchester, and that the Bp also published a translation of Michaelis's *Lectures on the New Testament* in 1759?

MR. URBAN,

May 5.

I Take shame and sorrow to myself, to think that I passed a week close to the hospital at Herboldown without knowing a title of the very curious article in your last p. 257. I read *NECI OCCIT, Nec occidit*. Dragons and lions do not grow naturally in England now, else I should be tempted to guess that by *Ad Danum* "at Doncaster" was meant; at least

least the scene of action is most likely to be commemorated, and Northumberland grew dragons. May one beg the favour of any one of the many intelligent and curious residents at Canterbury (and I know no town or neighbourhood that has more), to tell us the width, depth, and capacity of the bowl; of what materials (whether metal or wood) the medallion is made; for as such things were rare, I should guess it was a seal cut in metal or wood a-top of the foot, and so screwed in; yet if it was a seal, the figures and letters would all stand wrong*. I am so pleased with the bowl, that I think of sending to Canterbury, and getting one turned of the size and shape.

P. 258. The common people in Suffolk are of the same opinion. I met my labourer carrying an abortive calf; and asking him what he was going to do with it, he said, to bury it in the gateway of the clove, for the other three cows to pass over, else they would all cast their calves.

P. 264. What gave the hint of the steam engine deserves a much better name than an amazing piece of folly.

P. 271. Yet Dr. Johnson charges Addison with being very grasping as to office-fees.

In the first volume of the Dijon Society's Transactions, which came out last year, is a very curious memoir, to shew that the *height* of hospital wards is of no service, as the noxious vapour hangs in an horizontal cloud a little above the beds heads. The author gives a plate of a new form (an elliptic one) for such rooms, which he maintains would procure perfect ventilation and salubrity. The doctrine is so novel, and so material in a country where hospitals start up in a night like mushroom-rooms, that I cannot thank any article would be more striking or acceptable. He affirms that he drew his conclusions from repeated experiments and obser-

* The top diameter is 8.4 inches; depth at the edge of the medallion 3.4 inches. The solid contents = 6 wine pints, or 173 $\frac{1}{2}$ cubic inches. Diameter of the medallion 3.6 inches; of the top of the foot 3 inches and $\frac{1}{2}$ centh. Height of the foot 1.7 inch.

The medallion, foot, and several plates and cramps, to strengthen or mend the bowl, are all (like the rim) of silver, gilt. The medallion cannot have been a seal, being in basso relievo, nor is it screwed in (as appears by the measurements) but rivetted at the top. L. D. T. & C.

vations made with thermometers and eudiometers, hung at all heights in the hospital at Lyons, which is surmounted by a vast dome. CURIOSUS.

MR. URBAN,

PERMIT me to add to the information of J. D. (vol. LIII.) the following biographical notice, copied from the blank leaf of one of Roger Crabb's books, communicated to me by a friend. The lovers of the Lessian diet will see the extravagant excess to which this ascetic humourist carried the notion of living on vegetables only, and totally abstaining from all nutritious roots, as well as animal food. Doubtless, as the Rev. Mr. Granger observes, had he lived in popish countries, he would have made a rigid member of La Trappe, and been an ornament to that severe self-denying society. The learned and accurate historian seems not to have paid that attention to the character of our hermit, which his singularity deserved. To exhibit the fanaticism of this species of madness, is the subject of the present *morceau*.

He was born in Buckinghamshire, and originally bred up to the business of a hatter. His assiduity in his calling, and his peculiar manner, contributed to increase his trade so fast, that before he was twenty-six* he purchased an estate, and proved one of the richest tradesmen in all Chesham, where he then kept shop. In this manner he lived for some years, and with the utmost diligence applied himself to read and understand the Scriptures; and both day and night was seen praying either behind his counter, or in any other place he happened to be in. He appears to have had much of the enthusiast in his disposition, and his love of seclusion served to increase his gloom. He then formed the resolution of becoming the leader of a sect, and working the salvation of his countrymen, whom he imagined were all far advanced in the road to perdition. Filled with this resolution, he sold off his shop, goods, and estate, and distributed the money among the poor in order literally to fulfill the Scripture. He was of a very philanthropic disposition, for in his writings he observes that man was born not the tyrant, but the friend, of animated life; and that

* The original writer of this account seems to have been ignorant of his ever serving as a soldier.

not a single sparrow falls without the divine permission. He alledges, that we have no right to be either fed or clothed from the spoils of other creatures, and that the very gnaw we tread upon feels as strong a pang in the agonies of death as a man. As he was never married, he reserved scarce any thing to himself, retiring to Ickman, near Uxbridge, where, with his own hands, he built himself a hut, and paid fifty shillings a year for a rood of ground. In this manner he lived with a severity of thought and frugality beyond the conception of modern luxury. Every animal he saw in distress he flew to relieve. He frequently gave a half-penny to release a poor bird from his captivity. But what mostly deserves attention was his diet; he refused every kind of flesh with horror. His food was gathered from the spontaneous produce of the neighbouring fields, and the first spring afforded him drink. His dress was as mortifying as the rest of his manners; a sackcloth-frock and a coarse pair of breeches open at the knees was all his covering. He carried economy and simplicity to a criminal excess, for he thereby shortened his life. Three farthings a week was his usual allowance, which he seldom exceeded; and when he did, it never was more than one farthing. He lived in this opinion longer than one might expect, an example of patience, resignation, and piety. It cannot now be ascertained how long he lived in this austere manner. Seeing one day a young couple going to be married, he was much pleased. 'I had rather,' cried he, 'give one single being existence, than be the king of England; do you increase and multiply.' It was towards the latter end of his days that he published the account of his life, under the title of *The Hermit*, wherein he attempts to prove, that what he practised was right. This book, though the work of an enthusiast, at least displays some shew of learning. It soon after met with an answer; and while he meditated a reply, death took him off. Some thought he was starved, by being too weak to go in quest of his usual diet, or that a supply of bread which he received from the town weekly had misfed. One of his tracts ends in this manner:

Hence would any one know the author,

Or ask, whose words are these?

I answer his, who drinks pure water,

And studies piety, health, and ease.

Who drinks, yet never can be drunk,

Who is not prone to swear;

From lust, from pride, from lewdness sunk,

His bones are kept so bare.

There is a whole length print of him before his life, with some verses underneath.

Contemporary with Roger Crabb was that notorious enthusiast Paul Bunting. He had also been in the army, and was intimate and known to Col. Lillburne, Chr. Love, &c. He was famous for digging graves for the Regicides, but never had the happiness to see them interred therein. He was a Behmenite, and some account of him exists somewhere in a small printed book, containing the life and actions of Dr. Russell, another of the same sect, and of the same employment. About this time lived the noted Wallraven, and the more notorious Theora John, whom A. Wood styles a blasphemous Jew. If any of your correspondents are inclined to give some account of any of these, it would contribute much to the satisfaction of a constant reader and occasional correspondent, H. L. M.

I should be glad to see some biographical notices of the Rev. Mess. Kimbers of Clerkenwell, father and son. One wrote a compendious History of England, and the other a voluminous one. The latter was many years unfortunate in his wife, who was bereft of her senses. Poor Sanders, whose memoirs have been given in a former Number, was in possession of a MS. Roman History, written by the latter, which came down as low as the Conquest of the Eastern Empire, and would have made, when closely printed, 9 or 10 volumes in octavo. It would be worth enquiry where they exist, to prevent them being made waste paper of. He had also a large MS. addition to Leland's View of the Ecclesiastical Writers, in the Doctor's own hand-writing, which was a very bad one. The book was printed for B. Dod, in 3 vols. 8vo.; but these additions were never printed at all.

Some memoirs or anecdotes of that famous lawyer and civilian Sir Julius Caesar, whose papers were some years ago rescued from destruction, and sold by Paterfon for upwards of 500l.; and Sir Paul Pinder, a great Turkey merchant, whose head serves for a sign to many beer-houses; would be an agreeable present to the public.

Your correspondent would also wish

to be informed, where the most complete system of Celtic mythology exists; in what language, and whether any part has ever been made public by means of the press, in English, Latin, Italian, or French; and who was the author of that celebrated romance, *The Seven Champions*. He is not ignorant that a Celtic system exists in Swedish, and has seen a learned treatise on Runic Mythology in the Danish tongue.

Yours, &c.

H. L. M.

MR. URBAN,

I Should be glad to be informed, on what family plea or pretence Lord De Ferrars of Chartley has lately been created Earl of Leicester. The papers have assigned a reason with which I am unacquainted, knowing only that his lordship is descended by his mother from the Devereuxes, Earls of Essex: and knowing also, that the Earldom of Leicester, granted to the Sidneys, has lately been claimed by a supposed son of the last Earl of that family, whose plea (though not sufficient to gain him the estate) must not doubt be allowed, if he can prove himself Lady Leicester's son, as she was not divorced. As to Mr. Coke's having any claim to that title, for that (as it was a modern creation) there can be no pretence. CRITO.

ANSWER. The present noble possessor of the title of Earl of Leicester enjoys it by right unquestionable. It appears from Collins's Peerage, vol. VI. p. 352. that he is, through his mother, directly descended, not only from the Devereuxes, but also from William de Ferrars, 9th earl of Ferrars and Derby, who died in 1254, and was an immediate descendant from the Saxon earls of Leicester; and, what is extremely remarkable, his lady, Margaret, eldest daughter and coheir to Roger de Quincey earl of Winchester, was the immediate representative of the Norman earls of Leicester, as being great granddaughter to Robert Blanchmains, the third earl of that line, who enjoyed with the earldom the baronies of Groby and Hinckley, and in right of the latter barony was hereditary lord high steward of England*.—It is surely extremely

unjust and illiberal to censure a noble Lord for chusing a title to which he has a claim by descent, and which has lain unclaimed and extinct for 25 years since the death of Thomas Coke, Earl of Leicester.

S. URBAN.

MR. URBAN,

May 11.

AGREEABLE to my promise of correcting any mistakes which I find in your Miscellany, I must inform you, that the Christian name of Ld Anally, mentioned in your last Magazine, p. 316, was not George, but John. He was appointed chief justice of the court of king's bench in Ireland in the year 1764, and is now succeeded in that station by a person who was not admitted to the Irish bar until Easter term 1765, about a year after the late chief justice had been appointed.—Query, Whether Wm. Riddle, mentioned in your obituary for last month as dying near Lambeth, and Wm. Biddle, mentioned in the very next article as dying on the same day at Cuper's Bridge, be not one and the same person?—And query also, Whether it would not have been proper to soften by some introduction the abruptness of Mr. Watson's sudden address to the Marquis de Bouillè, p. 313, which appears foreign to the subject upon which Mr. Watson then was speaking.

In p. 314, in some copies (for I perceive it is right in some others) the account of the fire in Holbourn has slipped into the middle of the Antiquarian narrative.

THE character given of Bp. Hooper by Dr. Atterbury, as quoted in your Magazine for March, p. 189, differs very widely from the amiable one given in your Magazine for 1747, pp. 386, 612. When we consider by whom that in p. 189 was given, we need not wonder at the difference.

P. 161. In the account of the quarrel between bully Dawson and Oldys, it is said, the mob resolving to rescue *his lordship*.—Qu. Who is meant by *his lordship*? or, why applied to Oldys?

Mr. Fancourt, mentioned in p. 273 of your last Magazine, lived at Mortlake in the year 1748 or 1749; where your present correspondent then lodged in his house, which was not far from that of the then Admiral Medley.

Yours, &c. MELEFONT.

* See the History of Leicestershire by Burton; and the History of Hinckley by Nichols. It is observable that Ld de F. is created Earl "of the county"—that late Earls were probably Earls "of the town" of Leicester. EMT.

* Doubtless from the vulgar appellation of Lord, given to the deformed. EMT.

40. BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA. N^o XX. Containing an Account of the Gentlemen's Society at Spalding: being an Introduction to the Reliquæ Galleanæ. 4to. (Continued from p. 280.)

FOR the following observations we are obliged to a correspondent.

Note l. p. xl. "Dr. Bernard Wilson." This honest old divine seems to have been doomed to every kind of calamity; and, among others, to the unmerciful persecution of exasperated *Feminality*. A Miss Davids, whose brother I well remember, 30 years ago, an attorney in Clement's Inn, sued the Doctor [in 1747] for breach of a marriage contract—which he had often repeated, and as often evaded. A witness was wanting. This was amply supplied in the person of her brother, who coming to the house one morning before the Doctor appeared, was concealed in a closet, where he heard all, turned evidence, and, on a trial at Westminster, prevailed with the Jury to award her 7000*l*.—N. B. I had this anecdote from a Mr. Martin Mathias, who was then his clerk.

Qu. In the account of old Mr. S. Wesley, is there not a most palpable blunder? In note c, p. xxxviii, he is said to have been "admitted a servitor" of Exeter College, Oxford, at the "age of 18, 1684." Consequently he must have been born in 1666; and he is said to have died in 1735, aged 69. But in Mr. Badcock's letter, p. xlii, he is mentioned as writing a letter when he "was nearly 80."

The poem called "*Religious Discourse*," p. xlv, was not written by any of the Mr. Wesleys, but by the late learned and mystic Mr. John Gambold (the very model, in person and mien, of the celebrated Dr. Samuel Johnson). He was one of the first clergymen at Oxford who joined the four or five others under the then ignominious title of *Methodists*; but leaving that corps, he became a disciple and fellow-labourer with the late Count Zinzendorf, in Fetter Lane, where the writer of this memorandum has often heard them both. The first publication of that poem is in Wesley's Collection of Hymns, 1739, p. 58; and it is also in the third volume of Poems published by Mr. J. Wesley, in 1744, p. 200. Mr. Gambold wrote a tragedy

called *The Martyrdom of Ignatius*, published in 1773*.

My authority for affirming that Mr. John Wesley was not the author of "*Religious Discourse*" was he himself; who told me, many years ago, that it was by Mr. Gambold, of Fetter Lane.

P. xl. "Col. Adam Williamson." This was the gentleman by whose evidence Mr. Charles Radcliffe, alias Lord Derwentwater, suffered death on Tower-hill (being taken on board a French transport in the war with that nation) Dec. 8, 1746. He was the only one who could on oath identify his person. He died soon after, to be identified himself†.

41. *Considerations on the State of Dover Harbour, with its relative Consequence to the Navy of Great Britain. Dedicated to the several Departments of the Admiralty, Ordnance, Cinque Ports, Commissioners of Dover Harbour, and Inhabitants in general of the Town and Port of Dover. By Sir Thomas Hyde Page, Knt. F.R.S. of his Majesty's Corps of Engineers. To which is prefixed, A Letter to the Military Association for the Defence of the Town and Port of Dover.* 4to. [Unpublished.]

THIS very expert engineer, so deservedly celebrated for his operations at Harwich and Sheerness‡, having been employed in directing the works of fortification carrying on at Dover, has at the same time fully informed himself, and here informs his readers, of the degree of improvement this harbour is capable of receiving from a plan which might restore Nature to her original course. "The present direction of the river through the Pent, and thence to the outfall at the mouth of the harbour, is certainly contrary to nature. . . . That the mouth of the haven was originally to the eastward of Lord North's battery, and that it was changed by the British king Arviragus, to hold that station against the Romans, no one can doubt. As he stopped up all deep water, to prevent the entrance of his enemies, we

* See an account of Mr. Gambold in the Anecdotes of Bowyer, p. 215. EDIT.

† For his harsh treatment of Bp. Atterbury see his Correspondence, III. p. 548.—He was uncle to the late Gen. Williamson.

‡ See vol. LII. p. 426, and this volume, p. 40.—In the Index of our last volume is a strange mistake in his article, which the reader will correct with pleasure.

"should

* See vol. XVII. p. 293.

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should now (says our author) restore it as a shelter for our own ships, having no useful harbour on our coast between Portsmouth and the Thames." Consulting therefore Nature in the first place, Sir Thomas Page recommends "the opening the original mouth of the harbour, where the dam, made by Arviragus, was supposed to pass, as, reasoning from experiment, and having lately employed there men used to boring for water, sea-beach, mud, and other things of different qualities, deposited by the motion of the sea, in such depths of water, were taken up to near five fathoms under the high-water mark, and the place of making this experiment being some hundred yards within land, or the place to which piers might be carried out with great safety, there remaining not a doubt but shelter, at the lowest spring tides, could be given to the King's ships in a harbour at Dover, that should be constructed upon an outline, to agree with what Nature favours and most requires." To justify the incurring, on this occasion, great expence, he has annexed an Extract of a Memorial on the same subject, presented to Queen Elizabeth by Sir Walter Raleigh, and also Extracts from Camden, Lambard, Kilburn, Harris, and an ancient MS. intitled "A brief Memorial of what hath been done in former Times concerning making and repairing of "Dover Harbour." When practice and theory are thus united, whatever they recommend deserves attention.

42. *Plays of Three Acts, written for a private Theatre.* By William Hayley, Esq. 4to.

NOTWITHSTANDING all that the author has advanced in favour of rhyming comedies, we cannot approve of common life being represented in a language which, in common life, is never spoken; though, at the same time, we must allow that Mr. H. has a facility of writing verses, or a knack (as Pope calls it) of "hitching-in a rhyme," that would reconcile us, if any thing could, to such an impropriety.

To these dramatic pieces Mr. Hayley has prefixed an elegant copy of verses, inscribed to the Duchess of Devonshire. The plays are five in number, viz. 1. The Happy Prescription, a Comedy; 2. Marcella, a Tragedy; 3. The Two Connoisseurs, a Comedy;

4. Lord Ruffel, a Tragedy; and 5. The Mausoleum.

The Happy Prescription, we are informed, is founded upon a real anecdote. Selina, niece to Sir Nicholas Oddfish, who impatiently wishes to see her well married, is courted, with the permission of her uncle, by two poetical coxcombs, whom she heartily despises. Mrs. Felix, her cousin, who is married to a worthy colonel in the East India service, unites with her to make her lovers desist from their importunities. This circumstance is at length happily brought about by Morley, a young physician, who arrives from Asia with his friend Col. Felix.

The return of this gentleman is thus beautifully announced by Jonathan his servant, who is dispatched to the house of Sir Nicholas:

Jonny. Your scenes of hard service, I hope, are all over;
It is now fairly time you should both live in clover:
Your master, I trust, has brought home as much treasure
As will make him a parliament-man at his pleasure;
And to recompence you for the wound in your arm,
Perhaps he will buy you a snug little farm.
Jonathan. When a gentleman comes from the East, my good girl,
You all think he is loaded with diamonds and pearls;
You fancy his treasure too great to be told,
And suppose he possesses a mountain of gold.
A few daring blades, by a bold kind of stealth,
Have indeed from the Indies brought home so much wealth,
That with all their keen senses they ne'er could employ it,
And have died from the want of a heart to enjoy it.
But some hundred brave lads, whom gay youth led to enter
That promising region of hope and adventure,
Have toil'd many years in those rich burning climes,
With small share of their wealth, and with none of their crimes.
Now my master and I both belong to this tribe;
Not a single nabob have we kill'd for a bribe.
And to tell you a truth, which I hope you'll not doubt,
We're as poor and as honest as when we set out.
Jon. What! your master still poor in so thriving a trade!
And with patients so rich has he never been paid

For

For the wounds he has heal'd ?

Jos. Yes, my dear, for his fees
I know he has touch'd many thousand
rupees.

Yet the sight of distress he could never
endure;

What he took from the rich he bestow'd on
the poor.

Jen. Well, Heaven will pay him, no
doubt, in due season.

But what brings him home? I would fain
know the reason

Why he leaves that rich land in the bloom
of his life:

I suppose from the want of a cherry-cheek'd
wife?

They say those black wenches are sad nasty
creatures,

And though they've fine shapes, they have
horrible features.

Does he want a white sweet-heart? 'or has
he a black?

Jos. 'Tis indeed a white woman that
brings us both back:

But alas! 'tis an old one—my master, it
seems,

Has a 'fond simple mother that's troubled
with dreams;

And he, like a tender and soft-hearted
youth,

Resigns his nice prospect, and comes home,
'forsooth,

Because the old dame has express'd her
desires

To see him in England before she expires.

And, egad, since he's come she will live
long enough,

For she seems to be made of good durable
stuff.

Jen. Well, now I shall love him a hun-
dred times more

Than I did for the stories you told me
before.

God bless the kind soul! who behaves to his
mother

As if he well knew he could ne'er have
another.

And were he my son, I could not live
without him;

I could stay here all day while you're talk-
ing about him.

Morley, soon after, has the address
to put Sapphic out of humour with Se-
lina, and persuade Deceit that he is
in a deep consumption, and will cer-
tainly die in six months if he enters in-
to the marriage state. This occasions
the lover to reject the positive old
uncle's proposal. Gratitude for the
service Morley had done her, interests
Selina much in his favour; and on Col.
Felix telling Sir Nicholas he owed his
life to this amiable physician, who pos-
sessed every qualification but riches to
make the matrimonial state happy, and

offering to settle a fortune on him,
which the latter peremptorily refuses,
the whimsical knight gives Selina to
Morley, in these words:

My dear boy, say no more;

You're the match that I never could meet
with before.

I have long sought in vain for an heir to
my mind,

But all my soul with'd in your spirit I find.

You shall not rob your friend of a single
gold moor*,

He can raise heirs enough to inherit his
store.

To such men as himself let him haste to
give birth,

And with twenty young Felix's garnish the
earth.

How trifling soever your fortune may be,
From the colonel's esteem, and the virtues

I see,

I think you as noble a match for my niece,
As I could, had you brought home a new

golden fleece:

I have money enough, if you're rich in
affection—

As I always have talk'd of an equal
connection,

My neighbours, perhaps, may suppose my
sight dim,

Or mock my wife choice as a generous
whim;

Let them study with zeal, which I hope
may succeed,

Of their horses and dogs to improve the best
breed,

A study more noble engrosses my mind,

To preserve the first points in the breed of
mankind.

On the heart and the soul, as the first points,
I dwell;

In these, my dear children, you match
mightily well:

And I think human nature in debt to my
care,

For uniting two mortals who happily pair.

Sir Nicholas, soon after, concludes
this sprightly piece as follows:

Sir Nicholas to Morley.

Here, my worthy young friend, take and
cherish this fair,

And, trust me, you'll find her deserving
your care;

For although of her sex she may have a
small spice,

She'll please you ten times where she vexes
you twice:

And happy the man, in this skirmishing
life,

Who is able to say half as much of his
wife.

* An Indian coin.

43. *Essay on True Fashion, or the Beauties natural to Man.* By a Spectator. sm. 8vo.

OF this small poem, printed at Edinburgh, the argument is as follows:—
 "Introduction. Fashion delineated.
 " Nature the source of the Graces.
 " The beauties of her phenomena,
 " &c. Politeness, its source and tendency. The alliance of Truth and
 " Beauty. Retirement, when corresponding. Fashion, where misapprehended. Politeness, precepts of—
 " the art of, is in nature and genius—
 " the end of, is beauty of expression,
 " &c.—Part II. Of Manners. Affectation, its folly. Rules to avoid.
 " Address—the artful. Grace and manner of speech. Graces and
 " beauty to be defended. Formality—
 " ridiculous. Lesson for the formal
 " and low. Beauties of independence," &c.

From the following short extract the reader will form no advantageous idea of this performance as a poem; yet the precepts are good, and if they had been conveyed in prose, would probably have been more read and approved.

"Politeness is to every grace ally'd,
 And those who will not know it, study pride;

Let poets, churchmen, or historians write,
 They court the Graces if they'd be polite;
 No artists emulate, no statesmen speak,
 Who don't, to be polite, the Graces seek;
 Fools only will from principles depart,
 And foes to manners misapply their art."

44. *Musical and Poetical Relicks of the Welsh Bards: preserved by Tradition and authentic Manuscripts, from remote Antiquity: never before published. To the Tunes are added, Variations for the Harp, Harpichord, Violin, or Flute. With a choice Collection of the Pennillion, Epigrammatic Stanzas, or native Pastoral Sonnets of Wales, with English Translations. Likewise, A History of the Bards, from the earliest Period to the present Time; and an Account of their Music, Poetry, and Musical Instruments, with a Delineation of the latter. Dedicated, by Permission, to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.* By Edward Jones, of Henblas Llandderfel, Merionethshire. fol.

TO this very copious title-page, itself a complete account of the contents of this large and expensive volume, which was published by subscription, we can add but little. Beginning with the Druidical Bards, whose name and profession Berofus and others have de-

rived from Bardus, fifth king of Britain, A. M. 2082, Mr. Jones traces their history and their works (extracting some of them) through the invasions of the Romans, Saxons, and Normans, to their last prince, Llewelyn, who was treacherously slain at Buellt by Edward I, and his murder followed by the massacre of the Bards—an incident which has given rise to Gray's admirable "Bard," well pourtrayed in the frontispiece to this work, the figures engraved by Hall, and the landscape by Middiman. Some succeeding bards, however, occur in the reigns of the Tudors, and the history closes with an encomium on Welsh music, particularly the harp.

Of Llywarch the aged, a Cumbrian prince, the third great bard of the British annals*, who was educated in the court of K. Arthur, the following is an advantageous specimen:

"The cuckow sends forth her longing and complaining voice,

When she has fled from the pursuit of the hawk,

And consoles with me at the waters of Cieg.

"In spring all nature is beautiful and glad;
 It is the season when heroes hasten to the fields of war;

But I cannot go; infirmity will not suffer me.

"The birds sing, and loud is the cry
 Of the strong-scented hounds in the desert:
 Again the birds are heard to warble.

"The birds sing, the brooks murmur,
 The moon shines out; it is the cold hour of midnight;

And my heart droops under its lingering cares.

"Hear you not how the waves roar,
 And dash from rock to rock?

O my weak heart! may my senses be granted me to-night!"

Of the Welsh Pennillion, the following are translated extracts:

"Beauteous in form the harp appears;
 Its music charms our ravish'd ears:
 Less varied strains awake the grove,
 Fill'd with the notes of spring and love.
 Hither the Muses oft shall throng,
 Inspire the theme, and swell the song."

"In Mona's idle melodious notes resound;
 In Clwyd's rich vale nectareous fruits abound;

* Ancurus and Taliesin are the two first. Of the former we have a specimen, translated by Mr. Gray; of the latter, by Mr. Whitehead, here published.

Flin's verdant tract conceals the useful ore,
Much for its minerals sam'd, for lovely wo-
men more."

All have the like simplicity, and are justly compared by this writer to "the affecting tales of the Scots ballads," and the delicate *αἰετία* of the Greek "epigrams."—The musical instruments are represented as well as described.

The next Pennillion, beginning

"'Tis man's to conquer, fierce in arms,
"Woman prevails by gentle charms,"

will remind a classical reader of the II^d Oda of Anacreon, *Φύσις κεφαλὰ ταυροῖς, κ. τ. λ.*; and, as the author could scarce be acquainted with the Teian bard, shews that "wits jump," as the vulgar saying, whether born in Greece or in Wales.

"This event" [Edward I's massacre], says our author, "gave birth to one of the noblest compositions in the English language; a poem of such fire and beauty as to remove, as a late writer [Mr. Barrington] has thought, our regret of the occasion, and to compensate the loss. But in heightening our regret consists the great merit of this admirable ode; and, without bestowing on it any such extravagant praise, I may boldly affirm that the *Polyolbion* of Drayton, and the *Bard of Gray*, have contributed no less to the reputation of their authors than to the glory of Wales, and are the only modern productions worthy to alleviate the loss we sustained in so immense a waste of literary treasure, and such irreparable ruin of genius."

45. *Louisa: a Poetical Novel in Four Epistles.*
By Miss Seward. 4to.

WITHOUT vainly pretending to "equal, much less to surpass, the transcendent poetic excellence of Prior's *Emma*, or Pope's *Eloisa*," the Muse of Lichfield has here endeavoured "to unite the impassioned fondness of the one with the chaster tenderness of the other, avoiding the too conceding softness of the first, and the voluptuousness of the second." That in this she has succeeded, that she has exhibited "a more faultless female character" than either, is saying little.—To incidents the most common, her uncommon poetical powers have given a glow, a pathos, which must be felt by

all who have a taste for poetry, "descriptive, sentimental, and dramatic." To those who have "feeling hearts, and a fondness for verse," we therefore warmly recommend this poem; but, as the author observes, "both must unite to render it interesting." The first hundred and fifty-six lines (dated Oct. 21, 1779,) were written when she was only nineteen, and, having been long mislaid, were recovered sixteen months ago.—Epistle I, "Louisa to Emma, her friend in the East Indies," describes her first interview with Eugenio, their attachment, and his marriage, for wealth, with Emira. In Epistle II, "Eugenio to Emma, on her return from the East Indies," exculpates himself from this supposed perfidy, by imputing this interested match to the distress of his father Ernesto in his circumstances, and a desire to retrieve them. Epistle III, "Louisa to Emma, written the day after she had received from her Eugenio's exculpating letter," allows his excuses, and exults in his innocence. And in Epistle IV, from the same to the same, Louisa relates an unexpected visit from Ernesto, in which he acquaints her with the abandoned dissoluteness of Emira, her last illness, and desire to see and be forgiven by the rival whom she had basely supplanted, her visit, in consequence, to that dying fair one, &c.—The imagery and versification of the whole are such as might be expected from Miss Seward. We wonder, therefore, to find so inharmonious a line as

"Then, as th' innocent eyes to her the,
"while;"

and two or three more, which need not be specified. And though we are willing, with Louisa, to exculpate Eugenio, yet we think he judges wrong in making himself appear to her more culpable than he really was. But we will no longer deny our readers the pleasure of reading Louisa's beautiful description of her first interview with Eugenio, and of the bower impressed with his image, which are selected only because they can be easily detached.

"Beneath my trembling fingers lightly rung
The Lute's sweet chords, responsive while
I sung;

Faint in the yellow broom the oxen lay,
And the mute birds sat languid on the spray;
And nought was heard, around the mountain-
tide bower,
Save, that the mountain bee, from flower
to flower,

Seem'd

Seem'd to prolong, with her assiduous wing,
The soft vibration of the tuneful string;
While the fierce skies flam'd on the thrink-
ing rills,

And sultry Silence brooded o'er the hills!
"As on my lip the lingering cadence
play'd,

My brother gaily bounded down the glade;
And, while my looks the fire of gladness dart,
With ardor press'd me to his throbbing heart.
Then to a graceful stranger turn'd, whose
soul,

With steps less swift, my coyest welcome
meet.

O'er his fine form, and o'er his glowing face,
Youth's ripen'd bloom had shed its richest
grace;

Tall as the pine amidst inferior trees,
With all the bending o'er's pliant ease.

O'er his fair brow, the fairer for their shade,
Locks of the warmest brown luxuriant play'd.
Blushing he bows!—and gentle awe supplies
Each flattering meaning to his downcast eyes;
Sweet, serious, tender, those blue eyes impart
A thousand dear sensations to the heart;

Mild as the evening star, whose shining ray,
Soft in th' untroubled water seems to play;
And when he speaks—not Music's thrilling
power,

No, not the vocal mistress of the bower,
When slow the warbles from the blossom'd
spray,

In liquid blandishment, her evening lay,
Such soft, insinuating sweetness knows,
As from that voice in melting accents flows!"

"Here, to my favourite bower, at rising day
With tranquil step I bent my purpos'd way!
For here I first beheld the graceful youth,
And here he promis'd everlasting truth;
And here to thee, my friend, I us'd to grieve,
When Life could charm no more, nor Hope,
deceive;

And here, my long afflicted spirit freed
From that barb'd shaft on which it wont to
bleed,

Now bids its soften'd feelings gently flow
To her who draws the deadly sting of woe.

"Once more these eyes with smiles of
pleasure hail

The vernal beauties of my native vale;
The plenteous dews, that in the early ray
Gem the light leaf, and tremble on the spray;
The fresh cool gales that undulating pass,
With shadowy sweep, along the bending
grass.—

Now throw me shrubs and trees the length-
en'd shade

On the smooth turf distinct!—and now
weary fade,

As fits the sun, behind a cloud withdrawn,
Tha late unveil'd shone yellow on the lawn.
Sot o'er the vale, from this my fav'rite seat,
Irene I mark the vagrant beauties fleet;
Indifferent lights the changing features trace,
Catch the bright form, and paint the sha-
dowly grace.

Where the light ash and browner oak extend,
And high in air their mingled branches bend,
The mossy bank, beneath their trembling
bowers;

Arises, fragrant with uncultur'd flowers,
That stoop the sweet head o'er the latent
spring,

And bear the pendent bees, that humming
cling.

Just gleams the fount—for, curving o'er
its brink,

The lengthen'd grass the shining waters
drink;

Their green arms half its glassy beauties hide,
As from beneath them steals the wandering
tide,

And down the valley careless winds away,
While in its streams the glancing sun-beams
play."

46. *A Criticism on the Elegy written in a
Country Church-Yard. Being a Continuation
of Dr. J——n's Criticism on the Poems of
Gray.* 8vo. (See p. 281.)

AS to the intention of this sagacious
or arch performance readers differ, and
we pretend not to decide; some deem-
ing it the production of an admirer and
imitator of Dr. Johnson, while others
suppose it a kind of Lexiphanes, or
buntesque. But let the reader deter-
mine, if he can, from a specimen.

"STANZA XI.

"Fault has already been found with Gray
for conforming to the affected use of parti-
cles in place* of adjectives: 'Honied
'spring;' 'madding crowd,' &c. 'Sioried
'urn' is of the same family, and even more
exceptionable, because liable to misappre-
hension. The meaning of the epithet is,
'having stories figured upon it.' In the
Penseroso of Milton it is to be found as an
epithet applied to windows, of which the
panes are of painted glass. It is also used
by Pope. 'Flattery soothing the ear of
'Death' is characteristical. What is said
of 'honour's voice' is not said happily.
There is a want of appropriation. 'Silent
'dust' is one of those expressions which Vol-
taire used to denominate *des Suisses*; always
ready at a call, and ready to engage in any
service.

XI. 1. XII. 1.

"In the two following quatrains is well
described the depression of genius under ig-
norance and poverty. But here too allow-
ance must be made for a little of the *old
leaven*. Hands are, *metaphorically*, said to
'sway the rod of empire,' and *literally* to
bring forth sounds from the lyre. 'Living
'lyre' is from Cowley; and of his obli-
gation to the royal poet of Judah, for the ap-
plication of the idea "awake" to the eli-

* Is not this a Scotticism for *instead*?

eking of sounds from the harp or lyre, he has thought the acknowledgment deserving commemoration. In the whole of the Elegy Criticism has not been able to find two more happy lines than the following:

‘ Chill penury repress’d their noble rage,
And froze the genial current of the soul.”

“ Here are really two ideas. Penury, in the character of frost, deprives the current of its heat, and checks its onward motion. I am unwilling to suppose the metaphor to be a broken one; and that Gray jumbled into one the images of horsemanship and watery motion, as Addison has done in the following couplet:

‘ I bridle in my struggling Muse with pain,
That longs to launch into a nobler
‘ Frain *.’

This, as the clown says in *Shakespeare*, “ is the right butter-womans rate to market. I’ll *criticise* you so “ eight years together,” &c. More pleasing far than this supercilious criticism, whether real or affected, and however well expressed, is a “ Poetical “ *Rondeau*,” given as an *unique*, of Gray on love, and said to be communicated to this writer by a “ Dr. Curzon, late “ of Brazen Nose, now in Italy †.”

“ First to love,—and then to part,—
Long to seek a mutual heart,—
Late to find it,—and, again, —
Leave, and lose it—O the pain!

“ Some have lov’d, and lov’d (they say)
Till they lov’d their love away;
Then have left, to love anew;
But I wot they lov’d not true.

“ True to love,—and then to part,—
Long to seek a mutual heart,—
Late to find it,—and, again,
Leave, and lose it—O the pain!

“ Some have lov’d, to pass the time;
And have lov’d their love in rhyme:
Loath’d the love, and loath’d the song;
But their love could not be strong.

“ Strong to love,—and then to part,—
Long to seek a mutual heart,—
Late to find it, and, again,
Leave, and lose it—O the pain!

“ They who just but felt the flame,
Lightly lambent o’er their frame,
Light to them the parting knell,
For too sure they love not well!

“ Well to love,—and then to part,—
Long to seek a mutual heart,—
Late to find it, and, again,
Leave, and lose it—O the pain!

“ But when once the potent dart,
Cent’ring, rivets heart to heart:
Then to sever what is bound,
Is to tear the closing wound.

“ Thus to love,—and then to part,—
Long to seek a mutual heart,—
Late to find it,—and, again,
Leave, and lose it—O the pain!”

Whoever was the author, the turns of this ballad are in the true taste of the *Rondeau*.

47. *The Poll for the Election of Two Representatives in Parliament for the University of Cambridge, on Saturday, 3d April, 1784. Candidates, Right Hon. William Pitt, Lord Euston, Hon. John Townshend, James Mansfield, Esq. By John Beverley *, M. A. 8vo.*

AS this poll is a copy of the lists on the boards of every college, and therefore contains the names of those who did not vote, as well as those who did, it gives an exact state of the whole senate of the University in 1784, which perhaps may be worth recording, as follows:

Colleges.	Voters.	Did not vote.	Total
Peter House	14	10	24
Clare Hall	24	7	31
Pembroke Hall	18	3	21
Bene’t College	14	3	17
Caius College	26	3	29
King’s College	44	11	55
Queen’s College	26	6	32
Catherine Hall	16	1	17
Jesus College	18	3	21
Trinity Hall	6	2	8
Christ College	35	4	39
St. John’s College	140	38	178
Trinity College	137	45	182
Emanuel College	36	5	41
Magdalen College	24	1	25
Sidney College	11	5	17
Commorantes in Villâ	8	0	8
	588	147	735

Of these there are 47 Doctors, in the three faculties; and the rest are B. D.’s, or M. A.’s, or, in the academical language, black-hoods, or white-hoods; and 28 noblemen and 11 baronets who voted, and 31 noblemen who did not vote, are LL.D.’s, or M. A.’s, *jure natalitium*. Among the non-voters are 16 peers, besides three bishops.

The numbers on the poll were,

Pitt	Euston	Townshend	Mansfield
359	307	281	185

* Letter from Italy.

† Is there such a man? *Eden*.

* Commorans in Villâ, one of the Esquire Beadles.

48. *Homers Iliad, verdeutschet durch Friedrich Leopold, Graf von Stolberg: i. e. Homer's Iliad, translated by Frederick Leopold, Count of Stolberg.*

THIS is the first volume of a German translation of the old Grecian, by that excellent poet, of whose abilities our English readers may form an advantageous idea by his two odes, *The Apparition* and *Homer*, inserted in our last. The Germans, we are told, esteem this the best translation extant. But the Italians, we fancy, will beg leave to except their "Annibal Caro's *Æneid*."

49. *The Works of George Berkeley, D. D. late Bishop of Cloyne in Ireland. Together with an Account of his Life, and several of his Letters to Thomas Prior, Esq. Dean Gervais, and Mr. Pope. Two Volumes. 4to.*

THE works of this learned prelate are now for the first time collected; but all that is new in this publication is the letters to Dean Gervais and Mr. Prior, which were inserted in the last edition of Dr. Stock's Life of him, reviewed p. 113. The Life here given is by Dr. Kippis, being that in the new *Biographia Britannica*.

50. *Dramatic Miscellanies, &c. By Thomas Davies. In Three Volumes. 8vo. (Continued from p. 281.)*

ON an attentive re-perusal of these volumes, we must again declare, that we are abundantly more pleased with the anecdotes they contain, than with the criticism, however excellent. Without the least derogation to the "Ancient Learning," or "Historical Information," for which Mr. Davies has been (we do not say too highly) extolled, we still assert that his history of the heroes of the stage, including "the manner in which great actors delivered 'particular passages,'" is by far the most valuable portion of this entertaining book. That our readers may judge, however, some specimens of both shall be exhibited.

In Richard II. John of Gaunt says,
'And thy unkindness be like crooked age,
'To crop at once a too-long-wither'd flower.'

On which Mr. Davies remarks, that

"Dr. Johnson, not liking the word *age* in the text, proposes *edge* in its stead: and Mr. Stevens bellows a very ingenious note on the figure of Time with a scythe. I cannot help thinking that the meaning of

the text, as it stands, is very clear — "Do thou forget all proximity of blood, and become a confederate with my present sickness, and the many infirmities of old age, to deprive me at once of life."

On Falstaff's "sack and sugar," in Henry IV, our critic thus expatiates:

"At this distance of time, it is not an easy matter to determine what sort of wine this sack was, of which our ancestors were so fond. By the knight's mixing it with sugar, it can scarcely answer Dr. Johnson's definition, who calls it 'a sweet wine, chiefly brought from the Canaries.' Minshew derives the word *sack* from *seccare*, propter magnam seccandi humores facultatem. To this derivation Falstaff would himself have no objection. Skinner thinks the word *sack* takes its name from the Spanish *secco*, dry, having a rough and sharp quality. The conjecture of Mandelso is, that *sack* is derived from *Xeque*, a city of Mauritania, and thence transplanted into Spain. After all, the same learned Dr. Skinner calls *sherry* *sherry-sack*, a well-known wine, derived from *Xeres*, formerly *Escuris*, in the province of Andalusia. Falstaff himself, in his profuse commendations of sherry, terms it 'a good sherris-sack,' as if there were two sorts of sack, and he gave the preference to the sherris. Blount, in his Glossography, says, 'that sherris-sack is so called from Xeres, a sea-town of Corduba, in Spain, where that kind of sherris is made.'—That the sack, of which our ancestors drank, had a tartness in it, seems evident from their mixing sugar with it. All wine-merchants, as well as old toppers, are agreed, that at present we have none of that excellent sherry which was drunk so plentifully about forty or fifty years since, and which was called *Bristol milk*, from a common practice of the inhabitants of that city, who generously presented strangers with a glass of that pleasant wine.—The liquor which Homer pours out so abundantly is old wine, and yet he calls it *νεβς, dulcis*.

Οἶνον παλαιὸν ἡδυσμένον. ODYSSE. lib. II."

In Henry VIII. the Porter's man, describing a fellow at the door, says,

'He should be a brasier by his face, for
'twenty of the dog-days reign in his nose.'

Which Mr. Davies thus illustrates:

"Our author seems fond of exercising his wit on pimpled faces and carbuncled noses; and Bardolph is introduced into the play of Henry IV. for no other reason — 'A brasier,' says Dr. Johnson, 'signifies a man that manufactures brass, and a mass of metal occasionally heated to convey warmth; both are here understood.' I should think that here the latter only was meant. Of this we are certain, that the ancients were of opinion

Opinion that all manufacturers of brags were remarkable for vigour in the eyes and happiness of sight. In the *Odyssæy*, book the 13th, Homer calls brags *ὀφθαλμοχάλαροι*, which is translated *Vires bonifians æs*. In the *Symposiack* of Plutarch, book the 3d, there is a very curious observation upon the power of brags to invigorate the eye-sight, and even to restore lost eye-lashes. Brags seems to have the same power to exhilarate the sight that *Venus* had to give brilliance to the eyes of her son:

Et lætos oculis afflarat honores. VIRGIL.

In the same drama, Cranmer observes of Elizabeth,

— 'She shall be
'A pattern to all princes living with her,'
'And all that shall succeed.'

"This character, (says Mr. D.), drawn by Shakspeare, is not unlike to that entertained by most Englishmen and all foreigners till very lately. It is now become almost a fashion to declaim violently against her, and represent her as a most disagreeable woman and a tyrannical princess. A very elegant writer has, in a dialogue between three eminent persons, composed a most severe inquisition into her private and public conduct. A detection of deformities saved from oblivion, the publication of which can answer no rational purpose, might, I think, with submission, have been spared. Erase the name of Elizabeth from the catalogue of good English monarchs, and I believe the acutest sight will scarcely be able to point out one from the Conquest to the Revolution: I mean, by a good prince, one that consults, in the general-tenor of his conduct, the real interest of the people. It is pleasant enough to find, that Mr. Addison, who, in all the writings in which he had occasion to mention this lady, spoke of her with the highest eulogium, is, in this dialogue, made to hold the scalping-knife, and dissect her with a severity and keenness very different from his usual style of writing. This is very strangely accounted for by the reverend and learned writer, who tells us, that Addison's public and private opinion of this great princess were very discordant. This exoteric and esoteric doctrine is extremely fanciful and dangerous: for, according to this principle, Dr. Hurd's name may, by some future writer, be made use of as a panegyrist of Elizabeth; and Lord Bolingbroke, who in his writings extols the character and political conduct of this queen beyond measure, may be introduced as a most bitter satirist against her. After all, if we examine her merit fairly, it must be from a different principle than that which seems to have guided the pen of this eminent writer. We should consider her as living at a time when the prerogative was superior to law; and not

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as if she had reigned when the boundaries between the prince and people were fixed at the Revolution. To bring her conduct to a test, on doctrines and customs established at this late period, would be to try her on an *ex post facto* law. Mr. Hume, in a comprehensive and masterly manner, has fairly and accurately drawn the portrait of Elizabeth. He has candidly separated the public from the private character; he has considered her as a rational being, placed in authority and entrusted with the government of mankind. We may, says this sagacious writer, find it difficult to reconcile our fancy to her as a wife or a mistress; but her qualities as a sovereign, though with some considerable exceptions, are the object of undisputed applause and approbation."

We now pass on to a much more agreeable task, that of extracting what we can very heartily commend:

"Garrick's figure did not assist him in the personating of this character [a Henry IV.] but the forcible expression of his countenance and his energy of utterance made ample amends for defect of person. To describe the anguish, mixed with terror, which he seemed to feel when he cast up his eyes to heaven, and pronounced these words,

How I came by the crown, O God, forgive me! would call for the pencil of a Raphael or a Reynolds. In the last lingering stage of life, when worn by complicated distemper, and tormented with afflicting pains of the gout, the sick and emaciated Barry undertook to represent the dying scenes of Henry. In person, if we consult history, he was better adapted to the part than any of his predecessors; for almost all the princes of the Plantagenet line were remarkable for procerity: but that was but a trifling requisite in this great actor. The fatherly reproofs and earnest admonitions, from the consequence imparted by Barry's pleasing manner, as well as noble figure, acquired authority and importance. His feelings were, perhaps, heightened by the anxiety of his mind in the declining state of his health, and the frequent pains of his cruel distemper. From his setting sun, which emitted a warm though glimmering ray, spectators might form a judgement what Barry had been in his meridian glory.

"Before I take my leave of Henry IV. I cannot forbear reflecting, with some concern, upon the fate of honest Jack Falstaff: I mean John Lewis, the original actor of this inimitable character; and his constant friend and fellow-labourer, Joseph Taylor, the first actor of Hamlet. When the civil wars shut the doors of the theatres, many of the comedians, who had youth, spirit, and vigour of body, took up arms in the defence of their royal master. When they could no

longer

longer serve him by the profession of acting, they boldly vindicated this cause in the field. Those, who were too far advanced in age to give martial proofs of their attachment to royalty, were reduced to the alternative of starving, or engaging in some employment to support their wants. Lowin and Taylor were, in the fatal era of our civil dissensions, got beyond their grand climacteric: for Taylor had acted Hamlet almost forty-five years before that time; and Lowin had, for at least forty-two years, delighted the public in Falstaff.—During the first years of the unnatural contest between the king and parliament, the players were not unwelcome guests to those towns and cities which espoused the royal cause: but, in London, where bigotry and opposition to the king were triumphant, they experienced nothing but persecution. A few of the nobility, indeed, who loved the amusements of the stage, encouraged the players to act in their houses privately: but the watchful eye of furious zealots prevented all public exhibitions; except, as the author of *Historia Histrionica* asserts, now and then such as were given with great caution and privacy. Some time before the beheading of the unhappy Charles, a company of comedians was formed out of the wreck of a fateful, who played at the Cockpit three or four times: but, while they were acting Fletcher's *Bloody Brother*, the soldiers, rushing in, put an end to the play, and carried the actors to Hatton-house, at that time a sort of prison for royal delinquents; where they were confined two or three days, and, after being stripped of their stage-apparel, were discharged. In this tragedy, Lowin acted *Aubrey*; and Taylor, *Rollo*.—The governing powers, however they might exert themselves to suppress stage-plays by violence, did not, by any formal act of state, prohibit their representation till October, 1647, and the February following; when the Long Parliament issued two ordinances, by which all stage-plays and interludes were absolutely forbidden, under very severe penalties.—Much about this time, as far as I can collect from the little that has been handed down to us of these eminent men, Lowin kept the Three Pigeons at Brentford, where he was attended by Joseph Taylor; but, whether as friend, assistant, or partner, cannot be determined. Here they lingered out an uncomfortable existence, with scarce any other means of support than those which they obtained from the friends of royalty and the old lovers of the drama, who now and then paid them a visit, and left them marks of their bounty. Upon these occasions Lowin and Taylor gave their visitors a taste of their quality. The first roused up the spirit and humour of Falstaff. Again the fat old rogue swore that he knew the Prince and Poins as well as he that made them. Hamlet, too, raised the visionary terrors of the Ghost, and filled his select au-

ditors with terror and amazement! To entertain their guests, we must suppose they assumed various personages, and alternately excited merriment and grief. How often were these honest fellows surprized into a belief of the good news that the king and parliament had come to a treaty! that peace would be restored, and the king return to his capital in triumph! How would their countenances then be lighted up with joy, the glass cheerfully circulate, and the meeting be dismissed with, *The king shall enjoy his own again!**

"Charles Hulet was apprentice to the famous Edmund Curll, the book-seller, where he learned very early the art of stage-murders; for Charles, acting the part of Alexander in the kitchen, with an elbow-chair for his Clytus, in his fury, with a poker in his hand instead of a javelin, broke it to pieces with such noise and violence, that Curll, in the parlour, called out to know what was the matter: 'Nothing, sir,' said the apprentice, 'but Alexander has killed Clytus.' Hulet, by his master's permission, after he had served two years of his apprenticeship, tried his fortune on the stage at Lincoln's-inn-fields theatre. Here he remained several years; and met with encouragement from the public, with the patronage of Quin; but, his income not equaling his expences, he embraced Mr. Giffard's offer of a larger salary; and acted, at Godman's fields, many principal characters; such as Henry VIII. Falstaff, Othello, King in the Mourning Bride, Clytus, and Cassius in Julius Cæsar.—Hulet was an excellent Macheath; the songs in that part he sang more agreeably than Walker. He was happy in a fine, strong, clear, and melodious pipe; his being too sensible of this was the immediate cause of his death: he took an idle pleasure in stealing unperceived on a person, and deafening him with a loud hem, to shew the strength and firmness of his lungs. As he was practising this trick one morning at rehearsal, by an extraordinary effort he broke a blood-vessel, which killed him in twenty-four hours. Honest Lyon, a good comic actor, and so remarkable for a retentive memory, that he could repeat a news paper, with all the advertisements, after reading it thrice over*, was present when this uncommon accident happened, and related it to me, many years since, with this addition, that Hulet, being much alarmed at the quantity of blood which issued from his mouth, was persuaded to go home; two eminent physicians were sent for immediately, who pronounced the case desperate, and would not prescribe.—Hulet was extremely corpulent, supposed to be owing to his drinking large

* Mr. H. Giffard gained a wager on a trial of Lyon's memory, by a repetition of a newspaper and all its contents.

quantities of porter and ale. He was a great feeder, extremely indolent, careless of his dress, not to say sordidly negligent of his person. In conversation he was lively and facetious, extremely good-natured, and a most excellent mimic; but this talent of imitation he never exercised to the disadvantage of his fellow-comedians. The public lost this valuable actor in the thirty-fifth year of his age. Quin acted Clytus with approbation; but not in a manner more truly characteristic than Hulet. There was, in the latter's voice, more variety of tone, with strength equal to that of his competitor."

"Aubrey de Vere, Earl of Oxford, was so charmed with Mrs. Marshall, that he pursued her in all the shapes a passionate and artful lover could assume. Distracted with the repulses his love received, he determined to seize her, by force, as she came from the playhouse; but she, being informed of his design, obtained a party of the king's guards to protect her. His lordship attacked her chair, but was repulsed. The adventure was spread over the town. The gentlemen, who claimed a sort of right to behave with freedom to the females of the theatre, were angry and disappointed; while the ladies were pleased, and much extolled the conduct of the stage heroine. The king himself interposed in her favour; and told the earl, that, although, by his own conduct, he had too much countenanced the vice, he thought it bad enough *with* the consent of the fair; but that violence was unpardonable in a sovereign, and still more so in a subject. The earl promised to think no more of her; but, in a few days, he renewed his addresses, assuring her he could not live without her; he was so charmed, he said, with her exalted virtue, that he had resolved, with her consent, to marry her. This bait Roxolana swallowed; and the earl was married to her by his coachman in the dress of a clergyman. Soon after this pretended marriage, he took off the mask, told her the deceit, and bade her return to the stage. She threw herself at the king's feet, who commanded the earl to allow her a yearly income of 500l, nor would he permit his lordship to marry during the life of her son by him. The time of Mrs. Marshall's leaving the stage, and her death, is equally uncertain."

"George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, the writer of this witty satire [the Rehearsal], was, when a boy, acquainted with Ben Jonson. He imbibed an early taste and regard for our best old dramatic poets, especially for Ben himself, and Beaumont and Fletcher; the name of Shakspeare I do not see in any part of his writings. He likewise was much prejudiced in favour of the comedians who acted at the Globe and Black Friars, whom he saw before the commencement of the civil wars; these he greatly ad-

mired and praised; they had struck his young fancy, and he preferred them to succeeding actors.—Soon after the Restoration, a great number of plays were written upon a new model; in which all resemblance of humanity was forgotten, probability was thrown out of sight, and monstrous births took the place of such productions as were founded on truth and nature. Buckingham, by his own personal opposition, and his interest with several gentlemen who were of high rank, tried to stem the torrent of high-flown nonsense and low ribaldry, which was the reigning taste. He once ventured so far, in exploding a play, written by the honourable Henry Howard, eldest son to the Earl of Berkshire, called *The United Kingdoms*, that he ran the hazard of his life. This play having in it a funeral, Mr. Bayes ridicules it in that part of the Rehearsal where he informs his friend, Johnson, that, as he would have no scenes alike in his play, the last act beginning with a witty scene, the next should begin with a funeral. Mr. Howard's play was absolutely condemned; and the author was prudent enough not to print it, by which he escaped all farther animadversion.—The Rehearsal was begun about the year 1663, and finished ready for acting about two years after. The plague, in 1665, prevented its representation, so that it did not make its appearance till 1671; then it came out with considerable alterations and improvements. The author, in his original plan, intended to have made Sir Robert Howard the principal character, by the name of Bilboa. But the great reputation of Dryden, who succeeded Sir William Davenant in his office of poet-laureat, gave his grace a fair opportunity to expose the turgid rants and unmeaning bombast so frequent in the early dramatic works of that eminent writer.—The success of this satire more than answered the expectation of the author; and indeed the Rehearsal is a very singular composition; in one respect it is like *Don Quixote*, for it is read and acted with pleasure, though the absurdities ridiculed in it are no longer in being. For easy wit, gay ridicule, strong burlesque, and happy parody, our language can boast nothing like it. Such is the power of ridicule, it can make that appear a subject for laughter which is really in itself not so."

"The Bayes of Foote was an odd mixture of himself and the Duke of Buckingham; the old building was new-faced with a modern front. He contrived to adapt, as well as he could, his new superstructure to the old ground-work. His fancy was so exuberant, his conceptions so ready, and his thoughts so brilliant, that he kept the audience in continual laughter. Public transactions, the flying follies of the day, debates of grave assemblies, absurdities of play-writers, politicians, and players, all came under his cognizance, and all felt the force of his wit; in short,

short, he laid hold of every thing and every body that would furnish merriment for the evening. Foote could have written a new *Rehearsal* equal to the old."

"Box-keepers, whatever they may be now, by the managers keeping an eye over their conduct, were formerly richer than their masters. A remarkable instance of it I heard many years since. Colley Cibber had, in a prologue, or some part of a play, given such offence to a certain great man in power, that the playhouse, by order of the lord-chamberlain, was shut up for some time, Cibber was arrested, and the damages laid at ten thousand pounds. Of the misfortune Booth and Wilks were talking very seriously, at the playhouse, in the presence of a Mr. King, the box-keeper; who asked if he could be of any service, by offering to bail Cibber. — 'Why, you blockhead,' says Wilks, 'it is for ten thousand pounds.' — 'I should be very sorry,' said the box-keeper, 'if I could not be answerable for twice that sum.' The managers stared at each other; and Booth said, with some emotion, to Wilks, 'What have you and I been doing, Bob, all this time? A box-keeper can buy us both!'"

We may perhaps, at leisure, resume these entertaining extracts.

51. *The Diary of the late George Bubb Dodington, Baron of Melcombe Regis; from March 8, 1749, to Feb. 6. 1761. With an Appendix, containing some curious and interesting Papers, which are either referred to, or alluded to, in the Diary. Now first published from his Lordship's original manuscripts, by Henry Penrudjocke Wyndham. 2vo.*

THE ingenious editor of this interesting publication declares very frankly his real opinion of the author's political principles and conduct; and adds,

"If, by unveiling the mysterious intrigues of a court, and by exposing the latent causes of opposition, the *Diary* teaches us, that both one and the other may act from the same interested and corrupt principle; it may then make us cautiously diffident of the motives of either; and the country gentlemen, in particular, may learn from it, that they have as much to dread from those who are in pursuit of power, as from those in actual possession of it; from those, who are, hopefully, working in the cold climate of disappointment, as from those, who are luxuriously basking in the sunshine of enjoyment.

"The *Diary* may even animate those gentlemen to the love of true patriotism, and, probably, instruct them to be more attentive to the measures of administration, than to the parties which form it; and may check and controul that restless aversion to all government, so prevalent amongst them, and against which the best mislifter is no more cure than the worst.

"For have we not sometimes seen, when, after a long and laborious struggle, they have at length placed their favourite pilot at the helm, that, before they have suffered him to hold the rudder for one voyage, they have been as violent in their efforts of removing him, as they had been in raising him to it?"

The following extract contains, among other things, a detail of one of the several conferences Lord Melcombe had with the late Princess of Wales in 1755.

"May 7. I passed the evening at Leicester House. The Princess was clear, that the Duke of Newcastle could not stand as things were. She desired it might be understood, that her house had no communication with Newcastle House; but not that she said it because it would be told at St. James's, at which place she desired to avoid all disputes.

"May 9. Mr. Pitt came to Lord Hillsborough's, where was Mr. Fox, who stepping aside, and Mr. Pitt thinking he was gone, the latter declared to Lord Hillsborough, that all connection between him and Mr. Fox was over—that the ground was altered—that Fox was of the Cabinet and Regent, and he was left exposed, &c.—that he would be second to nobody, &c. Mr. Fox rejoining the company, Mr. Pitt, being heated, said the same and more to him; that if Fox succeeded, and so made way for him, he would not accept the seals of Secretary from him, for that would be owning an obligation and superiority, which he would never acknowledge: he would owe nothing but to himself;—with much more in very high language, and very strange discourse. Mr. Fox asked him, what would put them upon the same ground? to which Pitt replied, a winter in the Cabinet, and a summer's Regency.

"May 10. Pitt talked the same over again to Lord Hillsborough, who endeavoured to soften matters; but Pitt was unalterable, and desired Lord Hillsborough, as a friend, to take an opportunity of telling Mr. Fox, that he wished there might be no farther conversation between them on the subject; that he esteemed Mr. Fox, but that all connection with him was at an end.

"In 1741 the King was at Hanover, and the French marched 42,000 men into Westphalia. Bussy was sent with a convention of neutrality for Italy, which was signed in September 1741—the consequence was, that 15,000 Spaniards passed under Haddock's nose. If the same should now happen, and a neutrality for both Indies be demanded?

"May 15. Notwithstanding what had passed at Lord Hillsborough's, Messrs. Fox and Pitt have had another conference, not so alienating, but not satisfactory. I have seen neither, and so do not know the particulars."

* * * This interesting publication shall be resumed next month; when the valuable works of Mr. Able and Mr. Cox shall be duly noticed.

MR. URBAN, *Oxford, May, 1784.*

IF I rightly comprehend the original purpose of instituting a Monthly Publication, it was to collect and preserve the valuable pieces, in prose and verse, which not infrequently appeared in the perishable prints of the day: In this purpose, Mr. Urban, none of your brethren have perfited with such constancy as yourself, which is the more to be admired, as none are so well supplied with original pieces. The periodical papers are multiplied to such a degree, that some of them must be unavoidably overlooked by you, and consequently, now and then, an essay, or a poem, worthy of a better fate, be almost instantly forgotten. I know not, therefore, if I shall not receive your thanks for giving you an opportunity of rescuing from oblivion the following Ode, which I accidentally found a few mornings since, as I was turning over a file of old newspapers. The ease with which it is written, the good-humoured satire which pervades it, and the incomparable mixture of the serious and the gay which alternately saddens and delights one, will probably recommend it to your protection; if not, your pardon for the trouble I have given you will be thankfully accepted by your new correspondent, but very old reader,

P. P.

P. S. I forgot to say, that I have heard the whole was written by a Servitor of Exeter College, Oxford, who is since dead of a consumption.

A familiar Epistle, paraphrased from Horace, and addressed to JOE D—, by his old Friend WILL G—.

Τὸν ποτὶ Μῦσ' ἐπιδόκει, δίδω δ' ἀλκιστὶ κακῶν,
Οὐδ' ἄλλω μὲν μὲν, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἄλλω δ' ἔδωκεν αὐτῷ.

HOM. ODYS.

THE Muse, who lov'd him, gave her Will
A bosom free, a spirit gay,
A ballad-maker's worn-out quill,
And, thro' the year, three groats a day.
But, fearing he would grow too rich,
She mingled evil with the good;
Gave him for wine a kind of itch,
And set his taste to costly food.
Thus, while one evening at the Boar (1)
He liv'd away at six and seven,
He fasted for a week or more,
To keep the *pro* and *contra* even,

(2)—Good friend, be calm. Why should'st thou fret

Because the nation runs in debt,
And taxes grow on taxes?

(1) An inn near the Cornmarket, Oxford.

(2) Quid bellicosus Cantaber, et Scythæ,
Hirpine Quinti, cogniet, Adriâ
Divisus objecto, remittas

Quæres—

Hor. 2 Cerm. xi.

Do, pr'ythee, wait till time and tide
A nostrum for the ill provide,
And North (3) his hand relaxes.

What is't to thee, if on the sea
At HIDE AND SEEK our Admirals play
With wags of France and Spain?
Or if our merry Generals choose
On rebel soil at FAST AND LOOSE
To spend a whole campaign?

Tut! thou art safe, mad, never fear,
The Yankees cannot sure this year
To Britain waft their fighters:
Thou know'st "one Arnold" other day
Smoother'd the rogues like eels in hay,
And burnt their rotten lighters.

(4) I note, besides, in thee, dear Joe,
And faith I'm griev'd to find it so,
A sneaking love of gold:
'Twere worth a groat to know how first
Avarice so free a bosom curst,—
(5) I fear we thou grow'st old.

But shall I tell thee how I heard
A (6) Bishop with a sapient beard
This passion once deride?

(3) The reader will perceive from this, that this epistle was written before the large changes in the political world. For the rest, the author seems to have considered Great Britain under the idea of an apple in a cyder press, and the premier as the man at the screw. The thought is not a bad one, by the same token that his Lordship, when he left work, did not suffer the engine to rdax, but gave it in its strained state to a fresh man, who drew it a little tighter and gave it to a third, who will probably give it to a fourth, who will give it to a fifth, and so on, in *æternum*, until the poor apple be not only drained of its pulp, but utterly annihilated.

(4) — nec trepides in usum
Poscatis xvi pauca.

(5) Avarice being generally esteemed the vice of old age: whether from the perverseness of human nature, which gives increasing value to wealth, while it is every moment becoming of less consequence; or that man,

"as he grows again towards the earth
Is dull and heavy fashion'd for the journey,"

as my library is unfortunately in pawn at present, I cannot with sufficient accuracy determine.

(6) By your leave, Master Editor, here must besome mistake in this place. The doctrine you speak of could not come from a Bishop: not because they are not contented with a little; not because they are not unsolicitous for pomp and power; not because they are not wholly unfree from avarice; but because they none of them wear beards.

Printer's Devil.

He

He said, (indeed he prov'd it too)
That nature's real wants were few,
And easily supplied.

Then d—— it:—'s blood! thou mak'st me
swear——

Why all this toil to split a hair,
And swell a useless heap,
When thou might'st rub along at ease,
No hairs to breed, no wife to please,
And live like me dog-cheap?

(7) Believe me, Joe, youth wanes apace:
And see already every grace

On tip-toe to be gone:
For hoary age with wrinkled mien,
That scares each charm as soon as seen,
Is hobbling briskly on.

Oh! then adieu to soft delights,
To careless days, and amorous nights,
And hours of sweet repose:
Anxiety succeeds, and pain
That shuts the languid eye in vain,
And all the train of woes.

(8) Dost thou repine, man? Mark the rose;
At morn with crimson tint it glows,
And breathes its sweets around;
At eve behold it pale and dead,
Its beauty lost, its fragrance fled,
And withering on the ground.

(9) Mark too the moon: now full and fair
She shines, and earth, and sea, and air
Smile in the yellow gleam;
Anon her glories disappear,
And not a star that gilds the sphere
But yields a brighter beam.

Then, pr'ythee, cease th' impatient strain;
I blush to hear a man complain
That life expires too soon.
What's life? The bubble of an hour,
False as the wind, frail as the flower,
And changeful as the moon.

(2) Why wilt thou then, with boundless
schemes,
Disjointed as a sick man's dreams,
Perplex thy bounded mind;
And, grasping at the future hour,
Let slip the present from thy power?
Oh impotent and blind!

Say, should'st thou an ephemeron say,
Would'st thou not laugh till either eye
Swam joyously in tears,
To hear the silly insect say,
"I quit the pleasures of to-day
"To toll for coming years?"

(7) ——— fugit retro
Levis juvenas & decor, aridâ
Pellente lascivos amores
Canitie, sacremque somnum.

(8) Non semper idem floribus est hoos
Vernis, (9) neque uno Luna rube s nict
Vultu; (1) quid æternis minoræ
Consiliis animum fatigas?

That silly insect, Joe, art thou,
I know it by thy wrinkled brow——
But come; of this no more.

(2) Be once a man, forego thy carrs,
Kick Coke on Littleton down stairs,
And meet me at the Boar.

Where idly lolling on the bench,
I with my pipe, thou with thy wench,
For thou old boy, I know,
Though past the hey-day of thy youth,
Hast still (*cum pæce*) a colt's tooth——
What! have I touch'd thee, Joe?

Well then, no wench: thou with thy glass,
We'll toast the minutes as they pass,
Regardless of the scot!
Run o'er the tricks at school we play'd,
How oft we chac'd the parson's maid——
Odfookers! I forgot.

And how at Coll. we ran our race,
Not like the present babes of grace
In thumbing musty lore:
No books but magazines we read,
At barbarous Latin shook our head,
And voted Greek a boar.

Thou too, because thou lov'st the tale,
Shalt tell how once, brim-full of ale,
From street to street we ran;
Tumbled old women down for rum,
Made Beadles, Pro's, and Proctors run,
And frighten'd the Vice-Can.

(3) And, while the merry jest goes round,
Solicitude, in bumps drown'd,
Shall cease her gloomy reign;
Joy to the cheek her glow impart,
Uncclouded hope possess the heart,
And fancy rule the brain.

Thus shall we cheat our night of care,
And life, dear Joe, has much to spare:
Then happiest he who knows
With love or wine, with mirth or play,
To while the lingering hours away,
Embitter'd least with woes.

But I grow serious. (4) Waiter, ho!
More wine here, quick. Enough, so, so——
Now fill the other pipe:
But do not, if you heed your pate,
Bring such mundungus as of late,
Of oak leaves rotten-tipe.

(5) And you, my jolly host, aye you,
Step out and bid the wandering Jew
Hie hither with his organ (6):

(2) Cur non sub altâ vel platano, vel hâc
Pinu jacentes sic temerè, et rosa
Canos odorati capillos,
Dum licet, Assyriaque nardo
Potamus undi?

(3) Dissipat Evius
Curas edaces.

(4) Quis puer ocios
Restringuet ardentis Falerni
Potula prætereunte lymphâ?

(5) Quis devium scortum eliciet domo

But charge the rogue upon his life
To leave his miscreated wife—
I'd rather see a Gorgon.

(7) Her long lank locks, before, behind,
Point, like a weathercock, the wind;
And then her hollow squinters
Glare from their sockets fierce and red,
Like candles in an afs's head,
Or meteors in hard winters.

No: I'll have none.—But come, my friend,
Zounds! must I chatter without end,
Like any daw or parrot?
Look! I have wine and music too;
The devil's in't if all won't do
To draw thee from thy garret.

And while old Isaac grinds a tune,
We twain, as brisk as bees in June,
And heedless of his frumps,
Will give a boundless loose to joy,
And nimbly stir our stumps, my boy,
And nimbly stir our stumps.

IN RIDICULE OF THE PREVAILING
RACE FOR AIR BALLOONS.

*Men long have built castles in air: how to reach
them
Montgolfier has now first the honour to teach
them.*

HOW odd this whim to mount on air-
stuffed pillions!

'Twill ruin all our coachmen and postillions,
Who, if men travel in these strange sky-
rockets,

Will quickly feel the loss in—empty pockets.
And most of them, I fear, must quite despair,
Like new philosophers, to live—on air.

The scheme's not novel, 'faith, for by the
bye

I long have thought our gentry meant to fly,
Tho' hitherto content, instead of wings,
With four stout horses, and four easy
springs;

But now the case is alter'd, for, depend on't,
If flying once comes up—there'll be no end
on't.

Our grandfathers were pleas'd, poor tender
souls!

To waft a sigh from Indus to the Poles;
'Whilst our enlighten'd age a way discovers,
Instead of sighs to waft—substantial lovers:
Montgolfier's silk shall Cupid's wings supply,
And swift as thought convey them thro' the
sky.

Nor will their travels be to earth confin'd,
They'll quickly leave this tardy globe be-
hind.

Lyden? eburnæ dic, age, cum lyra
Maturet,——

(8) This tuneful Israelite, and his "fair
spouse," are well known at Oxford, as they
have regularly serenaded the colleges every
night in spring for these nine years.

(9) ——— incommatun Læcææ
More comam religata nodum.

Posting toward's Greta formerly you've
seen us;

The son will soon be to elope—to Venus:
Not-headed rivals now shall steer their cars,
To fight their desperate duels—soug—in
Mars,

Whilst gentler dæmons, in the rhiming fit,
Shall fly to little Mercury for—wit.

"John, fill the large balloon," my lady cries,
"I want to take an airing—in the ships."

Nimbly she mounts her light machine, and
in it

To Jupiter's convey'd in half a minute,
Views his broad belt, and steals a pattern
from it—

Then stops to warm her fingers—at a comet.
The concert of the spheres she next attends,
hears half an overture—and then descends.

Trade too, as well as love and disipation,
Shall profit by this airy navigation:
Herschell may now with telescopes provide
us,

Just fresh imported from—his Georgiom Sidus.
Smart milliners shall crowd the stage-bal-
loon,

[moon:
To bring new fashions weekly—from the
Gardeners in shoals from Battersea will run,
To raise their kindlier hot-beds—in the fen:
And all our city fruitshops in a trice
From Saturn daily be supplied with ice.

Albion once more her drooping head shall
rear,

[sphere;
And roll her thunders through each distant
Whirl, led by future Rodneys, British tars
Shall pluck bright honor—from the twink-
ling stars.

C—s.

S T A N Z A S.

FAIR Hetty my heart hath enchain'd,
That rovd among beauties so free,
For surely the fates had ordain'd,
That none should enslave it but she.

Ah, traitor! is Lucy forgot,
To whom thou didst constancy swear;
The Lucy that sweeten'd thy lot
Of sorrow, vexation, and care?

Oh perish the thought! she was mine,
Best gift I could ask from above;
Conceive it ye hearts that combine
In rivets of conjugal love.

But ah, the insatiable foe
Nor sighs nor intreaties will hear,
He leav'd his murderous blow,
He spoil'd me of all that was dear.

Like Orpheus, my lyre I would string,
The regions of death would explore,
My Lucy from thence I would bring,
But, alas! I can see her no more.

Sweet Hetty, then haste to my arms,
Since nought can reverse the decree;
Oh give me to taste of thy charms,
To meet a fond Lucy in thee.

J. C.

The valuable Packet from Lichfield shall cer-
tainly have place in our next.

Mr.

MR. URBAN,
BY inserting the following lines in your Magazine, you will oblige a constant reader.
 C. T. O.

PROSTITUTED HONOUR:

or, *LOTHARIO, a CHARACTER.*

UNMARK'D by censure, unessay'd by
 fear, [rear;
 Shall low-born Vice her shameless forehead
 From Honour's height look down with saucy
 brow,
 On all the grow'ling world that toils below;
 At Poverty's lone cot dare wag its tongue,
 And scorn the dirty dunghill whence it
 sprung?

Thanks to the Gods, who gave me to deride
 Wealth's swelling port, and titled Meanness'
 pride:

Silent I cannot view with patient eye
 Pageants like these, who flink and flutter by.
 In days of yore, with Virtue for her guide,
 Justice alone prefer'd the Worth the tried,
 On Time's broad records firmly fix'd its
 name,

And Merit only found the road to Fame.
 Our gallant Knights, in good Eliza's reign,
 Bade France be dumb, and fetter'd haughty
 Spain;

Then the brisk summons of the vigorous
 chase

Strung the warm nerve, and flush'd the ruddy
 Fashion in vain her Proteus-form display'd,
 No secret offerings at her shrine were paid,
 Or by the slender beau, or sweetly-pensive
 maid.

She dar'd not then affrighted sense lay waste,
 Or taint the sacred source of public taste.
 Alike Refinement tried her softening sway
 To catch the sturdy manners of the day,
 Her efforts vain! Britannia's favour'd idle.
 Renounc'd the lurking evil of her smile.—
 Ye sons of fame, whose memories impart
 A constant transport to the feeling heart,
 Ye Sidneys, Raleighs, for Old England's
 good

Who paid the gen'rous tribute of your blood,
 Your well-spent lives with joy the Muse
 surveys,

That claim the meed of never-fading praise;
 On each fam'd deed the casts an hopeless eye,
 And views the pleasing picture with a sigh.
 Britannia's sons, by such to victory led,
 So oft have conquer'd, and so oft have bled;
 By such so oft her navy's sails upfor'd,
 She bade her thunder shake the subject
 world.

Sorrowing the Muse beholds the throne dis-
 grac'd,

Its lustre tarnish'd, and its gifts misplac'd:
 No more with dazzling light the regal ray
 Shines unobscur'd, and cheers the coming
 day,

Daub'd with false honour whilst Lothario's
 mien

Provokes the threat'ning eye of honest spleen;

Swell'd with base pride, exempt from every
 grace,

Vice in his heart, and folly in his face,
 Stodious to keep the naked poor in awe,
 And grind their needy souls with harpy
 law,

Methinks I see him, labouring to be great,
 Rais'd on the tottering stilts of aukward
 state,

First of the tribe who shift with ready art
 The ductile feelings of a venal heart.

Sir Knight become, how big dear self ap-
 pears!

And, whilst the title greets his drink-
 He shakes his booby head, and wonders
 what he hears.

Ere lull'd to slumber in the nurse's arms
 The squalling infant thus a coral charms,
 Pleas'd it attends the discord for a while,
 And hugs the glittering bauble with a smile.

VERSES addressed to the

Rev. JOHN WALKER, Norwich.

THE friendly eye that mark'd thy in-
 fant mind

So young a lover of the poet's art,
 Sees her complete the sketches she design'd,
 Gilding with fancy's tints the tenderest
 heart:

Witness th' admiring gaze, the plausive rage,
 Witness the fondly sympathizing tear,
 When Murray* spoke thy feelings on the
 stage,

And the Muse wept with thee o'er Thur-
 low's † b'er.

Friend of my youth! now in thy manly
 prime,

While life yet looks down from her mid
 ascent,

And marks her short dominion over time,
 Or muses on the moments she has spent,
 Exalt thy thought! and every future age,
 Eternity's fair tracts, are all thy own,
 The manners so shall variegate thy page,
 And passion lend her animating tone.
 Fir'd at the thought, my friendly fancy
 views

Some tragic story by thy genius plann'd,
 Sees Shakspeare's spirit prompt thy happy
 Muse,

And the Muse wail thy fame from land
 to land.

Sweet bard! ingenuous friend! dear long-
 lov'd name,

That best our tastes approve, our hearts
 adore,

Kindly accept the praise thy merit claims,
 And give us cause to praise thee more and
 more.

M. C. S.

* See the occasional prologue inserted in
 p. 122.

† Mr. Walker published, in 1782, a
 beautiful monody to the memory of his
 friend and patron Mr. Thurlow, brother to
 the Chancellor.

LIST of the NEW HOUSE of COMMONS.

Explanation of the Marks.

* Chosen for their former Seats.

† Were not in the last Parliament.

‡ Chosen since the General Election.

§ Returns disputed.

Those without any distinction were in last Parliament, but are not chosen for their former Seats.

BEDFORDSHIRE §, * E. of Upper Ofsory, * And. St. John.

Bedford, * S. Whitbread, and † W. Colhoun, vice Sir W. Wake.

Bucks, † H. J. Pye, and † G. Vansittart, vice J. Elwes, W. H. Hartley.

Abingdon, * E. Loveden Loveden.

Reading, * F. Annesley, * R. A. Neville.

Wallingford, Sir F. Sykes, † T. Aubrey, vice C. Arcedecne, chosen for Westbury, and J. Aubrey, chosen for Bucks.

Windsor, * J. Montagu, * P. P. Powney.

Bucks, W. W. Grenville, * and J. Aubrey, vice E. Verney.

Buckingham, * J. Grenville, jun. and † Edm. Nugent, vice W. W. Grenville, chosen for Bucks.

Chipping Wycomb, * Visc. Mahon, * R. Waller.

Aylesbury, † Sir T. Hallifax, † T. Wrighson, vice A. Bacon, and T. Orde, chosen for Harwich.

Agmondesham, * W. Drake, sen. * W. Drake, jun.

Marlow, * W. Clayton, and † Sir T. Rich, Bart. vice Sir J. B. Warren, Bart.

Wendover, J. Ord, and † R. Burton, vice R. Smith, and J. M. Smith.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, * Ph. Yorke, * Sir M. Peyton, Bart.

Cambridge University, W. Pitt, and E. of Easton, vice J. Townsend, and J. Mansfield.

[See p. 359.]

Cambridge, * J. W. Adcane, and † J. Mortlock, vice B. Keene.

CHESHIRE, * Sir R. S. Cotton, * J. Crewe.

Chester, * Hon. T. Grosvenor, * R. W. Boole.

CORNWALL, * Sir W. Lemon, Bart. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart.

Launceston, * Rt. Hon. C. G. Perceval, and † G. Rose, vice Sir J. Jervis, chosen for G. Yarmouth.

Liskeard, Hon. J. Edw. Eliot, and † Hon. J. Eliot, vice S. Salt, chosen for Aldborough,

Suffolk, and W. Tollemache.

Leffwithiel, † J. Sinclair, † J. T. Ellis, vice G. Johnstone, and Ld. Maiden.

Truro, † W. M'Cormick, and Lt. Col. A. S. W. Boscawen, vice B. Gascoyne, chosen for Bosney, and Sir J. St. Aubyn, Bart. chosen for Penryn.

Bodmyn, Sir J. Morshead, and † T. Hunt, vice W. Masterman.

Hilston, * Lord Hyde, and † J. Rogers, vice Rich. Barwell, chosen for St. Ives.

§ *Sahabsh*, * Rt. Hon. C. Jenkinson, and C. Ambler, vice Sir Grey Cooper.

East-Loe, * J. Buller, * W. Graves.

West-Loe, † Maj. J. Scott, and † J. Lemon, vice Sir W. James, and J. S. Cocks,

Genl. Mac. May, 1784

chosen for Grampond.

Grampond, † J. S. Cocks, and † Fr. Baring, vice Sir J. Ramsden, and T. Lucas.

Comalsford, * J. Macpherison, and † J. Phillips, vice John Pardoe.

§ *Penryn*, * Sir F. Basset, and Sir J. St. Aubin, vice R. P. Carew.

§ *Tregony*, L. Kenyon, † R. Kingsmill, J. Stephenfon and T. Dawes.

B. Snyng, * Hon. C. Stuart, B. Gascoyne, sen. vice H. L. Luttrell.

St. Ives, * W. Pradd, and R. Barwell, vice A. Smith.

Fowey, * Ph. Rishleigh, and † J. Grant, vice Ld Shuldham.

St. Germains, J. J. Hamilton, and A. Smith, vice Hon. E. J. Eliot, chosen for Liskeard, and D. Long chosen for Great Grimshy.

§ *St. Michael*, † R. Wilbraham, and † D. Howell, vice F. Hale, and W. Hanger.

Newport, * Sir J. Coghill, Bart. and † Sir J. Miller, Bart. vice Visc. Maitland, chosen for Malmbury.

St. Marwys, * Earl Nugent, * H. Boscawen.

Callington, † J. Call, and † Paul Orchard, vice Geo. Stratton, and Sir J. Morshead, Bart. chosen for Bodmyn.

CUMBERLAND, * Sir H. Fletcher, and W. Lowther, vice Sir J. Lowther, now Earl Lonsdale.

Carlisle, * E. of Surrey, and † Edw. Norton, vice W. Lowther, chosen for Cumberland.

Cockermouth, * J. Lowther, and † J. C. Satterthwaite, vice J. B. Garforth, chosen for Hallmere.

DERBYSHIRE, * Ld G. Cavendish, and † Edw. Müller Mundy, vice Nath. Corzon,

Derby, * Lord G. A. H. Cavendish, and * Edw. Coke.

DEVONSHIRE, * J. Rolle, and J. P. Balfard, vice J. Parker, now Ld Boringdon.

Tiverton, * Sir J. Duntze, and † D. Ryder, vice J. E. Wilmot, chosen for Coventry.

§ *Ashburton*, * Sir R. Palke, and R. Mackreth, vice Ch. Boone, chosen for Castle-Rising.

Dartmouth, * A. Holdsworth, and R. Hopkins, vice Ch. Brett, chosen for Sandwich.

§ *Oakhampton*, † J. Luxmore, and † Th. Wiggins, vice R. Vernon, chosen for New-castle-under-Line, and Humph. Minchin.

Honiton, * Sir G. Yonge, Bart. and † Sir G. Collier, Knt, vice J. Wilkinson.

Plymouth, † Capt. J. Macbride, † Capt. R. Farshaw, vice Adm. Darby, and Sir F. L. Rogers.

Beccallion, * Visc. Feilding, † E. of Mornington, vice Lawrence Cox.

Pym-

Plympton, † P. T. Ourry, and J. Stephenson, vice Sir R. Payne, and Hon. Ja. Stuart.
Barnstable, * J. Cleveland, and † W. Devaynes, vice F. Bassett.
Tainst, * Sir P. J. Clerke, and Capt. Hon. Hen. Phipps, vice Launcelot Brown, chosen for Huntingdon.
Tawstock, * R. Rigby, * R. Fitzpatrick.
Exeter, * Sir Ch. W. Bamfylde, * J. Baring.
DORSETSHIRE, * Geo. Pitt, and † F. J. Browne, vice Humph. Sturt.
Dorchester, * G. Damer, * W. Ewer.
§ Lyme Regis, * H. Fane, and † T. Fane, vice D. R. Michell.
Weymouth, &c., * Welbore Ellis, * G. Steward, * vice John Purling, Sir T. Rumbold.
Bridport, * T. Scept, and † C. Sturt, vice R. Beckford.
Salisbury, * H. W. Mortimer, and A. Drummond, vice Sir F. Sykes, chosen for Wallingford.
Wareham, * T. Farrer, and † C. Lefebure, vice J. Boyd.
Corfe Castle, * H. Bankes, * Ja. Bond.
Poole, * W. M. Pitt, and † M. Angelo Taylor, vice J. Gullston.
DURHAM, * Sir T. Clavering, and * Sir J. Eden.
Durham city, * Gen. Lambton, and * J. Tempest.
ESSEX, T. B. Bramston, and J. Bullock, vice John Luther.
§ Colchester, * Sir Edm. Affleck, and † Chr. Potter, vice Sir R. Smyth.
Malden, * J. Strutt, and † Ld Waltham, vice Eliab Harvey.
Harwich, * J. Robinson, and T. Orde, vice G. A. North, chosen for Wootton Bassett.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE, * G. C. Berkeley, and † T. Maffers, vice James Dutton, now Ld Sherburne.
Trichebury, * Sir W. Codrington, and * J. Martin.
Cirencester, * Ld Apsley, * S. Blackwell.
Gloucester, * Sir C. Barrow, * J. Webb.
HAMPSHIRE, * Jervoise Clarke Jervoise, * Robert Thistlethwayte.
Winchester, * H. Penton, and † R. Gammon, jun. vice H. Flood.
Portsmouth, * Sir H. Featherstonhaugh, and † Capt. W. Cornwallis, vice F. Eskine.
§ Newport, Isle of Wight, † Edw. Ruthworth, clerk, and H. Seymour Conway, vice John St. John.
Yarmouth, do., * Edw. Morant, and † Ph. Francis, vice Sir T. Rumbold, chosen for Weymouth, &c.
Newton, do., * J. Barrington, and † Jas. Worsley, vice R. P. Arden, chosen for Aldborough, Yorkshire.
Lymington, * H. Burrard, and † R. Colt, vice Edw. Gibbon.
Christchurch, * Sir J. Harris, * Sir J. Frederick.
Andover, * Sir J. Griffin Griffin, * B. Lecheullier.
Hitchin, * Visc. Middleton, * W. Selwyn.

Petersfield, * W. Jolliffe, * T. S. Jolliffe.
Stockbridge, * Capt. J. Luttrell, and † T. Boothby Parkyns, vice Ja. Luttrell, chosen for Dover.
Soutbampton, † J. Fleming, and † Jas. Amvatt, vice Hans Sloane, and J. Fuller.
HEREFORDSHIRE, * Sir G. Cornwall, * T. Harley.
Hereford, * J. Scudamore, and E. of Surrey, vice Sir R. Symons.
Leominster, † J. Hunter, and P. A. Curzon, vice Visc. Bateman, and R. P. Knight, chosen for Ludlow.
Woolly, * And. Baynton, * J. Scott.
HERTFORDSHIRE, * W. Plumer, and Visc. Grimston, vice T. Halfey.
Hertford, * Baron Dimsdale, and J. Calvert, vice W. Baker.
St. Alban's, * Col. Sloper, and † Hon. T. Grimston, vice Lord Grimston.
HUNTINGDONSHIRE, * Earl of Ludlow, * Ld Hinchinbroke.
Huntingdon, Sir W. Rawlinson, and L. Brown, vice Ld Mulgrave, chosen for Newark, and Sir H. Palliser.
KENT, * F. Honeywood, * C. Marsham.
Dover, Capt. Jas. Luttrell, † R. Preston, vice Sir J. Henniker, and J. Trevannion.
Hythe, * W. Evelyn, † Sir C. Farnaby Ratcliffe.
Rochester, † Sir Cha. Middleton, † N. Smith, vice G. F. Hatton, R. Gregory.
Queenborough, † Geo. Bowyer, † J. Aldridge, vice Sir C. Frederick, and Sir W. Rawlinson, chosen for Huntingdon.
Maidstone, * C. Taylor, and † G. N. Edwards, vice Sir H. Mann.
Canterbury, * G. Gipps, * Ch. Robinson, [See p. 374]
Romney, * Sir E. Dering, † J. Smith, vice R. Jackson.
Sandwich, * P. Stephens, and C. Brett, vice Sir R. Sutton, chosen for Boroughbridge.
LANCASHIRE, * T. Stanley, and † J. Blackburne, vice Sir T. Egerton, now Ld Grey.
§ Lancaster, * Abr. Rawlinson; and † F. Reynolds, vice Wilson Braddyll.
§ Preston, * Sir H. Houghton, * John Burgoyne.
Liverpool, * B. Gascoygne, jun. and † Ld Penryn, vice H. Rawlinson.
Wigan, * J. Cotes, and † Orlando Bridgeman, vice Hor. Walpole, chosen for Lym.
Clitheroe, * J. Lee, * Th. Lister.
Newton, * Sir T. Davenport, * R. Leigh.
LEICESTERSHIRE, * J. P. Hungerford, * W. Pochin.
Leicester, † J. Macnamara, † C. L. Smith, vice B. Grey, and Shuckburgh Ashby.
LINCOLNSHIRE, * Sir J. Thorold, * C. A. Pelham.
Lincoln, * J. F. Cawthorne, and † R. L. Saville, vice R. Vynor.
Stamford, * Sir G. Howard, * H. Cecil.
Grantham, * F. C. Cuff, * G. Sutton.

Boston, * Sir P. Burrell, and † D. Wathurstone, vice H. Sibthorpe.

Great Grimsby, * J. Harrison, and D. Long, vice F. Eyre.

§ MIDDLESEX, * John Wilkes, † and W. Maynwaring, vice G. Byng.

Westminster, no return, a scrutiny being demanded.

London, * J. Sawbridge, * Sir W. Lewes, * N. Newnham, † Brook Watson.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, * J. Hanbury, (since dead) * J. Morgan.

Monmouth, * Sir J. Stepney.

NORFOLK, * Sir E. Ashley, and † Sir J. Wodehouse, vice T. W. Coke.

Lydn-Regis, * Crisp Molyneux, and H. Walpole; vice T. Walpole.

Great Yarmouth, * Sir J. Jervis, * H. Beaufoy, vice C. Townsend, R. Walpole.

Thetford, † Sir C. Kent, † G. Jennings, vice R. Hopkins, chosen for Dartmouth, and E. of Euston, chosen for Camh. university.

Castle-Rising, C. Boone, † W. Sneyd, vice R. Mackreth, chosen for Ashburton, and Sir J. Erskine, chosen for Morpeth.

Norwich, * Sir H. Harbord, and † W. Wyndham, vice E. Bacon.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, * T. Powys, and * Sir J. Langham, vice L. Knightley.

Northampton, † Ld Compton, † F. Trotman, vice Ld Lucan, and G. Rodney.

Peterborough, * R. Benyon, * J. Phipps.

Brackley, * Tim. Caswall, * J. W. Egerton.

Higbam Ferrars, * F. Montagu.

NORTHUMBERLAND, * Ld A. Percy, * Sir W. Middleton.

Morpeth, * P. Delme, and Sir J. Erskine, vice A. Storer.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, * Sir M. W. Ridley, † C. Brandling, vice A. R. Kowes.

Berwick-upon-Tweed, * Ld Delaval, * John Vaughan.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, * Ld E. C. Bentinck, * C. Medows.

Nottingham, * R. Smith, * D. P. Coke.

East-Ratford, * E. of Lincoln, * W. Amcotts.

Newark, * J. Sutton, and Ld Mulgrave, vice Sir H. Clinton.

OXFORDSHIRE, * Ld C. Spencer, * Visc. Wenman.

Oxford University, * Sir W. Dolben, * F. Page.

Oxford city, * Ld R. Spencer, * P. Bertie.

Woodstock, † Sir H. W. Dathwood, F. Burton, vice W. Eden, chosen for Heytelbury, and Visc. Parker.

Banbury, * Ld North.

RUTLANDSHIRE, * T. Noel, * G. B. Bradenell.

SHERIFFSHIRE, * Sir R. Hill, and † J. Kyndall, vice Noel Hill, now Ld Berwick.

Shrewsbury, * Sir C. Leighton, * W. Pulteney.

Ludlow, * Ld Clive, and R. P. Knight, vice Somerset Davics.

Bridgnorth, * T. Whitmore, and † H. H. Browne, vice Adm. Pigot.

Wenlock, * Sir H. Bridgeman, and † J. Bridgeman, vice G. Forrester.

Bishop's Castle, * W. Clive, * H. Strachey.

SOMERSETSHIRE, * Sir J. Trevelyan, † E. Phelps, jun. vice R. H. Cox.

Taunton, * B. Hammet, and † A. Popham, vice J. Halliday.

§ *Welchbaster*, * P. Cuff, and † B. B. Hopkins, vice S. Smith, jun. chosen for Worcester.

Milbourn-port, * J. Townson, and † Ld Muncafter.

Wells, * C. Tudway, and † W. Beckford, vice J. Curtis.

§ *Bridgewater*, * A. Powlett, and † Adm. A. Hood, vice J. Acland.

Bath, * J. J. Pratt, * Abel Moysey.

Minehead, * J. F. Luttrell, * H. Beaufoy.

Bristol, * M. Brickdale, and † H. Cruger, vice G. Daubeny.

STAFFORDSHIRE, * Sir J. Wrottesley, and † Sir E. Littleton, vice Ld Lewisham.

Stafford, * Edw. Monekton, * R. B. Sheridan.

Tamworth, * J. Calvert, jun. * J. Courtney, vice J. Calvert, sen. chosen for Hertford.

Newcastle-under-Line, * A. Macdonald, and R. Vernon, vice Visc. Trentham.

Litchfield, * G. Anson, * T. Gilbert.

SUFFOLK, * Sir J. Rous, and † J. Grigby, vice Sir C. Bunbury.

§ *Ipswich*, † J. Cator, † W. Middleton, vice T. Staunton, W. Wollaston.

Dunwich, * Sir G. Van Neck, * Barne Barne.

Orford, * Visc. Beauchamp, G. S. Conway, vice R. S. Conway, chosen for Wotton Bassett.

Aldborough, * P. C. Crespigny, and S. Salt, vice M. Fonnereau.

Sudbury, † W. Smith, and † J. Langston, vice Sir P. Blake, and Sir J. Marriott.

Eye, * R. B. Phillipson, † P. Bathurst, vice W. Cornwallis.

St. Edmundsbury, * Sir C. Davers, Bart. and † G. E. Fitzroy, vice Gen. Conway.

SURREY, * Sir J. Mawbey, and Hon. W. Norton, vice Sir R. Clayton.

Gasston, * Ld Newhaven, and * Maurice Lloyd.

Haslemere, J. B. Garforth, and † T. Poflethwaite, vice E. Norton, chosen for Guilford, and W. S. Stanhope.

Blechingley, * J. Nicholls, and * J. Kenrick.

Ryegate, * W. Bellingham, and † E. Leeds, vice J. Yorke, and Sir E. Cocks, now Ld Sommers.

Guildford, T. Onslow, and † C. Norton, vice G. Onslow, W. Norton, chosen for Surrey.

Southwark, * H. Thornton, and † Sir B. Turner, vice Sir R. Hotham.

SUSSEX, * Ld G. H. Lenox, * T. Pelham.

Hastings, J. Dawes, † J. Stanley, vice Ld Palmerston, chosen for Boroughbridge, and J. Ord chosen for Wendover.

Horsham,

Horsbam, J. Crutchley, and † P. Metcalfe, vice Sir G. Osborn, and J. Crawford.

Bramber, * Sir H. Gough, and † D. Pulteney, vice F. Stanhope.

Shoreham, * Sir C. Bishopp, * J. Peachey. *Midhurst*, * H. Drummond, and B. Lethcullier, vice Sir S. Gideon, chosen for Coventry.

East Grinstead, * Geo. Medley, and * H. A. Herbert.

Steyning, † Sir J. Honeywood, and † R. Howard, vice J. Bullock, chosen for Essex, and Sir T. G. Skipwith.

Arundel, * T. Fitzherbert, and E. of Surrey, vice P. W. Baker.

Lewes, * H. Pelham, and * T. Kempe.

Rye, * W. Dickenson, and C. W. Cornwall, vice T. Onslow, chosen for Guildford.

Chichester, * T. Steele, and † G. W. Thomas, vice P. C. Wyndham.

Seaford, † Sir P. Parker, and † Viscount Neville, vice J. Durand, and C. D'Oyly.

Winchelsea, * J. Nelbitt, and W. Nedham, vice C. W. Cornwall, chosen for Rye.

WARWICKSHIRE, * Sir R. Lawley, * Sir G. A. W. Shuckburgh.

Warwick, * R. Ladbroke. C. F. Greville. *Coventry*, * J. Wilmot, and Sir S. Gideon, Bart. vice Lord Sheffield, chosen for Beeralston, and H. Conway.

WESTMORELAND, * Sir M. le Fleming, and * J. Lowther.

Appleby, † J. L. Gower, and † R. Penn, vice P. Honeywood, and W. Pitt, chosen for Cambridge university.

WILTS, * C. Penruddocke, and * A. Goddard.

New Sarum, * W. H. Bouverie, and * W. Huffy.

Devizes, * Sir J. T. Long, and † H. Adington, vice H. Jones.

Marlborough, * E. of Courtown, and † Sir P. Hales, vice W. Woodley.

Chippenham, * G. Fludyer, and * J. Dawkins.

Calne, * Isaac Barré, * J. Townshend.

Malmesbury, Viscount Maitland, and Lord Melburne, vice Viscount Fairford, and J. Calvert, chosen for Tamworth.

Cricklade, † R. Adams, † C. W. Cox, vice P. Benfield, G. R. St. John.

Hindon, † E. Bearcroft, † W. Egerton, vice L. Kenyon, and N. W. Wrexall, chosen for Ludgershall.

Old Sarum, * J. C. Villiers, * G. Hardinge.

Heytesbury, * W. P. A. A. Court, and W. Eden, vice F. Burton, chosen for Woodstock.

Westbury, * S. Estwick, and C. Arcebeckne, vice Sir J. W. Gardiner.

Wootton Bassett, G. A. North, and R. S. Conway, vice H. St. John, and W. Strahan.

Ludgershall, * G. A. Selwyn, and N. W. Wrexall, vice Lord Melbourn, chosen for Malmesbury.

Wilton, * Lord Herbert, * W. G. Hamilton.

Devon, * H. S. Conway, * R. Shafto,

† W. Scott, † Hon. E. Bouverie, D. R.

Great Badwin, M. of Graham, † R. Manners, vice Sir M. Burrell, and P. C. Methuen.

WORCESTERSHIRE, * E. Foley, * W. Lygon.

Everham, * Sir J. Rushout, * C. W. B. Rous.

Droitwich, * A. Foley, * E. Winnington. *Bewdley*, * Lord Westcote.

Worcester, * W. Ward, and S. Smith, jun. vice T. B. Rous.

YORKSHIRE, * H. Duncombe, and W. Wilberforce, vice F. F. Foljambe.

Tork, * Viscount Galway, † R. S. Milnes, vice Lord J. Cavendish.

Aldborough, † J. G. Knight, and R. P. Arden, vice Sir S. B. Fludyer.

Boroughbridge, Viscount Palmerston, and Sir R. Sutton, vice A. Eyre, and C. Ambler, chosen for Salts.

Knaresborough, * Viscount Duncannon, * J. Hare.

Beverley, * J. Pennyman, and † Sir C. Sykes, vice E. Anderson.

Heydon, * W. Chaytor, and † L. Darell, vice S. Lushington.

Malton, * E. Burke, and Sir T. Gascoyne, vice W. Weddell, chosen for Yorkshire.

Northallerton, * E. Laforcles, * H. Pierse. *§ Pontefract*, * J. Smith, and † W. Sotherton, jun. vice W. Nedham, chosen for Winchelsea.

Ribblesdale, † E. of Inchiquin, and C. Dundas, vice Marquis of Graham, chosen for Great Bedwin, and G. Fitzwilliam.

Ripon, * W. Lawrence, * F. Robinson.

Scarborough, * Earl of Tyrconnel, and † G. Osbaldeston, vice C. Phipps, chosen for Totness.

Thirsk, † Sir T. Frankland, and † Sir G. P. Turner, vice Sir T. Gascoyne, chosen for Malton, and B. Thompson.

Kingston-upon-Hull, * W. Wilberforce, and † S. Thornton, vice D. Hartley.

W A L E S.

ANGLESEA, † N. Bayly, vice Viscount Bulkeley, an English Peer.

* *Beaumaris*, † Hon. Hugh Fortescue, vice Sir G. Warren.

BRECONSHIRE, * C. Morgan.

Brecon, * Sir C. Gould.

CARDIGANSHIRE, * E. of Lisburne.

Cardigan, * J. Campbell.

CARMARTHENSHIRE, † Sir W. Mansell, vice J. Vaughan.

Carmarthen, * J. G. Phillips.

CARMARVONSHIRE, * J. Parry.

Carmarvon, * Glynn Wynne.

DENBIGHSHIRE, * Sir W. W. Wynne.

Denbigh, * R. Middleton.

FLINTSHIRE, * Sir Roger Mostyn.

Flint, * Watkin Williams.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, * C. Edwin.

Cardiff, * Sir H. Mackworth.

MERIONETHSHIRE, * E. L. Vaughan.

MONT-

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, * W. Owen.

Montgomery, * W. Keene.

PEMBROKE SHIRE, * Sir H. Owen.

Pembroke, Hugh Owen.

Herefordshire, † Lord Milford, vice Lord Kenington.

RADNORSHIRE, * T. Johnes.

New Radnor, * Edw. Lewis.

SCOTLAND.

S H I R E S.

Aberdeen, * A. Garden.

Air, † H. Montgomery, vice Sir A. Ferguson.

Argyll, * Ld F. Campbell.

Banff, † Sir J. Duff, vice Earl of Fife.

Berwick, † P. Home, vice H. Scot.

Bute and Caithness, † Col. J. Stuart, vice J. Sinclair.

Cromartie, † A. Campbell, vice G. Ross.

Dumbarton, * G. K. Elphinstone.

Dumfriesshire, * Sir R. Laurie, Bart.

Edinburgh, * H. Dundas.

Elgin, Earl of Fife, vice Ld W. Gordon, chosen for Inverness.

Fife, * R. Skene.

Forfar, * A. Douglas.

Haddington, or East Lothian, * H. Dalrymple.

Inverness, Ld W. Gordon, vice H. Fraser.

Kincardine, * Ld Adam Gordon.

Kircudbright Stewartry, * P. Johnstone.

Kinross, † C. Cathcart, vice G. Graham.

Lanark, † Sir J. Stewart, vice A. Stuart.

Lisliegh, * Sir W. A. Cunyngham.

Orkney and Shetland, * C. Dundas.

Peebles, † D. Murray, vice A. Murray.

Perth, * J. Murray.

Renfrew, * W. Macdonall.

Ross, † F. M. Humberstone, vice Ld McCleod.

Roxburgh, † G. Douglas, vice Sir G. Elliot.

Selkirk, * J. Pringle.

Stirling, * Sir T. Dundas.

Sutherland, † W. Wemyss, vice J. Wemyss.

Wigtown, * K. Stewart.

ROYAL BOROES.

Kintore, &c. W. Adam, vice S. L. Morris.

Irvine, &c. * Sir A. Edmonstone.

Lauder, &c. * F. Charteris.

Kirkwall, &c. C. J. Fox, vice C. Ross.

Dumbarton, &c. † J. Campbell, vice J. Crauford.

Dumfriesshire, &c. † Sir J. Johnstone, vice Sir R. Herries.

Edinburgh, * J. H. Blair.

Cupar, &c. * G. Dempster.

Kirkcaldie, &c. † Sir C. Preston, vice Sir J. Henderson.

Craill, &c. * J. Anstruther.

Aberbrubach, &c. † Sir D. Carnegie, vice A. Drummond, chosen for Shaftesbury.

Inverness, &c. * Sir H. Munro.

Culross, &c. * J. Campbell.

Selkirk, &c. * J. Moore, vice Sir J. Cock-

burne.

Stranraer, &c. † Maj. Gen. Dalrymple, vice W. Adam, chosen for Kintore, &c.

RETURNED FOR DIFFERENT PLACES.

Earl of Surrey, for Arundel, Carlisle, and Hereford.

W. Wilberforce, for Yorkshire, and Hall.

B. Lethbriall, for Andover, and Midhurst.

H. Beaufoy, for Minehead, and Yarmouth.

J. W. Egerton, for Brackley, and Hindon.

C. Dundas, for Richmond, and Orkney.

DOUBLE RETURNS.

St. Michael, D. Howell, R. Wilbraham, C. Hawkins.

Downton, Hon. H. S. Conway, R. Shaftesbury, * Hon. E. Bouverie, * W. Scott.

SEAT VACATED BY DEATH.

Monmouthshire, J. Hanbury.

BY PROMOTION.

Dover, J. Luttrell.

ELECTION CASES AND OPINIONS.

C A S E I.

AT the late election for Members to serve in Parliament for the city of Canterbury, after reading the necessary acts of Parliament, and after the returning officer had taken the oath required to be taken by him previous to the election, and four candidates had been proposed, two freemen, previous to the opening of the poll, called upon the candidates to swear to their qualifications, agreeable to the 9 Anne, ch. 5, which two of them (G. Gipps, and C. Robinson, Esqrs.) did; but the other two (Capt. Trotter and Capt. Winch) publicly refused to declare or swear to theirs. In consequence of which, the returning officer refused to take the votes of any of the freemen who offered to vote for the two persons who had thus refused to produce their qualifications, and after the other two had been voted for some hours by their friends, and no other candidate appeared, and the others did not produce their qualifications, but left the hustings, the poll was closed with the usual proclamations.

Question 1.—Whether the Candidate is obliged to declare and swear to his qualification, upon being called upon as aforesaid?

Answer.—I take it for granted, that the two freemen requiring the candidates to swear to their qualification had a right to vote at that election; and if so, I conceive all the candidates present are upon such requisition bound to declare and swear to their qualification in the manner prescribed by 9 Anne, c. 5, s. 5 and 6, unless such candidates are within the exemption made in favour of the eldest sons of Peers, and of persons qualified to sit in Parliament for a county.

Question

Question 2.—Is the returning officer justified in refusing to take the votes for the persons so refusing to qualify themselves, and in returning the other two persons for whom only any votes were received by him? and is such election valid?

Answer.—I am to suppose, that in the case stated, the two candidates spoken of are not within the exemption abovementioned, and that they wilfully refused, upon reasonable request made at the time of the election, to take the oath required by the statute; for the circumstances appear to me to shew as much: and the 7th section declaring the election of such persons void, I am of opinion the returning officer was well justified in rejecting votes offered for candidates in such a predicament; for I cannot comprehend how any man can be reprehensible for not doing that, which when done would be void, and of no effect.

Question 3.—Is the returning officer liable to any action by the freemen whose votes he refused to receive, in consequence of the persons for whom they desired to vote not having qualified themselves as aforesaid?

Answer.—I think the returning officer is not liable to any such action.

CASE II. Stated as before.

Question 1.—Whether the candidate is obliged to declare and swear to his qualification, upon being called upon as aforesaid?

Answer.—A candidate being called upon by any other candidate, or by two persons having a right to vote at the election, to swear to his qualification, is obliged so to do: if he refuses, the election and return of such candidate is void.

Question 2.—Is the returning officer justified in refusing to take the votes for the persons so refusing to qualify themselves, and in returning the other two persons for whom only any votes were received by him, and is such election valid?

Answer.—Whether the returning officer is or is not justified, in refusing to take the votes for the persons who have wilfully refused upon reasonable request to swear to their qualification, and in returning the other candidates, and whether the election is valid, will, I think, depend upon circumstances not stated sufficiently in this case. It appears to me that the statute creates, upon a wilful refusal of a candidate to take the qualification oath, an incapacity in that candidate to be elected, for upon any other construction of the statute the consequences seem to be infinitely absurd; where there is a legal incapacity, the votes given for a candidate under such incapacity are, I apprehend, thrown away, if the incapacity is stated to and known by the electors; but if the electors are ignorant of it, that would not be the case. If the refusal to take the qualification oath was previous to the opening of the poll, and the fact was made known to all the electors as they tendered themselves, I think their

votes would have been thrown away, if the returning officer had received them, and that he ought not to have returned the candidate who refused to take the oath, and that in such circumstances *this election and return is valid*; I think, if the refusal was subsequent to the opening of the poll, or the electors were not informed of the incapacity, the election is void. This appears to me to be the true construction of the act. I cannot find any determination upon it.

Question 3.—Is the returning officer liable to any action by the freemen whose votes he refused to receive, in consequence of the persons for whom they desired to vote, not having qualified themselves as aforesaid?

Answer.—If the vote would have been thrown away, which will depend upon the circumstances mentioned above, I think the voter cannot maintain an action.

CASE III. Stated as before.

QUESTION I.

Answer.—The candidate is so far obliged to declare and swear to his qualification, that if, upon being required so to do by any other candidate, or two of the electors, he refuses, he cannot be legally elected, but his election and return will be void; in the present case, had the candidates who refused to swear to their qualification been returned, such return would have been void.

QUESTION 2.

Answer.—In the present case, the facts, I understand, are stronger in favour of the candidates who were returned than they are here stated, and that the candidates who refused to take the oath not only quitted the hustings, but that no one of the voters personally insisted on voting, or demanded to poll for these candidates; under which circumstances there cannot be a doubt, in my opinion, but that the election made and returned was valid.

Since writing my opinion on the second query, I am informed, that it is believed that some of the electors did offer to poll for the candidates who refused to take the oath; this fact, however, does not induce me to alter my opinion as to the legality of the returning officer's proceedings, as I consider the intention of the legislature to have been to disqualify a candidate, who refused to take the oath required, from being elected; in this case, the candidates being required to take it, and having refused so to do before the taking of the polls, I consider those who demanded to vote for them as throwing their votes away, by offering to poll for disqualified persons: therefore the above fact does not substantially vary my opinion either as to this or the subsequent query.

QUESTION 3.

Answer.—I think that the returning officer is not liable to any action, under the circumstances stated, for behaving as he did.

IV. COPY OF AN OPINION BY LETTER.

I have just time to say, before the post goes

goes out, that I have looked into the statute 9 Anne, and am of opinion that the returning officer was justified in refusing to accept any votes for the persons who refused to take the qualification oath when demanded at the poll. The committee on the Fife election held that General Skene being disqualified by a place, and notice being given of his having that place, *to the electors at the poll*, all the votes given for him were thrown away; and though there certainly was some doubt, whether this place did disqualify or not, they voted the other candidate, who had a minority, to be duly elected. They did the same in the Kircudbright election with respect to Mr. Gordon, whose election had been set aside for bribery. I only mention these instances to shew that votes wilfully given for a candidate whose election and return are declared to be void, are as no votes at all, and consequently the returning officer is justified in not admitting them on the poll.

CASE V.

Question 1.—Whether a candidate is obliged to swear to his qualification when legally called on at the time of election?

Question 2.—Whether on refusal, the sheriff is justified in not taking votes for such candidate?

Answer.—In answer to the first question, I freely declare my opinion to be, That a candidate, duly called upon, is obliged to swear to his qualification at the time of the election.

As to the 2d question, Whether on refusal the sheriff is justified in not taking votes for such candidates? It is necessary to take notice, that the statute (9 An. c. 5.) enjoins and requires the candidates, upon reasonable request, to take the oath of qualification,

(To be continued as occasion may offer. The determination of the Petitions in the House of Commons will also be regularly noticed.)

and if the candidate continues to refuse, the election and return of such candidate shall be void.

To me therefore it appears, that in such case of refusal, a vote given for the person refusing is a vote thrown away, is a vote for one who from his refusal of the oath cannot derive any effect from it; and with regard to the voter, as he gives his voice for a person who from his conduct in the face of the sheriff and electors cannot be elected, cannot be returned, he gives his vote for nobody, he gives no vote at all—his voice is merely nugatory, and of no possible effect.

I cannot therefore conceive the sheriff to be so entirely ministerial, to be such a mere machine, as to be obliged to take voices, which cannot have the effect of votes so as to be effective of any election.

I think it cannot be an injury to any one to refuse such a non-effective voice (I cannot call it a vote), and therefore that a refusal which is no way injurious cannot be unjustifiable.

In common cases, where there is no damage and no injury, actions cannot be maintained; and as I conceive that in this case there is neither, it will not be material to suggest, that, besides the want of these essential requisites in this case, actions of this sort do very nearly affect the privileges of the House of Commons, in support of which on this very point, the House about 80 years ago exerted itself in a manner which can never be forgotten whenever questions of this sort occur.

The four first of the preceding opinions come from four of the first counsel in London for practice and reputation, and the fifth from a very worthy and able counsel eminent in Canterbury.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

A MINISTERIAL revolution has lately taken place at *Copenhagen*, the capital of Denmark, which however extends no farther than a total reform in the councils of the nation, from which the dowager queen and her adherents have been excluded. This event has taken place on the Prince Royal (son of the late Queen Matilda) coming of age.

The council now consists of his Royal Highness with Prince Frederic the King's brother, and the following members: Count Thott, Monf. de Rosen-crantz, Monf. de Schack Rathlen, Count de Barnstorff, Gen. Huth, and Monf. de Strampe.

Hague, April 28. We have accounts from Brussels, that the plenipotentiaries of their High Mightinesses arrived there on the 21st instant, and the next day had an audience of Count Belgioio, the Imperial Prime Minister. In the mean time we have received

advice, that in the night of the 22d a detachment of 30 Austrians took possession of Old Lillo, a small fort about a quarter of a mile from Lillo. This little post has been in a manner neglected since the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, and served for a kitchen-garden for the commandant of Lillo. It is remarked, that in the map of Austrian Flanders, taken in 1778, by order of the court of Vienna, by the Comte Ferraris, the said fort of Old Lillo is marked as not belonging to the Austrian territory.

Moskovicz, May 3. We this moment receive advice, that on the 1st of this month a detachment of Austrian dragoons appeared at Hertog-Eyk, near Heerle, where they demolished the barriers, and pulled down the flag from the custom-house, forbidding, in the name of his Imperial Majesty, the receiver to execute any order from
the

the regency of Heerle, or to receive from any person whatever any money by way of toll, &c. threatening, in case of disobedience, to convey him, bound-hand and foot, to Hertogenraade.

Utrecht, May 11. The courier lately dispatched to the States-General by our Ministers Plenipotentiary at Brussels, and whose dispatches were read on the 6th of this month, at the meeting of their High Mightinesses, has brought advice of the last demands of the emperor, which are comprehended under 13 articles, and by which we see that his Imperial and Royal Majesty demands of our Republic, among other places, full possession of the town of Maelricht and its dependencies, with an indemnification of two millions [of florins]; several places in Bois-le-Duc, the country beyond the Meuse; the demolition of Fort Frederic Henry; Port Kruischant, with a part of the works of Lillo and Liefkenshoeks, as being on the Emperor's territory; the removal of the guardship before Lillo to Sofringen; restitution of the value of the stores delivered up in 1746; and the nomination of commissaries to regulate the limits in Flanders. Mons. L'Eslevenon, one of the Republic's Ministers Plenipotentiary at Brussels, is expected immediately at the Hague.

Hague, May 12. Advices from Sluys, in Flanders, mention that the Imperial troops have retired with four field-pieces from Lillo and Liefkenshoeks, and returned to Antwerp, leaving behind them only seven men at Old Lillo.

The English Minister at the French court has given notice to the ambassadors from the United States, that his Britannic Majesty has yielded to the wishes of Holland, and consents that the definitive treaty of peace shall be signed at Paris.

[In consequence of this notification, the treaty has been since signed.]

Rome, April 14. The 7th of this month, at five minutes past twelve at night, several shocks of an earthquake were felt at Albino, Frescati, Richia, Gefano, Livinia, and parts adjacent; they succeeded each other until half past two in the morning, during which interval there were seven violent shocks. The terrified inhabitants abandoned their houses: happily no lives were lost, and only one house was thrown down at Richia.

Naples. The Marquis de St. Giuliano, residing at Messina, in a fit of jealousy, murdered his wife in the night, by stabbing her with a poniard. The unfortunate lady's cries having brought up her waiting woman, the barbarian laid her dead at the feet of her mistress, who was five months gone with child. The murderer has made his escape; but the man who made the three-edged filletto, with which these two unhappy women were assassinated, is taken. The house of Spatafora, to whom the lady belongs, are

carrying on a vigorous prosecution against the husband.

EAST INDIES.

THE following intelligence from the East Indies, received by his Majesty's ship *Crocodile*, has been transmitted to the right hon. Lord Sydney, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the home department; and is published by authority.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 30, 1783.

His Majesty's ship *Crocodile* arrived the 26th inst. from Bengal and Madras. She left Bengal about the middle of November, but has brought no advices from the Governor General and Council. A letter received by her from the select Committee at Madras, dated the 4th instant, gives an account of the progress of Mess. Sadler and Staunton, and of some steps actually taken in the mutual evacuation of conquests. The General of Tippoo Saib's army in the Carnatic was in full march to the Changamah Pass, accompanied by these gentlemen; and their arrival is mentioned by Tippoo Saib, in his letters to Gen. Macleod, as an event that will bring with it a certainty of peace.

Some boats with Sepoys having been wrecked near Cannanore in the late bad weather, upon the Malabar coast; and about 200 of them seized and detained by the Biddy, notwithstanding repeated applications made for their release, both by General Macleod and the Resident at Tillicherry, and the Cannanore government being on all occasions inimical to the Company, the General, immediately after the relief of Mangalore, declared his intention to take satisfaction for these injuries. In a letter received within these few days, we are advised of the place being taken, and promised further particulars in a short time; but in this letter the General mentions that the Nabob Tippoo Saib had desired him to desist, and claimed the Biddy as his ally: The General, however, assures us that no bad consequence will ensue.

The separate treaty with Mhadajee Scindia is arrived. The President and Select Committee have just received a letter from the Peshwa, in answer to theirs, wherein he expresses his full acquiescence in the treaty, and his readiness to join with the English in offensive measures against Tippoo Saib, should he fail in performing the conditions required from him.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 10, 1784.

Late last night dispatches arrived from Brigadier General Macleod, dated on board the *Ranger* snow, off Mangalore, the 28th and 29th ult.

In the first, the General gives a particular detail of the capture of Cannanore; and in the second advises, in general terms, that the negotiations for peace were going on, and that Tippoo Saib had not refused his permission to re-victual Mangalore, which service

service the General was then performing, the boats being then in the river, and the vessels under way with the provisions for Onore.

The above account agrees in almost every particular with that published by the Company; but there were private dispatches, which do not place the Company's affairs in that quarter in the same favourable light, but represent the differences that have arisen among the Company's servants there, as more dangerous than even the designs of the enemy.

WEST INDIA NEWS.

ACCORDING to letters from the Havannah, the Spaniards have lost 17 or 18 sail of vessels in a hurricane there on the 27th of February, which however lasted only a few hours, and was not felt at any other islands. These tornadoes are frequent in the isle of Cuba, and principally upon the sea coast. They are of short duration, but excessively severe and dreadful. One of these stationary storms, or airquakes as the Spanish language terms them, happened in the year 1705, when four men of war, with most of their crews, were lost in the harbour of the Havannah, though the period of its lasting was not more than twenty-four hours.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Extract from the Journals of Congress.

Jan. 2, 1784. On the report of a committee, to whom was referred a memorial of Philip Moore,

Resolved, That the following form of letters be granted for the ship United States, belonging to the memorialist and others:

"Most serene, serene, most puissant, puissant, high, illustrious, noble, honourable, venerable, wise, and prudent Lords, Emperors, Kings, Republicks, Princes, Dukes, Earls, Barons, Lords, Burgomasters, Schepens, Counsellors, as also Judges, Officers, Justiciaries, and Regents of all good cities and places, whether ecclesiastical or secular, who shall see these presents or hear them read:

We the United States of America in Congress assembled, make known, that Mr. James Moore, supercargo of the ship called "The United States," of the burthen of 300 tons, or thereabouts, at present navigated by Capt. Thomas Bell, is of the United States of America; and as we wish to see the said James Moore, supercargo, prosper in his lawful affairs, our prayer is to all the before-mentioned, and to each of them separately, where the said James Moore shall arrive with his vessel and cargo, that they may please to receive the said supercargo with goodness, and to treat him in a becoming manner, permitting him, upon the usual tolls and expences in passing and repassing, to pass, navigate, and frequent the

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ports, passes, and territories, to the end to transact his business where and in what manner he shall judge proper."

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Sunday schools lately established at Leeds in Yorkshire, for the instruction of the children of industrious parents, who keep them employed all the week, have been found to answer all the good purposes intended by those who formed the plan. There are, it is said, nearly 1800 already admitted, and when the plan is completed there will be more than 2000.—This institution wears a most promising appearance, and, were it to be adopted generally, would do more towards lessening the increase of felons than all the schemes that have been proposed. Strictness in keeping the Lord's day gives an early bias in the mind to virtue, and establishes an abhorrence to vice. Scotland exhibits an example! There the Sabbath is strictly kept; and there the executions for felony are few, though the people are poor.

At Cambridge, the prize of fifty guineas for the best English dissertation on Duelling was adjudged to Richard Hey, LL. D. Fellow of Magdalen, and Barrister at Law of the Middle Temple.

April 12, as David Thompson, who travels with horses from London to Paris, was on his road to Dover, he became acquainted with a young person at Bapchild, who told him that he had been a waiter at an inn, was then out of place, and was going down the road to seek for employ. Thompson, with great good-nature and civility, permitted him to ride to Canterbury; and they spent the day together on Thursday, when going on business to different shops, his new acquaintance had an opportunity of discovering that he had several louis-d'ors and guineas in his pocket, having among other things bought a purse to put them in; they spent the evening together at the Star, intending to go the next day to Dover. About ten o'clock the stranger went to bed; and about eleven Thompson and another fellow servant went to bed also. There were two beds in the room, and Thompson lay with his new friend that had accompanied him down the road. About three o'clock in the morning the stranger got up, dressed himself, and, Thompson being awake, told him he had occasion to go into the yard; he went down, but did not return. At four o'clock Thompson was called up to proceed on his journey, but, on putting his hand into his breeches pocket, he found his purse tied up safe, but the money, which was ten louis-d'ors and six guineas, taken away; and his young friend being gone, he suspected that he had imposed upon him and robbed him. Thompson immediately took horse, and went in pursuit as far as Bapchild, but did not succeed, but on his return he met with one John Cock, between Graveny and

and Faversham, who informed him that a young lad answering his description had passed him about a quarter of an hour. Thompson immediately offered Cock a guinea to assist in the pursuit, who going over the fields, and Thompson keeping on the road, they apprehended this hopeful youth in Shooting Meadows, near Faversham, who at first denied the fact, but on stopping at the Three Horsethoes, Staple-street, and being much pressed by Thompson, desired that Cock would leave the room, and being alone with Thompson, took an old glove from under the arm, and threw out of it five guineas and nine louis-d'ors, and one louis-d'or from the breeches pocket, saying, "there is all I took from you." Thompson insisted on there being another guinea taken from his purse, which was positively denied, till at length threatening to send for a constable to search the pockets, it was particularly desired that it might be a female one, for she was a woman. Upon this they immediately came on to Canterbury, and on taking the examination of Thompson, as above related, which was confirmed by Cock, who also heard her say that the money on the table *was all she took of Thompson's*, she was committed to take her trial at the next sessions, and the parties bound over to prosecute. On being asked what defence she could make, she answered "None, as being the soonest made: and as the law it was determined "where she was to go, she should not say a word more." Some person asked her "if she knew Sir Sampson Wright;" she answered "No; and if she did, she should hardly acknowledge it there; and wondered," she said, "at being asked such a foolish question." The account she before gave of herself was, that her name is Mary Davis, that her father was a farmer in the Hundred of Hoo, but her friends dying when she was very young, Mr. Sandys of the same place was left her guardian; that on coming of age (for she is yet only eighteen years old) she will have good, and that the interest of that money, which is paid by her guardian, maintains her, for which, she said, she received a shilling in the pound; that her residence is with a Mrs. Berry, in Shaw's court, near St. George's Church, Southwark. She is a little woman, seems to possess a great deal of art, and as much boldness as though she had been hackneyed in these scenes of life for some years. She was dressed in a brown fur-tout coat, a striped flannel waistcoat, buckskin breeches, white stockings, and round hat; she had a watch in her fob, a handkerchief round her neck; and nor unlike the character she assumed of the waker at an inn.

The above Mary Davis is supposed to be the same person who was tried by the name of *Francis Davis*, in the year 1783, at Maidstone, for a like offence.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

A few days ago the celebrated Mrs. Ma-paulay Graham and her husband embarked on board a ship in the Downs, bound to North America. Whether she is gone to frame a code of laws for that continent, or not, we have not heard.

On the 27th of March, his Majesty's most gracious pardon and a reward of 200*l.* was issued for the discovery of the person who broke open the Lord Chancellor's house in Great Ormond-street, and stole from thence the great seal of Great Britain; but though a notorious thief has since been apprehended, and charged with the robbery, sufficient evidence was wanting to prosecute him to conviction, and he was discharged.

April 6.

Was opened in Westminster Abbey the monument which, by a vote of parliament, was erected to the late Earl of Chatham. There are six figures in this monument, and yet the idea on which it is designed is the simplest possible. Lord Chatham, with Prudence and Fortitude on a sarcophagus, occupy the upper part. The lower group consists of Britannia seated on a rock, with the Ocean and the Earth at her feet; by which is exhibited the effect of his wisdom and fortitude in the greatness and glory of the nation. The statue of the Earl is in his parliamentary robes. He is in the action of speaking, the right hand thrown forward and elevated, and the whole attitude strongly expressive of that species of oratory for which his lordship was so justly celebrated. Prudence has her usual symbols, a serpent twisting round a mirror; Fortitude is characterized by the shaft of a column, and is clothed in a lion's skin; the energy of this figure strongly contrasts with the repose and contemplative character of the figure of Prudence. Britannia, as Mistress of the sea, holds in her right hand the trident of Neptune; Ocean is entirely naked, except that his symbol, the dolphin, is so managed, that decency is perfectly secured without the least public detriment to the statue; his action is agitated, and his countenance severe, which is opposed by the utmost ease in the figure of the Earth, who is leaning on a terrestrial globe; her head is crowned with fruit, which also lies in some profusion on the plynth of the statue. The inscription is as follows:

"Erected by the King and Parliament,
As a Testimony to
The Virtues and Ability of
William Pitt, Earl of Chatham:
During whose Administration,
Divine Providence exalted Great Britain
To an height of prosperity and glory
Unknown to any former Age."

This monument is the work of Mr. Bacon, the same artist who executed that erected to his Lordship in Guildhall.

April

April 10.

The sheriffs met at Guildhall, and made the return of the following gentlemen as representatives in parliament for the city of London: Brook Watson, Esq. Sir Watkin Lewes, Knt. Nathanael Newnham, Esq. and John Sawbridge, Esq. as duly elected. Mr. Atkinson demanded a scrutiny.—The last scrutiny for the city was exactly fifty years ago. It was on Tuesday, the 9th of April, 1734; and, what is remarkable, the majority on the close of the poll was the same as now, only *seven*; the numbers being, for Bosworth 3326, for Selwyn 3319.

On that scrutiny it appears that four persons had polled (all for Bosworth) whose company had no livery, viz. two gardeners, one druggist, and one long-bow-string maker, which reduced the whole number of legal votes to 6641; and the number of disqualified votes being exactly 100 on each side, Mr. Bosworth was declared duly elected by a majority of three.

April 11.

Being Easter-Sunday, the same was observed at court as a high festival. Their Majesties, preceded by the heralds and pursuivants, went to the chapel-royal, and heard a sermon preached on the occasion by the Rev. Dr. Vincent: Lord Brudenell carried the sword of state. Their Majesties afterwards received the sacrament from the hands of the Bishop of London, assisted by the sub-dean, and made the usual offering.

The transports with Hessian troops on board sailed from Chatham. They had been detained there by contrary winds and the severity of the weather.

April 12.

Being Easter-Monday, the corporation of London, preceded by the children of the city hospitals, went in procession to St. Bride's church, where the state of the said hospitals was publicly read and examined.

April 13.

Her Majesty was taken ill at Windsor. Sir Richard Jebb was sent for express, and next day her Majesty was thought to be much better. The Prince of Wales was on the Beacon-course at Newmarket when the news arrived of the Queen being indisposed. He instantly left his company, got into a chaise, and set off for Windsor, where he arrived in a few hours. This particular mark of his Royal Highness's affection to his mother has given general satisfaction.

April 12.

At the general quarter sessions for the city of Oxford, William Smith and John Hawkins were tried for burglary, found guilty, and receiving sentence of death; as was likewise Joseph Simmonds, for returning from transportation. They were all recommended for mercy.—Q. By what authority were these prisoners tried for their lives at the quarter-sessions?

April 27.

The corpse of the Rev. Dr. Wilson was

brought to town from Bath, in grand funeral procession.

There were near 200 flambeaux in the cavalcade, a long train of mourning and other carriages. The ornaments were remarkably elegant and striking.

The body of Mr. Adams, solicitor in chancery, who had been missing some days from his house in Bedford Row, was found drowned in the Thames, near Brentford. His watch, money, pocket-book, and papers, were all found safe in his pocket. It is supposed he laboured under some distress of mind, not from outward circumstances, for he was rich; but from discontents of another kind that nearly affected him.

Two painters from the potteries in Staffordshire were apprehended, on a charge of preparing to leave the kingdom, and to engage in the service of foreign manufacturers. They were discovered in consequence of a plan formed some time ago, by which it is almost impossible for any workmen to emigrate from their masters without discovery.

Mr. R—n, who stands charged on suspicion of Forgery to a considerable amount, was lately apprehended at Dumfries, soliciting votes to represent that city in Parliament. On his examination this day, which was private, what has transpired in his favour is, that in the course of his extensive concerns, he had received, among the effects of a deceased person, a forged bill on the Victualling office, which is now the subject of enquiry. He is possessed of a large fortune, and this bill is a trifle in proportion to it. This his friends urge as a strong presumptive proof of his innocence. How happy for mankind, if large fortunes could eradicate the vices of the human heart!

April 28.

The sessions at the Old Bailey ended, when the number of capital convicts amounted to 24.—Convicts under sentence of death in Newgate, and the gaols throughout the Kingdom, increase so fast, that, were they all to be executed, England would soon be marked among the nations as the *Bloody Country*.

The following noblemen and gentlemen were admitted members of the Society of Antiquaries; viz. Duke of Montague, Lord Lewisham, Rev. Thomas Carthew, Rev. Dr. Hollingbery, Rt. Hon. William Pitt, Earl Gower, Earl of Salisbury, Lord Vise. Weymouth, Lord Camelford, and Rev. John Hewitt. The Rev. Jacob George Christian Adler, Professor of the University in Copenhagen, was elected an honorary member.

At a general court of proprietors of the India company, the motion to increase the qualification of directors from £. 2000 capital stock to £. 5000 was adjourned *fine die*.—It was then unanimously resolved to erect a monument in Westminster-Abbey to the memory of Sir Eyre Coote.

A plan is said to be on foot for effectually suppressing the practice of smuggling tea, by adopt-

adopting the mode in use in Holland, with some small alteration, to accommodate it to the particular circumstances of the British people. The plan is, to lay the whole duty now on tea, on houses; and to proportion the sums each house should pay according as they are rated to the window lights: only favouring the poor a little, and placing a higher proportion on those who exceed the number of rateable windows; for instance, those who have 50 windows now pay no more than those who have but 10; but they should be raised to the tea duty to their full extent. This would certainly prevent smuggling, and produce a permanent revenue to government. [See p. 327.]

Christopher Atkinson, Esq. after having absconded some time, went into the court of King's Bench, and voluntarily surrendered himself to the justice of his country. Mr. Belkroft moved an arrest of judgement.

The court of Delegates held a second sitting at Serjeant's Inn-hall on the validity of the marriage of Mr. Morris with the celebrated Miss Hurford, natural daughter to the late Lord Baltimore. On the determination of this cause, it is said, the validity of many hundred marriages in this kingdom will depend. The counsel for Mr. Morris are volunteers, and attend without fees. The counsel for the lady have each twenty guineas a sitting.

April 30.

An alarming riot happened in White Hart Yard, Drury-lane, on the following occasion; a girl of family, having lately eloped from her friends, was discovered by her uncle, whom she accosted in the way of her profession; but, discovering her mistake, she was full of contrition, and he, insisting on knowing where she was retained, was shewn the house. He soon got a mob together, who presently demolished it. The girl, who was not more than thirteen, had been seduced by the profligate wretch who was the mistress of it, and who escaped the fury of the enraged populace by a back door.

A session of high Court of Admiralty was held at the Old Bailey, when the master of a cutter about 35 tons burthen, from London to Ostend, was tried for sinking the same; but, the principal evidence against him being made out of a drunken conversation he had held with an acquaintance, the jury acquitted him. The trials of four other prisoners were put off; and the court adjourned.

Monday, May 3.

Was held the annual meeting of Free and Accepted Masons, at their hall in Great Queen-street, where an elegant entertainment was provided. Near 300 of the brethren attended. The Duke of Cumberland was rechosen master, and the Hon. Henry Ward, senior and — Meyrick Esq. jun. Grand Wardens, Mr. Haselkine resigned his office of Grand

Treasurer, and Mr. White was elected in his room.

The scrutineers on the part of Mr. Atkinson, for regulating elections in the city of London, gave notice, that, as far as they lawfully might, they declined to proceed any farther in that business; but at the same time declared, that they would carry the vindication of the rights and franchises of the city to that jurisdiction which is alone competent to administer complete justice in the matter of the present election.

Tuesday 4.

The Sheriffs of London, in consequence of the scrutineers on the part of Mr. Atkinson having declined continuing the scrutiny, attended in the new council chamber, when Sir Barnard Turner declared the numbers to be as follow.

Brook Watson, Esq.	4776
Sir Watkin Lewes,	4541
Nathanael Newnham,	4442
John Sawbridge, Esq.	2812
Richard Atkinson, Esq.	2803
William Smith, Esq.	277
Rt. Hon. William Pitt,	56

Upon which the Sheriffs declared the four former to have the majority of legal votes. And then adjourned to Friday next.

A fire broke out in the workshop of Mr. Pearce, hatmaker, in St. John-street, which in a short time consumed the building, with every article of property on the premises. Mr. Ruthburg, who inhabited the upper part of the house, saved his two children by carrying them through the flames. It has since appeared that this house was wilfully set on fire to defraud an insurance-office; and that the incendiary, though he might have been the cause of the loss of many innocent lives, is yet himself liable to be indicted only for a misdemeanour. Surely a law is wanting, to subject such villains to the severest punishment!

Friday 7.

The sheriffs of London, at an adjourned meeting at Guildhall, declared Brook Watson, Esq. Sir Watkin Lewes, Knt. Nathanael Newnham, Esq. and John Sawbridge, Esq. duly elected representatives for the city of London in Parliament. On the scrutiny the bad votes were declared as follow, Brook Watson 13. Sir Watkin Lewes 13. Alderman Newnham 12. Alderman Sawbridge 11. Mr. Atkinson 13. Mr. Smith 1.

Saturday 8.

Was tried before Lord Loughborough, at Guildhall, London, an action of great consequence to prize agents. A sailor sued his prize agent for £87. which had been paid by virtue of a forged power to a wrong person. The defence set up was, that though the money was paid to a wrong person, it was paid under a legal authority, and by virtue of such a power as possessed the requisites of the act. In this, however, upon examination

it appeared defective, and the sailors recovered the money.

Monday 10.

At Covent-Garden, on the close of this day's poll for Westminster, a riot began, when several people were wounded by bludgeons, particularly Nicholas Cafton a peace officer, who was carried into Wood's hotel, where he languished till about half an hour after one next morning, and then expired. The guards were sent for, who secured fifteen of the rioters and conducted them to Newgate.—Most of them have since been bailed out.

Tuesday 11.

An officer arrived this day express with dispatches from the East Indies, which were brought over in his Majesty's ship *Crocodile*. This vessel was unfortunately lost on Sunday off the Start, but the crew and letters were saved.

The scrutiny for Middlesex commenced, but came to nothing; and the right of sitting in parliament is to be determined by the committee of the house; Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Maynwaring are, however, to be the sitting members, till a decision is formally declared.

Was rehearsed in the Cathedral of St. Paul, before the stewards of the sons of the clergy and a very respectable audience, the music previous to their anniversary meeting, when the collection amounted to 75*l.* 10*s.*

Wednesday 12.

Being the day appointed by the court of King's Bench for Mr. Atkinson's counsel to shew cause why the record of the proceedings of the court below should not be amended; the counsel for Mr. Atkinson argued against the amendment of the record. The ground on which they proceeded was this: That, at common law, records were amendable at any time; but, by statute, records of criminal proceedings could not be amended, after the term on which the records were filed. Various cases were adduced in support of this doctrine. But, on the other hand, it was denied to be law; and venerable authorities were quoted to prove, that in criminal as well as civil matters, records were at all times amendable, and consequently that they might be amended in any subsequent time as well as in that during which they were filed. Other arguments were urged on both sides, but the final decision was put off, and the court adjourned.

Thursday 13.

Was held the anniversary meeting of the sons of the clergy, at which were present the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Abps of Canterbury and York, the Bps. of Winchester, St. Asaph, Bath and Wells, Rochester, Salisbury, Worcester, Chester, Lincoln, Bangor, Lichfield, and Bristol, with many other persons of distinction, nobility, clergy and gentry. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Carr, from 2 John iii. 17. The whole collection for the present year amounted

At the Rehearsal — *£.* 175 10 0
At the Sermon — 280 6 4

At the Hall

548 3 8

£. 1004 0 0

The argument on the matter of Mr. Atkinson was renewed in the Court of King's Bench; and the counsel having been fully heard, Mr. Atkinson was remanded, and the court gave liberty to the parties to enquire into the facts, respecting the different records and affidavits to be made on both sides, and to give notice when they were ready to have the same taken into consideration.

Monday 17.

At the final close of the poll for members for Westminster this day at three o'clock, the numbers were, for Lord Hood 6694. For Mr. Fox 6234. For Sir Cecil Wray 5998. Before the members were declared duly elected, Sir Cecil Wray and thirteen electors demanded a scrutiny, which Mr. Corbett the High Bailiff granted, and Mr. Fox, who appeared to have the most voices, complained of to the House on its first meeting as illegal. This occasioned much altercation; and from the hustings an adjournment was made to the vestry, where the High Bailiff persisted in refusing to return the candidates who appeared to have the majority on the poll, and made the following return, which, as it is likely to produce a parliamentary investigation, is copied at full length.

“ Thomas Corbett, bailiff of the liberty of the dean and chapter of the collegiate church of St. Peter, at Westminster, doth hereby certify unto the sheriff of the county of Middlesex, that, by virtue of the precept, dated the 26th of March last, and on the same day delivered to him the said bailiff, by the said sheriff, for the election of two citizens to serve in the ensuing Parliament for the city of Westminster, and by virtue of the writ therein recited, he the said bailiff did proceed to the election of two citizens to serve in the ensuing Parliament for the said city of Westminster, on the first of April now last past, on which day appeared and were put in nomination the three candidates herein after mentioned; and a poll being demanded, he the said Bailiff did forthwith proceed to take the said poll, and continued to take the same day by day, during six hours each day, viz. from nine in the forenoon to three in the afternoon, until the day of the date of these presents inclusive, on which day the said poll was finally closed, when the numbers on the said poll for the said several candidates stood as follow, viz. For the Right Hon. Sir Samuel Hood, Bart. Baron Hood, of the kingdom of Ireland, 6694; for the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, 6233; for Sir Cecil Wray, Bart. 5998.

“ The said Bailiff further sets forth, that on the final close of the poll a scrutiny was duly demanded in behalf of Sir Cecil Wray; which scrutiny the said Bailiff has granted, for the purpose of investigating the legality of the votes more accurately than could be done

done on the said poll; and the said scrutiny so granted is now pending and undetermined; and by reason of the premises, the said Bailiff humbly conceives he cannot make any other return to the said precept than as herein before is contained, until the said scrutiny shall be determined, which he fully intends to proceed upon with all practicable dispatch. In witness whereof, he, the said Thomas Corbett, Bailiff of the said Liberty, hath hereunto set his hand and seal, the 17th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1784.

"THO. CORBETT, Bailiff."

The friends of Mr. Fox, notwithstanding the above, insisted on his being *chaired*; which accordingly took place, and a grand procession, accompanied by thousands of the populace, paraded the principal streets of Westminster. At night the windows were illuminated.

Tuesday 18.

Commenced the first session of the new Parliament. His Majesty, as usual, being seated on the throne, the Commons were sent for; and the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, signified his Majesty's pleasure, that they do immediately repair to the place where they do usually sit, and there chuse a fit person to be their Speaker, and that they present such person for his Majesty's approbation to-morrow morning. After which his Majesty withdrew, and the House proceeded with the usual forms. The Commons returned to their House, and re-chose the Right Hon. Charles Wolfran Cornwall with the unanimous approbation of the whole House. This done;

Mr. Fox rose, and in a spirited speech complained of the conduct of the High Bailiff of Westminster, who, without the least shadow or pretence, had refused to return the members who had been duly elected.

Mr. Chancellor Pitt observed, that till the House had elected a Speaker, and till the Speaker had been approved by his Majesty, every business of what kind soever was premature. He therefore wished gentlemen to suspend their judgement till the question came fairly before them.

Wednesday 19.

Being the proper anniversary of her Majesty's birth-day, when she entered into the 41st year of her age; there was a public breakfast at the Queen's Palace, and the Royal Family paid their compliments to her Majesty, as usual.

Between two and three, his Majesty went in state to the house of peers, attended in the state-coach by the Duke of Montague, master of the horse, and the Earl of Essex, lord in waiting; and the Commons being sent for, his Majesty made the following speech to both houses of parliament:

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"I HAVE the greatest satisfaction in meeting you in Parliament in this time, after recurring, in so important a moment, to the

sense of my people. I have a just and confident reliance, that you are animated with the same sentiments of loyalty, and the same attachment to our excellent constitution, which I have had the happiness to see so fully manifested in every part of the kingdom. The happy effects of such a disposition will, I doubt not, appear in the temper and wisdom of your deliberations, and in the dispatch of the important objects of public-business which demand your attention. It will afford me peculiar pleasure to find that the exercise of the power, entrusted to me by the constitution, has been productive of consequences so beneficial to my subjects, whose interest and welfare are always nearest my heart.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have ordered the estimates for the current year to be laid before you; and I trust to your zeal and affection, to make such provisions for their farther supply, and for the application of the sums granted in the last Parliament, as may appear to be necessary.

"I sincerely lament every addition to the burthens of my people; but they will, I am persuaded, feel the necessity, after a long and expensive war, of effectually providing for the maintenance of the national faith and our public credit, so essential to the power and prosperity of the state.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"The alarming progress of frauds in the revenue, accompanied in so many instances with violence, will not fail on every account to excite your attention. I must, at the same time, recommend to your most serious consideration to frame such commercial regulations as may appear immediately necessary in the present moment. The affairs of the East India company form an object of deliberation deeply connected with the general interests of the country. While you feel a just anxiety to provide for the good government of our possessions in that part of the world, you will, I trust, never lose sight of the effect which any measure to be adopted for that purpose may have on our own constitution, and our dearest interests at home. You will find me always desirous to concur with you in such measures as may be of lasting benefit to my people: I have no wish but to consult their prosperity, by a constant attention to every object of national concern, by an uniform adherence to the true principles of our free constitution, and by supporting and maintaining, in their just balance, the rights and privileges of every branch of the legislature."

The Speaker of the house of commons was presented to his Majesty, and approved.

Soon after his Majesty returned, the Lord Chancellor first, and then the Clerk of the house, read the speech; and having taken their places;

Earl of Mansfield rose, to move an address of thanks. His Lordship observed on the continuations in the house of commons in the last

last parliament, that the parties being nearly equal, made it necessary for his Majesty to appeal to the voice of his people; that the royal attention was equally conspicuous thro' every part of his extensive empire; that the affairs of the East Indies, and the dispatch of public business at home, was what he wished most earnestly to recommend to his parliament; and that nothing could be more pleasing to the royal mind than unanimity and dispatch. He concluded with moving an address as usual.

Lord Falkland, seconded the motion; and spoke highly in favour of the present administration.

Earl Fitzwilliam rose, he said, not to oppose the address, but to protest against that amazing stretch of the royal prerogative which had lately been advised and adopted. The question for the address was then put and carried.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The election of Mr. Cornwall having been confirmed by the King, that gentleman on his return to the commons house seated himself in the Speaker's chair, and having first taken the usual oaths himself, proceeded to administer the same to the other members. This business was continued from day to day, till all were sworn, and then the house adjourned till Monday.

Both houses of convocation met in St. Paul's Cathedral, and heard a sermon preached in Latin, by the Rev. Dr. Barford. The Abp. of Canterbury pronounced the benediction; after which the archbishops, bishops, doctors of laws, &c. went to the Chapter House, where they were soon waited upon by the lower house of convocation, and signified their election of the Rev. Dr. Jackson for their prolocuter.

The Spring entertainments at Vauxhall opened for the season.

Commodore King arrived at the Royal Hotel, in Pall Mall, from the East Indies. The ships that came from Madras under his command, were the Hero, Cumberland, Monarch, Magnanime, Africa, Europe, Exeter, Sceptre, Inflexible, San Carlos, Sea-horse, and Naide, all which are arrived, the Exeter excepted, which was condemned at the Cape and destroyed. More than 400 of the gallant veterans that had stood the shocks of severe service under Adm. Hughes, perished by disease in their passage, and 1600 more were sick when they reached the Cape, almost all of whom recovered, though coarsely treated by the Dutch.

Friday 21.

This day the great cause that has been so long depending, and has furnished an ample harvest to the doctors, proctors, &c. of the civil law, in which Miss Harford was complainant, and Mr. Morris defendant was finally determined, and judgment given, That both pretended marriages were void; That Miss Harford, falsely in the libel called Morris, was at full liberty to marry again; and that Mr. Morris was at full liberty to marry again.

Monday 24.

In the morning, soon after Mr. Stone left Dover, on his way to town, one of his horses, and the postilion were struck down by the lightning, but happily suffered no essential injury.

At night the Lord Mayor of London received the following letter from the Marquis of Caermarthen, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State:

(COPY.)

"My Lord, St. James's, May 24.

"I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that Mr. Stone is just arrived from Paris with the definitive treaty of peace between his Majesty and the States-General of the United Provinces, which was signed the 20th inst. by Mr. Hailes, his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary and the Dutch Plenipotentiaries. [See p. 376.]

"I send your Lordship immediate notice of this event, in order that it may be made public without loss of time.

"I am, with great truth and regard,

"My Lord, your Lordship's

"Most obedient humble servant,

"CAERMARTHEN.

"Right Hon. the Lord Mayor."

The same evening Mr. Edwards, one of his Majesty's messengers, set off express from Lord Sydney's office, with dispatches to the Duke of Rutland, at Dublin Castle, with an account of the definitive treaty with Holland being signed.

In the House of Commons, this day, the Speaker rose, and gave notice that there were 501 members sworn, who had taken their seats; he then read all the standing orders of the house, which were all severally put and agreed to.

Mr. Lee (late Solicitor-General) then rose, and informed the house that he had a matter to submit to their consideration, which respected the privileges of parliament. He did not imagine that there was a precedent exactly similar to what he should mention, but there was reason to support, and law to establish it. He did not mean, by the introduction of the motion which he should make, to interrupt the necessary business of the King's speech, which, according to parliamentary form, should first be taken into consideration. But, as the necessity of the case pressed for a priority to what was relative to the house, and which, in fact, went to make parliament complete, he hoped for the concurrence of the house, and that they would pay their first attention to a special proceeding, on a special certificate returned by the High Sheriff of Middlesex, as from the High Bailiff of Westminster, relative to the not returning two citizens into parliament, on the writ directed to him for that purpose. That the matter might be regularly before the house, he moved, that the special return from the Bailiff to the Sheriff should be read. The Clerk accordingly read the same verbatim, as we

we have already given it, p. 381. This return, Mr. Lee contended, was a violation of the rights of parliament, and in express contradiction to the law of the land. As to the scrutiny mentioned by the Bailiff, that was a matter of which the Bailiff was not competent to judge, after the expiration of the return of the King's writ, which expressly directed, that two citizens should be returned into parliament by the city of Westminster on the 13th day of May; but which writ the Bailiff of Westminster did not think proper to obey, setting up his own opinion—his own judgment, in opposition to a direct and express act of parliament, and contrary to all the usages of parliament hitherto practised. Such conduct was so highly reprehensible, that it most undoubtedly became the first object of parliament to investigate and punish it. Writs ought to be returned on or before the day on which they are made returnable by their teste; and he should observe to the house, that in such cases the punishment ought not to be remitted, because the crime was a most flagrant breach of privilege, which struck at the fundamental rights of election. By the ancient as well as by the modern law, writs were made returnable at a certain period; and by the 10th and 11th of King William, it is declared that the officer must make his return on or before the specific day on which the writ is made returnable. In the Westminster election there was not either hurry or confusion, and the election lasted forty days; the poll in this case became of itself a proper scrutiny, and the Bailiff had full time to look to and investigate every vote before he had admitted it as a legal one. The learned gentleman then adverted to the practice of the first parliament of the reign of Queen Anne, in the year 1702, and stated a case where a return had been prevented from being made by force, in which he said the officer stood excusable, yet the house voted the non-return to be a breach of privilege. A wise, judicious, sensible, and honest officer, would return those men duly elected who had the highest numbers of those persons whom he admitted to give their suffrages on the poll. Nor would he be induced by any set of men whatever to grant a scrutiny. He appealed to the gentlemen of his own profession, and demanded of them if it was possible that they could, with truth, lay their hands on their hearts, and say that the High Bailiff had acted right in granting the scrutiny, or that he had done that which was legal in not making the return which he was on oath bound to do. It was so flagrant a violation of law, so great a contempt of Parliament, and such an insult even to common reason, that he trusted there would be but one opinion on the subject. In a scrutiny, the returning officer has no power to administer an oath, and therefore cannot possibly do that justice to the cause, which a committee of the House of Commons could. The enquiry therefore must be ridiculous, absurd, and arbitrary.

It must also be inconclusive, and not tend to answer any other purpose than that of delay. Mr. Lee then stated the contest in Cumberland, and the late Mr. Yorke's opinion of a scrutiny, which went further to prove the futility of that mock court of judicature. The scrutiny could only be a second poll, nor could it tend to establish the legality or illegality of the votes. The majority was admitted by the returning officer in the first instance; else what brought the numbers there? By what rule of right then, in the second instance, was it to lessen that majority, when he had it not in his power to investigate it upon oath? The learned gentleman here enforced his argument by sound law and solid reason; drawing a conclusion from thence, as it was evident the power of the Bailiff ceased with the return of the writ, so it was plain, that, by assuming the exercise of a judicial power afterwards, he acted contrary to law, and proceeded to violate the first principles of the Constitution, set at defiance the commands of his Sovereign, and trampled upon the privileges of the House of Commons.

Had the Bailiff done as he ought to have done, and returned those that were highest on the poll, he would not have injured Sir Cecil Wray more than he has done; because the election would most certainly have met with a much fairer, and, unquestionably, a more speedy trial, by coming at once to a committee of the House of Commons, than by going through the form of a scrutiny antecedent to its coming into the final Court of Judicature. The whole answer which the Bailiff makes to the requisition of the writ, is this: "I've held an election, and made no return. Why did I do so? To shew that I would keep out of the House, on my authority, those men who were returned even by my consent on the poll proper to sit in the House." By this conduct, it was evident, that the High Bailiff neither meant justice in the one instance, nor expedition in the other; and as he had acted with such a determined purpose to set the laws of Parliament at defiance, without even the shadow of reason to support propriety of conduct, it was necessary for the House first to come to a resolution declaratory of what the Bailiff ought to have done. There were not, he said, instances wanting on the Journals, to shew where all parties concerned refusing to make a return, were committed to Newgate. It happened once at York, and other places. But in the present instance the crime is more flagrant. The Returning Officer intimates, that he is a better judge of what ought to be done, than the House of Commons; and a more competent judge, without the assistance of examination upon oath, than the House of Commons could be with that assistance. It was therefore necessary to move, "That Thomas Corbett, the High Bailiff of Westminster, having stated to the House his reasons for admitting

admitting a scrutiny, ought to have returned two persons to serve in Parliament, according to the writ directed to him for that purpose, before the 18th of May last."

The new Master of the Rolls, Sir L. Kenyon, said, he was surprized to hear such a doctrine fall from his learned brother, as that of condemning a man unheard. It was always a maxim in equity, *audi alteram partem*; but in the present instance, the man was to be condemned and punished unheard. He admitted that at present there could not be any excuse made for the conduct of the officer in not making the return; but he thought, while the matter was in doubt, it would be proper to defer all censure until what the bailiff could alledge in his behalf was heard. To him, therefore, it appeared, that the most proper mode would be, that of ordering the Bailiff to attend the Bar of the House, when such questions as the members deemed proper might be put to him respecting the subject, and on his answers a judgement might be formed whether he had acted right or wrong. This he looked upon to be the equitable mode of proceeding. The learned gentleman then quoted, as a case in point, the issuing writs from the courts below, in matters of levying distress, and mentioned the practice of a *tertiarari*, all which, he said, applied to the matter now under consideration. There time was allowed after the return, that equity might take place; and he hoped his learned brother would be of that opinion. He had a high respect for him, as he knew and valued his great abilities, and had often toiled with him in the same vineyard. As to scrutinies, he thought them extremely proper, and he mentioned the act by which the law respecting that mode of investigating votes was established in the city of London. But as it was impossible to deny that by law the bailiff ought to have made his return of the writ, he should not give his negative to the motion made by his learned friend, but more the previous question, in order to get rid of it, until the bailiff had appeared at the bar, and stated his reasons for not returning the writ.

Lord Mahon seconded the motion for the previous question, and read several extracts from the Journals of the House, and acts of Parliament, on which he commented with his usual energy, strongly enforcing the justice of admitting the High Bailiff to the bar before his condemnation. The noble Lord threw out many hints in respect to electioneering matters; attacked Lord North and Mr. Fox in his old style; mentioned the city election, and touched on Mr. Fox's determination to have a scrutiny when he thought he should be in a minority on the poll; and concluded with calling for the order of the day. This mistake occasioned a loud laugh, as the noble Lord forgot that there could not be any order of the day, on the first day of business in a new parliament.

Lord North made a most satirical reply to the noble Lord's argument and quotation. He

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averred, that the question now before the House went not to censure the bailiff for more than what the bailiff himself had offered as his defence. The motion was for the purpose of averring a fact, which administration could not deny, and which they were now endeavouring to quibble away by a previous question. The motion made by the learned gentleman (Sir L. Kenyon) called for a negative from every independent man in the House, and should undoubtedly have his. The matter to be considered by the House was simply this, Whether the High Bailiff, from his own statement of the case, was culpable or not, in making the return he did? The motion went no further than to declare, on a plain matter of fact, whether that matter was just or unjust. There was no sophistry requisite to elucidate the subject, nor any sound argument to be offered against his learned friend's motion. The next question to consider was, whether they thought themselves a more competent court, under Mr. Grenville's act, to determine upon the rights of elections than the High Bailiff of Westminster, who, *ex officio*, meant to take to himself a power which the law gave him not? The maxim, as founded by the statutes, in respect to elections, is, that both the poll and the scrutiny ought to be finished before the return of the writ, and that, after the expiration of the time limited in the writ, the power of the Bailiff ceased of course. His Lordship, as a case in point, mentioned the election of Oxfordshire, and the conduct of the House on that occasion. His great point, however, was that on which Mr. Lee founded his motion, that the Bailiff ought, according to law, to have made a return of the highest numbers on the poll. But if, on the contrary, the House thought it proper not to censure the High Bailiff; then the return of members, and the privileges of the House, were at the mercy of every returning officer, who thought proper to set up his authority against that of the Parliament. His Lordship said, that, for his own part, he should rather trust to the opinion of the committee of the House of Commons, than to the conscience of the High Bailiff of Westminster, or that of any other returning officer in the kingdom. It became a natural question to ask, why did the Bailiff close the poll, if he did not consider that his power ceased with the day on which the writ was returnable? It seemed to him, he said, that the noble Lord (Lord Mahon) wished to have a scrutiny all the summer, and a committee to try the election in winter. By this means the city of Westminster would either be unrepresented, or misrepresented, for perhaps three years. His Lordship concluded with observing, that, the matter being perfectly clear, and the motion evidently for the benefit of the kingdom, by establishing the law of parliament, and thereby securing the freedom of election, he would certainly vote against

against the motion made by Sir L. Kenyon for the previous question.

Mr. *Fitt*, in reply to the noble Lord, said, He perfectly coincided with his learned friend, that the previous question was on this occasion the most eligible mode of getting rid of the motion made by the Hon. Gentleman who opened the debate. As to the right of scrutiny, he hoped, that no gentleman would take upon him to declare its being an improper mode for a returning officer to form an opinion before he made his return to Parliament. He insisted strongly, that it was not equitable to censure a man unheard; but, as the noble Lord has advanced his friend's motion to convey no censure, he must be under the necessity of referring to the motion itself for a proof, and therefore he desired it to be read. It was read accordingly. There, said the Right Hon. Gentleman, is what the noble Lord calls no censure, a recital of what the Bailiff says, and a comment upon it, to declare, that he ought to have done that which he did not do. No man, he said, could consider the motion in any other light than that of a censure in the first instance, and an implication of guilt, without conviction, in the second. It was such as revolted against justice, and was repugnant to all ideas of equity. The Right Hon. Gentleman mentioned the election of Coventry, and several others, from whence he deduced an argument, that the present returning officer should have liberty to make his defence at the bar before he was censured or punished.

Lord *North* rose, to explain what he had advanced in respect to the motion not conveying censure, and proved that the Chancellor of the Exchequer mis-stated his argument.

Mr. *Luttrell* got up, to comment on what Lord North had said; but the House calling to order so loud, it was impossible to distinguish what he had said.

Mr. *Fox* made a most pertinent and able speech. He mentioned his surprize at hearing the doctrine laid down by the Treasury Bench in respect to elections; and he was astonished to find the learned Gentleman so very strenuous against equity, in a cause where justice was so much wanting. There never, perhaps, in the annals of Parliament, came before the House a matter which so nearly respected their privileges as the present, or which went in a particular manner so pointedly to annihilate the freedom of election. Indeed, the manner in which Government had avowedly taken up the question, should point out to the independent members of the House, how requisite it was for them on this occasion to stand forward, and support the constitution. The question before the House was, Whether a man out of office had the same authority to act, as if he was in office; and whether a returning officer was a more competent judge on the rights of an election, than a committee of the House of Commons acting under the authority of an act, now allowed

to be the best ever framed? The Chancellor of the Exchequer had mentioned, the other day, that he hoped matters would be tried upon their own merit. But, in the present case, there seemed to be a great falling-off from that intention, and now a new scene opened to view, which promised a bad instead of a good omen; as the arguments which were adduced in support of this doctrine, were founded in quibbles to embarrass, and in sophistry to mislead the understanding. There certainly could not be a clearer proposition than that offered by his learned friend—a motion to declare that the High Bailiff ought to have made a return. He admired the sentiments of the learned Gentleman who called out so conscientiously, *Audi alteram partem*; but he could not help remarking, that it was a new kind of doctrine to hear of *another* party, where in fact there was but *one* existing. The Bailiff was the only party; he had offered his reasons for what he had done, and therefore came to the House to receive trial and sentence. He had nothing more to adduce than what he had already offered; he had no argument but what appeared on the face of the return. Why then say, he was to be heard? Why allege, that if the motion was carried, he was condemned unheard? There was neither truth, reason, nor justice, in such argument. It was a mere parade of words, to deceive, not to convince, and such as must be laughed at by every man of sense, who regarded the welfare of his country, and the long established right of Parliament. As to the similarity which the great contest of Vandeput and Trentham bore to the present question, as mentioned by a noble Lord (Mahon), he must take upon him to aver, that the cases were totally different. The writ in the present instance specified, that the Bailiff should, on or before a certain day, make his return; but in the case of Vandeput the time of the return was unlimited, and therefore the parties had a right to go into a scrutiny. The case now was quite different. The returning officer wasted down to a day, and that obligation he set at defiance. There was not a man in the House who dared to contradict this truth. Government knew it to be a fact—they were sensible that there was not even the plausibility of reason to say, that the Bailiff was not wrong; and therefore, to prevent the public from taking the alarm so early in the session at the democratical intentions of Government, it was found necessary to put the previous question on a proposition, which, if carried into effect, must open the eyes of the people, and establish the doctrine of truth. But, dark as these designs were, he hoped the discerning eyes of mankind would see through the fraud. As to the election, he said, he cared not in what form it was tried, so Justice took the chair, and Expedition attended, because there did not remain a doubt of his having a legal majority on the poll. This was what Adminis-

ministration feared, and therefore they wished to protract and delay as much as possible the return for Westminster. It was a matter well known, that Mr. Corbett was supported by particular interest, or rather stood on the interest of particular families in Westminster who were ever hostile to the election of independent men; and therefore it was politically natural to suppose, when this democratic interest was attacked, that the invader of private property would meet with all obstruction that high interest could give. The scrutiny, he said, was the most flagrant, the most bare-faced mockery of justice, and the most impudent attack on the rights of Parliament, a Parliament in which there many old faces that we knew, and many new faces that nobody knew. The motion for the previous question was a farce, as every body knew what the real intention of the mover was, although cloaked under all the sanctity of truth and equity. The Right Hon. Gentleman then made an allusion to Mr. Grenville's bill, and clearly proved, that, if the present question was not carried, the principles of that act were annihilated. He entered largely into the question, and mentioned the opinion of the greatest law authorities on the subject. He mentioned his intention of enforcing the penalty of the 500*l.* which the law directed to be levied on the Returning Officer who should dare to refuse making a return. He hinted at the reports of his having lost his consequence in Westminster, and desired the House to look to the late brilliant and glorious contradiction given to that falsehood. He told the House, he saw through the design, and that they might all have the same insight. The plan was, to adopt the old system of Sir Robert Walpole, that the Minister should, on disputed elections, have whom he pleased the sitting member. The principles of Mr. Grenville militated against this system, and established a proper jurisdiction in the House. But this was inimical to the present system, and therefore an alteration must be made. The returning officers were to hold the power of making members; and if the people did not give a majority of suffrages on that poll which the Sheriffs or Bailiffs chose, then there was to be a scrutiny, and the Bailiff on that scrutiny would return his member; and so the House would be the representatives of Government, and not the representatives of the people.

He went through an infinite variety of other topics with his usual spirit and vivacity, but our limits will not permit us to do him any thing like substantial justice; and we are sorry not to have given a more full and accurate account of a speech replete with argument and spirit.

Mr. Arden (Attorney General) argued, that the Sheriff was not bound to make a return whether he could or not; and therefore it was proper that the Bailiff of West-

minster should be heard before condemned. It had been observed, he said, that there was no precedent to be found, wherein a scrutiny had been suffered to begin after the return of the writ; to that he would answer, that there was no precedent to be found wherein a poll had been protracted to such a length as the late; and if the doctrine was to be allowed for a candidate to protract a poll till the last day of the return of the writ, he might defy all scrutiny, and render the act of King William null and void; therefore, however the present case might be decided, he sincerely hoped that some law would be made to regulate elections in future.

Sir T. Davenport entered very learnedly into the nature of the arguments used by the Master of the Rolls, respecting the practice of the courts below, in cases wherein the Sheriffs do not make return of writs by the day appointed, and shewed that they all widely differed from the case in question. The late election, he said, had been continued to the last hour that the poll could be kept open; and as the Bailiff had not power to go on any farther with the poll, being bound to make a return the next day, it was absurd to suppose he could go on with the scrutiny, and investigate the validity of the votes any better than he did during the poll, as he would be furnished with no new powers to inspect into them; in fact the election had been a scrutiny, especially the latter part, for to his certain knowledge the vote of the Master of the Rolls had been refused, and, although admitted at last, was a doubtful vote; the vote of a noble Lord (Mountmorris) had also been refused one day, on account of his being only a lodger, but admitted the next, as the lease of a house had, in the intermediate time, been granted to him; indeed the very instant the parish books were brought for the purpose of scrutinizing into the votes, that instant Mr. Fox gained daily on his opponent.

The question was then loudly called for; and on the gallery being cleared, the House divided on the previous question: Ayes 283. Noes 136.

After the Speaker had resumed the Chair, Mr. Lee rose, and moved, that Thomas Corbett, Esq. High Bailiff of Westminster, do attend this House to-morrow at three o'clock. Agreed to.

He then moved, that Mr. Grojan, Deputy Bailiff, do attend this House to-morrow.

Mr. Hamikov, in an elegant speech, full of panegyric on the virtues and abilities of Mr. Pitt, and the necessity there was of an appeal to the public by a dissolution of the last Parliament, concluding by moving an Address of Thanks to his Majesty for his most gracious Speech from the Throne. The Address was, as usual, a direct echo of the Speech itself.

Sir W. Moleworth, in a few words, expressed his approbation of the Address that had

had been read, and was happy, he said, in the opportunity of seconding it.

The Earl of *Surrey* said, he by no means wished to shew the least disloyalty, or a desire to commence hostilities, at the first opening of a session; but there was a paragraph in the Address which he could by no means agree to, as, in his opinion, it would preclude that House from entering at any future period into a fair discussion of the merits of the minister in dissolving the late Parliament at the period he did, and under all the various circumstances that attended it; the paragraph he alluded to, was that which thanked his Majesty for dissolving the late Parliament: and his Lordship strongly contended, that it was neither customary nor decent to desire the House to come to a discussion on a question of this kind at once, which was of such importance, and required at least to have the fair sense of the House, when complete, taken upon it; for this reason, he should move that the said paragraph be left out.

Colonel *North* seconded the motion, and very forcibly pointed out the impropriety of hastily deciding on such a material point at a time when the House was incomplete. He reminded the House what the last parliament did, and of the solemn assurances given that it should not be dissolved; and of course would be a question to be fairly and deliberately enquired into.

Mr. *Macdonald* (Solicitor General) warmly insisted on the propriety of the paragraph remaining, and the necessity there was for a dissolution; for the members of the last parliament were one day speaking what they called the sense of their constituents, and the next day were kneeling to their Sovereign, and presenting petitions from their constituents quite different.

Captain *James Luttrell* (Surveyor of the Ordnance) likewise strongly supported the Address in its original shape, and insisted that the House was competent to decide on the question of the propriety of the late dissolution as well then, as it would be at any future period; for it was a question that had been long in agitation, and every member, new or old, knew perfectly well the sentiments of his constituents, and which he was bound to speak on the subject.

Mr. *Powys* strongly supported the amendment for leaving out the paragraph, as it could answer no good end, and was calculated only to irritate, and cause dissention. He assured the House, that he had not the least objection to any other part of the Address, and thought it would be for the honour of the minister if the paragraph was taken out, as it would then pass unanimously.

Lord *Delaval* acknowledged that he had in the last parliament opposed Mr. Pitt, because he thought he came into office in a wrong manner; but, as he then pledged himself to support him if he would walk down the back-

stairs and come in at the front door, he thought himself now bound to support him, as he had been brought in on the shoulders of the people, and therefore he should be for the Address in the original form. All England, from *Berwick* on *Tweed* to the Land's end, resounded with his praise. He must therefore in honour support his measures.

Mr. *Rolls* highly approved of the Address, and related a circumstance of a learned judge's behaviour down at *Devon*, which he thought was highly improper, as it precluded the inhabitants during the last parliament from giving him instructions, as they would have done had not the judge interfered.

Sir *S. Gileon* said, he was confident the people of *Coventry* were in favour of the present ministry, for it was upon a declaration of supporting them that he came in; indeed it was the Address from that city that gave him the thought of offering himself as a candidate.

Mr. *R. S. Milnes* (of *York*) said, he was happy to declare the Address met with his entire approbation, and he could with justice say it did also with that of his constituents, who in a late instance disapproved of the conduct of their worthy representative (Lord *J. Cavendish*) for supporting a party that he was attached to, and who were enemies to the present ministry.

Mr. *W. Adam* said, the insertion of the paragraph objected to by the noble Earl that moved the amendment, was meant merely to insult those members that in the last parliament were against the dissolution; and it had been put into the Address in an insidious and surreptitious manner, and was meant to be carried by quibble and trick, as an indemnification to the minister for that hasty and ill-judged measure. He entered with great accuracy into the regulations relative to India, and the progress made with respect to the discovery of frauds in the revenue, which were objects of such importance, he said, as to occupy the chief of his Majesty's speech; and at the same time the House was called upon hastily to condemn that parliament which had accomplished such great and valuable ends. He reminded the House of the extraordinary measures of the 24th of January, when the House met, although it was Saturday, and an hon. member (Mr. *Powys*) asked whether that House was to meet again, he received for answer from the minister, that he would not compromise the King's prerogative, but he would assure him, that he would not advise a dissolution, nor would he act with any set of men that did. The House met again on Monday the 26th, and came to a resolution, that his Majesty's answer to their Address contained a direct promise that he would not dissolve them; the minister was present when that resolution was agreed to, and did not contradict it; of course he assented to its being the true interpretation of the answer: how then was the House to reconcile to themselves the conduct of the minister, who shortly afterwards

terwards either gave or acceded to a proposition for a dissolution? He looked upon Mr. Fox's triumph for Westminster, as the most honourable and glorious struggle he ever knew or heard of, as he had to contend with all the power of the court, all the power of the India-house, public offices, and the madness and frenzy of the times.

Lord North said, if any person had a right to quarrel with the last parliament, it was certainly himself, for it removed him from power and emolument; but yet he did not accuse it, as the sense of the house changed, and in the end condemned those measures that they approved in the beginning. He desired the house to recollect that the opposition to him at the beginning of that parliament was not so formidable as the present, for, on the question of an amendment to the Address proposed, that opposition divided only 130; however, that opposition in the course of a year or two gained strength sufficient to turn him out, and they undoubtedly had a right to exercise their opinion, as their votes were not to be transferrable. His Lordship entered into a defence of the last parliament, and strongly condemned the paragraph in question, as it was hastily deciding a question, with an intent to prevent any further discussion.

Mr. Fox, in a speech of full an hour, entered into a thorough justification of the conduct of the last parliament, and declared, that, so far from finching from the India Bill, he was ready to declare, that he should always rank that among the greatest glories of his life; he was proud of being the author of a bill which was intended, and he flattered himself calculated, to preserve that country from ruin. He lamented, he said, that delusion of every kind had been held out by certain of the minister's friends to gain their elections; and sorry he was to see it, that there were men, who, to gain their election, would say or promise any thing; he desired the greatest of his enemies to accuse him of similar conduct, for he never did, or gave authority to any agent, on the late election, to promise, that, if elected, he would relinquish one single idea that he had held in the former parliament. The Right hon. gentleman went over the whole of the grounds of the method of the present ministry being formed, and protested to God, that he hoped Mr. Pitt would now so far recover his senses, as to pay a respect to a majority of the house of commons, and to look for that support which he refused in the late parliament, and not to depend on the dark, unconstitutional support which he formerly did, and which was only to be found in the secret advisers of the crown.

The present Address, he said, if carried without a division, would be a means of making such members as disapproved of the late dissolution sign their own condemnation; therefore he hoped such members as were present would divide, and there were many who

in the late parliament solemnly declared they were against a dissolution, and would not support any man who was daring enough to advise such a measure; to them he now called, and made no doubt they would recollect, and keep their words, for the dissolution could be looked upon in no other light than a direct breach of the Royal promise.

He particularly reminded the minister not to be too flushed with success, which to be sure was natural, as he had not been used to majorities, but desired him to recollect they were not certain of remaining; for, as his new friends were acquired by arts and delusions, they were liable to desert him whenever they should recover their senses. He pointed out the necessity for unanimity, instead of hostility, on the first day of the session, which could only be acquired by striking out that objectionable part; but, if it was insisted upon and kept in, it was plain that unanimity was not meant, but that the conduct of the present ministers was to be more haughty and insolent every day. He mentioned that news had arrived of the articles being signed at Paris between Great Britain and Holland; the motives that delayed that treaty being signed, were not proper to speak to in that house, but their being signed at Paris was one more concession to our enemy, and would make the house of Bourbon more haughty than ever. The hon. gentleman concluded with giving his assent to the amendment.

Mr. Pitt warmly contended for the propriety of the measure; defended his conduct in the late parliament; paid many compliments to Lord Deval for reading his recantation; likewise to Mr. Hamilton for the panegyrics he made; and was extremely smart on Mr. Fox, on account of his being returned for the most distant part of Scotland, which, he said, proved the humanity of the Scotch, who had taken pity on his forlorn case, and were determined to give him a seat, as at that time his seat for Westminster was doubtful. He took notice that Mr. Fox had been opposed by government, because he was an enemy to government. He had been opposed by the India Company, because he was an enemy to the India Company; but he was supported by great influence of different descriptions; and particularly that kind of influence which was most likely to succeed and unite all parties, as it was influence that *men* could not withstand. The Right Hon. Gentleman was smart and humorous throughout the whole of his speech.

Lord Feilding attempted to speak, but the cry for the question was so great, that we could not collect any argument that his Lordship used, except that he desired the Answer of his Majesty to the Address of the Commons not to dissolve Parliament to be read, which was complied with.

Mr. Fox then desired, that the Resolution of the 26th of January might be read, which was the construction of that Answer; that also
being

being complied with, the question was put, and at one o'clock on Tuesday morning the House divided, for the amendment;

Ayes	—	114
Noes	—	284

The motion in its original shape was then put and carried, and a committee was appointed to prepare the Address.

Tuesday 25.

Mr. Pitt moved that the act for vesting his Majesty with powers to keep open by his royal proclamation a commercial intercourse with America, should be read. It was read accordingly. Mr. Pitt then informed the House, that a Committee of the Privy Council, sitting in the room of the late board of trade, had been for some time back employed in hearing evidence relative to the best mode of maintaining that intercourse: that a voluminous report had been drawn up by order of the Committee, which should be laid before the House, upon which he hoped some commercial system might be established. But, as the investigation of the subject would probably take up much time, he thought it would be proper to move to bring in a bill to continue for six weeks or two months more the act which had just been read, and which, if not renewed, will expire the 20th of next month.

Lord Penryn wished to be informed whether the Right Hon. Gentleman intended to bring forward any specific proposition to accompany the report.

Mr. Pitt replied in the negative; he meant to lay the evidence before the House; and the business would be entirely left open for their consideration.

ELECTION PETITIONS.

From four o'clock until eleven, the House did nothing but debate on the question of order or priority in which petitions complaining of undue elections should be heard; and upon each of sixteen or twenty petitions, there was at least one debate, which being carried on rather irregularly, several Members spoke several times in each debate. It cannot be expected, nor is it indeed necessary, that we should enter into the particulars of these different debates, we should find neither time to relate, nor room to insert them. Suffice it then to say, that the petitions were classed under four different heads; petitions on double returns, to be heard first; petitions against Members returned for two places to be heard second; petitions complaining of undue returns only to be heard in the third place; and all other petitions not included in the three former kinds, such as those complaining of bribery, illegal votes, &c. to be heard last.

A petition from Lord Ongley, complaining that the name of a Freeholder, who had polled for him, was by mistake inserted in the same column with those who had voted for Mr. St. John, by which means this Gentleman had a majority of one, which majority in fact was in favour of the noble Lord, who, as the petitioner stated,

ought therefore to have been returned by the Sheriff, as duly elected. The petition also stated, that two other Freeholders had voted for him (Lord Ongley), whose names were not entered on the poll. This petition gave rise to a debate, that lasted two or three hours. The question was, under which of the above four heads it ought to be classed. The Minister and his friends contended, that as it complained of an undue return, and stated that the noble Lord had in fact the majority on the poll (the mistake alluded to being rectified), it ought to be placed in the third class; but, on the other side, it was urged, that, as in the case of the other two Freeholders, whose names did not appear upon the poll, the merits of the election, as well as of the return, must be taken into consideration; and therefore as it was of a mixed nature, relating to something more than the mere return, it ought to be put in the fourth class. Upon this a motion was made by Mr. Fox, to have the sense of the House upon it, viz. that the said petition, not relating solely to the return, ought for the present to be withdrawn, in order that it might be presented with those of the fourth class. On this question more than 30 Members spoke. At last the House divided upon it, when it was negatived by a majority of 144.

Ayes	—	66
Noes	—	210

The petition was therefore ranged in the third class, and a day was fixed for the hearing.

Mr. Fox then presented a petition from himself, complaining of an undue return for Westminster. But

Lord Mulgrave moved, "that it is the opinion of this House, that the said petition does not come under any one of the descriptions of petitions which, under Mr. Grenville's act, are to be referred to Select Committees." His Lordship said, that no petitions under that act could be referred to committees, which did not complain of undue returns made of Members; but, in the case of Westminster, no Members had been returned, and therefore the petition could not be entertained.

Mr. Fox contended, that the petition was within the spirit if not within the letter of Mr. Grenville's act; and that this salutary law must, in the end, be evaded or totally defeated, if returning officers were to be countenanced in framing their returns in such a manner as to take them out of that act.

The question was put, after some debate, and Lord Mulgrave's motion was carried without a division.

Another petition from Mr. Fox was then brought up by Col. Fitzpatrick, complaining of the conduct of the High Bailiff of Westminster, in making the special return then before the House, and praying that he might be heard by his counsel in support of the petition. The prayer of the petition was granted.

ted; and Friday next was appointed for hearing counsel; on which day the High Bailiff, who had been all this day in waiting, was ordered to attend.

The next business was balloting for committees for the following elections, which were appointed as under:

Pontefract,	—	June 8, 1784.
Ipswich,	—	10.
St. Michael,	—	15.
Downton,	—	17.
Bedfordshire,	—	22.
Bridgewater,	—	24.
Ilchester,	—	29.
Colchester,	—	July 1.
Lyme Regis,	—	6.
Ashburton,	—	8.
Kirkwall,	—	15.
Salisbury,	—	20.
Oakhampton,	—	22.
Cricklade,	—	27.
Middlesex,	—	29.
Lancaster,	—	Aug. 3.
Preston,	—	5.
Tregony,	—	8.

Mr. Hamilton then brought up the report from the Committee that had been appointed to draw up an Address to his Majesty for his Speech from the Throne. The Address was twice read, and agreed to without any debate.

The House adjourned at half after eleven o'clock.

Wednesday, 26.

Two petitions, complaining of undue elections, were presented to the House of Commons, and ordered to be heard as follows:

Wootton Bassett, 12th August,
Liverpool, 17th August.

Lord Galloway reported, that he had waited on his Majesty to know when he would be attended by this House with their Address of Thanks; and that his Majesty had appointed to-morrow, at half after three o'clock.

A petition from the East India Company being offered, the Chancellor of the Exchequer signified his Majesty's consent. The petition was brought up and read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The order of the 23d of January last, relative to the proceedings of the Court of Directors of the East India Company was read. Several accounts necessary were ordered.

Ordered, That no petitions for private bills be received after the 16th of June.

Received and read a petition from Sir Ashmun Lever, relative to the sale of his Museum, which was referred to a Committee.

Mr. Steele moved, that his Majesty's Speech might be read; which being complied with, he next moved that the said Speech be referred to a Committee of the whole House, to consider of granting a supply to his Majesty.

The Earl of Surrey wished to know of the Chancellor of the Exchequer when the material business of the supply would come on,

as several Gentlemen wanted to go into the country, but waited merely to be present at that important period. His Lordship remarked, that he, for his own part, would be glad to know when the business relative to the money wanted, and the taxes proposed to be levied, were to be brought forward.

Mr. Pitt remarked, that whenever the business should come on, he hoped there would be a full attendance; but the noble Earl must know, that before any such business could be brought forward, it was necessary that a number of forms should be complied with; such as a Committee appointed to consider of the Speech, their report to be referred to the House, &c. &c. However, he might rest assured that sufficient notice should be given to the House, before any such business was brought on.

Mr. Steele then moved, that the Committee to consider of the Speech do meet to-morrow morning; which being agreed to, the House, after settling two or three private petitions, adjourned.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

The grand festival in commemoration of the immortal Handel began this day. We cannot in any adequate terms describe the grandeur of the spectacle. Habituated as we are to public exhibitions, and having had the opportunity of beholding whatever has engaged the notice of the metropolis for many years, we may be allowed to speak from comparison;—on experience, therefore, we say, that so grand and beautiful a spectacle, with at the same time a feast so rich and perfect, has not been presented to the public eye within our memory. The *coup d'oeil* infinitely surpassed that of the trial of the Dukes of Kingston in Westminster-hall—and the Jubilee of Garrick, from which the idea of the present was taken, though it filled the bosoms of men with equal enthusiasm, fell greatly short in the execution. On the trial of the Dukes of Kingston there was a heavy grandeur—the robes and the etiquette of rank, aided by the gloom of the hall, prevented us from enjoying the beauties of variety. Here we had all the youth, beauty, grandeur, and taste of the nation, unrestrained by the regulations of a court of law, and grouped in all the natural and easy appearance of the *gala mûle*. The ladies were without diamonds, feather, or flowers, and thus, in our mind, their charms were embellished.

—For beauty

Needs not the foreign aid of ornament;

But is, when unadorn'd, adorn'd the most.

The arrangement of the buildings in the Abbey was admirable, and did infinite credit to the talents of Mr. Wyatt. His orchestra he constructed so well, that the whole *mountain* of performers had a full view of the leader, and were as regular as the most compact band. The great aisle under the orchestra, and the galleries on each hand, were so contrived, by the gradual elevation, that from every

every point of view the whole was seen, and the grand box for their Majesties and the Royal Family terminated the prospect.

The company began to assemble at a very early hour. Before ten in the morning the appearance was numerous, and about half after eleven the immense space was crowded to overflowing; the number was not short of 4000, the greatest part of which were ladies. By the natural coolness of the abbey, and the contrivance of the directors, the place was not so intolerable for heat as might be imagined from the season. Their Majesties arrived about a quarter past twelve o'clock. The King came first into his box, and on viewing the brilliant spectacle, he started and stood for some moments seemingly in an ecstasy of astonishment, an ecstasy which could only be exceeded by the bounding transports of our amiable Queen. The royal pair were accompanied by Prince Edward and the Princess Royal, who sat on the King's right, and the Princesses Augusta Sophia and Elizabeth on the Queen's left hand; they were all in one box, which was most elegantly ornamented.

The festival then began, and the *Coronation Anthem* was the first piece, which was selected as a salutation, and in its performance displayed the amazing powers of the band. It would be presumptuous in us to enter into a detail of the performance. It was in so grand, so superior, and so exalted a style, that it must not be subjected to the rules of pettyfogging-criticism. Our readers may imagine better than we can describe, the fulness of a band of more than 400 instruments—They may conceive what must be produced by a combination of all the executive powers in the country, inflamed and actuated by the Muse of Handel. Will they not believe that

“ — they would seize the prison'd soul,
“ And lap it in elysium !”

What was said by hyperbole of the eloquence of the Earl of Chatham, might, without a figure, be applied to this; “ that it resembled at times the thunder, and at times the music of the spheres.” Nor was there, we believe, an individual present, who, during the influence of the artillery of the band, when the bursts of the full chorus struck the ear, and shook the mansion, was not carried back by analogy to the torrents of the artillery of heaven, with which, but that very morning, the hemisphere had rung. The present is in reality an æra in the music of Britain; and as, while the soul and the genius of music has existence, it will be our pride that Handel composed his works in England, it will not be forgotten that his works have been so greatly commemorated. His is the Muse for the English character. He writes to the masculine genius of a free people, and it was only by such an execution that the true majesty of his composition could be demonstrated. It has been attributed to music, that it enervates the mind. How far this may be true of the refinements of the Italian school, or even of

simple melodies, we do not think ourselves competent to determine; but surely, if any thing can more than ordinarily invigorate the mind; if any thing can arouse the faculties and coagitate the masculine passions of the soul, it is the music of Handel, performed by such a band as are now engaged in his commemoration.

Joah Bates, Esq; who was the conductor of the band, and to whose efforts so much of the general character and excellence of the entertainment was owing, appeared to be so agitated and inflamed by the subject during the performance—his mind was so involved, and his powers so roused, that his instrument, though immense in its tones, could hardly give utterance to his sentiments. Driven along the torrent so powerfully, he was at times too rapid in the movement, but his judgement quickly corrected his feelings; and a band more easily directed, more distinct in its impressions, or more perfect in its harmony, we never saw. Such was the first exhibition in this exquisite national feast.

Thursday 27.

In the House of Commons a petition was presented, complaining of an undue election for Newport, in the Isle of Wight. Ordered to be heard Aug. 19.

The Rodney and Royal Henry East-Indiamen from China, but last from St. Helena, arrived this day at Torbay; and, the wind being fair, proceeded to the Downs.

This evening the grand festival in commemoration of Handel was renewed at the Pantheon which presented a brilliant appearance. The lofty dome was illuminated with 7000 lamps, in compartments, and terminating at the top of the cupola in a beautiful figure. About eight o'clock their Majesties, Prince Edward, the Princess Royal, Princess Sophia, and Princess Augusta, arrived and took their seats—the Prince of Wales came as a private gentleman, and mixed with the company.

There were between two and three thousand persons present; the general anxiety was such, and the fear of not being present at this solemnity made the company so eager, that the press at the doors was as great, and the entrance as vehemently contended for, as it is at the pit of the galleries of the theatre on a night of unusual invitation. Stars and Duchesses disdained not to set their shoulders to the crowd, and jostle for admission to this triumph of the art.

The performance was not over till past twelve. We enter not into the detail of the concert, which differed from the entertainments of the first day in every thing but its excellence. The music in the Abbey was the *sublime*, this the *beautiful* of Handel. The one part was full of the grandeur and majesty of the art—the other of the taste and elegance. In this, however, they were alike, that they both called up the great passions of the

the soul, and stirred both the turbulent and the tender feelings.

In this night's performance, Madame Mara drew forth all the wonders of her voice, and with the most melodious throat reached the compass even of an instrument. In the air of "*Ab mio cor sbernito sei*" she went to D in alt! Pacchierotti was also very fine in the beautiful accompanied recitative of "*Alma del gran Pompeo*," from Julius Cæsar.

The selection of the pieces did infinite credit to the taste of the directors; and the execution came up to their warmest expectations. Nothing could exceed the grandeur and effects of the chorus from *Israel in Egypt*, "He gave them hail-stones for rain—fire, mingled with the hail, ran along upon the ground." The beginning and raging of the storm was a noble achievement of the art—the crash of the instruments—the responses of the double choir—and the immense volume and torrent of sound, was almost too much for the head or the senses to bear—we were sunk into a species of delirium. This is certainly one of the grandest effects of Handel's *Mule*, and never, we will venture to say, was it so greatly executed.

Mr. Bate played the organ with the same touch as he had in the Abbey, the new invention of the ingenious Mr. Green. The band was led by Cramer, and the harmony in all its parts was complete.

Friday 28.

Seven petitions, complaining of undue elections, were presented to the House of Commons, and ordered to be heard, as follows:

Royal burghs of Crail, &c. Aug. 24.

Royal burghs of Culrois, &c. Aug. 26.

Elginshire, Aug. 31.

Royal burghs of Stranraer, &c. Sept. 2.

City of London, Sept. 7.

Buckinghamshire, Sept. 9.

Brillol, Sept. 14.

Saturday 29.

The performance of sacred music in the Abbey was again attended by his Majesty, the royal family, and a splendid audience; who were entertained in the most agreeable manner that can be well conceived.

Great Handel listen'd, near th' eternal Throne:

These Strains (he cryed, enraptur'd) are my Monday 31.

In the course of the month of April, a duel was fought between Sir James Lowther and Serjeant Bolton, when three pistols were discharged on each side, but no material injury was done to the combatants; and the seconds interposing, they were reconciled.

Accounts received from Paris during the course of this month, speak of the flight of Mons. Morveau and the Abbé Bertrand from Dijon in a gondola, fixed to an air balloon, on the 25th of April; not having been seen nor heard of there on the 26th, all Dijon

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were in anxiety for their fate. But on the 27th they made their appearance preceded by military music, and surrounded by a numerous cavalcade that had accompanied them from Auxonne, six leagues from Dijon, where they had defended on the 26th, and had been entertained by the military there with all possible distinction.

The journey of the Empress of Russia to the Crimea is certain, as is also the object of that august Princess in undertaking it. We are assured that the most magnificent preparations are making for her coronation at Cherfon; and that her Majesty is to take the title of Empress of the East after that ceremony, which is to be performed with the most brilliant pomp, to make the Tartars of the Crimea reverte their new mistresses.

The following is an exact account of the crown of Hungary and the other royal ornaments which have been brought lately from that kingdom to Vienna: This crown, which was sent in the year 1000 by Pope Sylvester II. to St. Stephen, King of Hungary, was made after that of the Greek Emperors; it is of solid gold, weighing nine marks and three ounces, ornamented with 53 sapphires, 50 rubies, one large emerald, and 338 pearls. Besides these stones, are the images of the apostles and the patriarchs. The Pope added to this crown a silver patriarchal cross, which was afterwards inserted in the arms of Hungary. At the ceremony of the coronation, a bishop carries it before the King. From the cross is derived the title of Apostolick King; the use of which was renewed under the reign of the Empress Queen Maria Theresa. The sceptre and globe of the kingdom are Arabian gold; the mantle, which is of fine linen, is the work of Gisele, spouse of St. Stephen, who embroidered in gold the image of Jesus Christ crucified, many other images of the patriarchs and apostles, with a number of inscriptions. The sword is two edged, and rounded at the point.

A gentleman in the county of Suffolk has lately made a purchase of the entire library and collection of the two Linnæus's. The books are not numerous, being about 2000 vols. but many are extremely rare and valuable; but these are, besides a great number of manuscripts, drawings, &c. 10,000 specimens of dried plants, a good collection of insects, a very fine one of shells, and many fishes and other subjects; in short, every thing relating to natural history and medicine, which was in the possession of the two Linnæus's, except the fossils of the elder, which his son gave to the university of Upsal. The specimens of plants are more peculiarly valuable, as they are the basis of the Species Plantarum, and certainly refer to that work. This collection is at present in Sweden, but will be shipped off as soon as possible for England.

A new discovery has lately been made, and

is now carrying into execution near Blackfriars-bridge, of a method of grinding corn by means of a fire engine, which communicates a power of working 36 pair of stones, besides other subordinate machinery for boulding, craning of sacks, &c. This promises great profit, if the inventor can carry it into effect at a moderate expence.

Another invention has lately been tried in model by Mr. South of Boffington, Hants, for raising ships that are sunk, which is very promising. An engraving of an ingenious plan for raising heavy bodies, the invention of Mr.

Garton of Hipekley, is preparing for our next.

The public papers say positively, that while the people of this country are wrangling about who shall be their ministers; our common enemies are meditating a blow, and have actually sent a most considerable force to the East Indies. In consequence whereof, 12 sail of the line are ordered to be got ready instantly, and the following regiments have received orders to embark, viz: the 34th, 36th, 38th, 50th, and 62d regiments; the first battalion of Royals, beside four other regiments, whose names have not been made public.

MR. URBAN,

I Send you an exact account of the change of the weather from moderate to very hot.

Yours, &c.

W.

1784, May 2,	Thermometer at	41	Brilliant sun all day.
— — 3,	8 in the morn.	44	Brilliant sun all day.
— — 4,	— —	46	Brilliant sun all day.
— — 5,	— —	48	Therm. $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2. 58. at 9 even. 54 ditto.
— — 6,	— —	50	— $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2. 60 at 9. 57 ditto [do.
— — 7,	— —	51	— $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2. 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. 6. 62. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. 9. 59
— — 8,	— —	52	— At 6. 61. at 9. 58 exceeding fine
— — 9,	— —	54	— At half past 12. 60 brilliant sun.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY-LANE.

April 28. Cato—Tom Thumb.

29. Tancred and Sigismunda—Who's the Dupe?

30. Isabella—The Camp.

May 1. Tancred and Sigismunda—The Ladies' Frolick.

3. Twelfth Night—Duke and No Duke.

4. Douglas—Too Civil by Half.

5. The Jealous Wife—High Life below Stairs.

6. Jane Shore—All the World's a Stage.

7. Lord of the Manor—The Elopement.

8. Tancred and Sigismunda—Draf Lover.

10. Love makes a Man—Duke and No Duke

11. Isabella—The Liar.

12. The Busy Body—Harlequin Junior.

13. Venice Preserv'd—The Double Disguise

14. The Merry Wives of Windsor—Duke and No Duke.

15. Beggars' Opera—Trip to Scotland.

17. Amphitryon—Who's the Dupe?

18. The Way of the World—High Life below Stairs.

19. George Barnwell—Harlequin Junior.

20. Suspicious Husband—Double Disguise.

21. Othello—Rival Candidates.

22. Love in a Village—Englishman in Paris.

24. Love for Love—All the World's a Stage.

25. Trip to Scarborough—Deaf Lover.

26. A New Way to pay Old Debts—Who's the Dupe?

27. The Wonder!—Irish Widow.

COVENT-GARDEN.

April 28. Love in a Village—Midas.

29. Careless Husband—Poor Soldier.

30. Robin Hood—St. Patrick's Day.

May 1. Beggars' Opera—Rosina.

3. Robin Hood—Harlequin Rambler.

4. Rose and Colin—Merry Wives of Windsor—Bribery on both Sides.

5. Robin Hood—Batnaby Brittle.

6. All in the Wrong—The Sultan.

7. The Wives Revenged—Man and Wife—Poor Vulcan!

8. Double Gallant—Rose and Colin.

10. Too Loving by Half—Winter's Tale—Rosina

11. Robin Hood—The Commissary.

12. Ditto—Three Weeks after Marriage.

13. Ditto—The Deuce is in Him.

14. Ditto—Harlequin Rambler.

15. Belle's Stratagem—Flitch of Bacon.

17. The Prophetess—A Jubilee—The Election.

18. More Ways than One—Midas.

19. Robin Hood—All the World's a Stage.

20. Man of the World—Harlequin Rambler

21. Bold Stroke for a Husband—Flitch of Bacon

22. Love in a Village—Retaliation.

24. Robin Hood—The Positive Man.

25. Henry IV. Part I.—Rosina.

16. Jubilee—The Funeral—Hob in the Well

27. A New Way to pay Old Debts—Flitch of Bacon.

28. The Chances—Poor Vulcan!

29. The Busy Body—Rosina.

31. Robin Hood—Harlequin Rambler.

HAY-MARKET.

April 28. The Spanish Barber—The Agreeable Surprise.

29. Separate Maintenance—Son-in-Law.

31. The Fox—Gretna Green.

P. 318. Mr. H. Grenville's daughter is not "the lady" of Viscount Mahon. His lordship married a daughter of the E. of Chatham.

Upon consulting the will of the late Dr. T. Wilson (see p. 317), we find that his legacy to Mr. Wilkes was only 50*l.* and a gold ring to Miss Wilkes, 50*l.* To his clerk Lind only directions to bury him, as Mrs. Wilson was buried, in his church at Walbrook, where he had in his life-time put up a tablet undated, and where he was buried, April 27, in great funeral pomp. The bulk of his fortune, and his estates in Cheshire, are left to his next of kin and executors Macklin and Potter, of whom the latter, of the same family with bishop Wainfleet alias Potter, has since, in compliance with his will, taken his name and arms.

BIRTHS.

May 2. **P** RINCESS Sophia Frederica, consort to Prince Frederic of Denmark, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, Mr. De Boeck, merchant, of Brussels, to Miss Margaret Skinner, dau. of Mr. Sheriff S.

At Manchester, Capt. Nich. Boscawen, son of the hon. and rev. Dr. B. to Miss M. Broume.

27. Rev. Mr. Lytser, to Miss S. J. Morgan. Rev. Mr. Craddock Glasco, to Mrs. Mary Arihar.

29. Sam. Heathcote, esq; son of Sir T. H. to Miss Stone.

May 1. W. Bosrodaile, esq; of Cannon-str. to Miss Delapierre.

4. At Northampton, Lady Ligonier, the divorced wife of Lord L. to a private in his Majesty's regiment of Royal Horse Guards Blue.

At Wateringbury, Kent, the Rev. Mr. Gammon, to Miss Eagleton.

Rev. Mr. Lodge, to Miss Anne Colt, youngest daughter of the Rev. Sir John Dutton Colt, bart.

7. Right hon. Lord Clive to the hon. Lady Henrietta Herbert, sister to the Earl of Powys.

10. At Bath, Richard Coffin, esq; to Miss Monoux.

14. Capt. Hervey, of the royal navy. to Lady Louisa Nugent, daughter of Lady Berkeley.

Lately, at Whitborn, Dyrham, Capt. Watson, of the 5th reg. to Miss Pye, only dau. of Rev. Dr. Pye, rector of that place.

15. Henry Graswold Lewis, esq; to Miss Bridgman, eldest daughter of Sir H. B. bart.

17. Rev. Thos. Biddulph, V. of Padstow, Cornwall, to Miss Sarah Townshend.

22. J. Langston, esq; M. P. for Sudbury, to Miss Sarah Goddard.

The. Thornton, esq; to Miss Anne Davis.

Lately, at Thacham, Berks, Capt. Mount, of 10th reg. of dragoons, to Miss Croft, dau. of Sir Archer C.

27. Sir Archibald Murray, of Black-barony, bart. to Mrs. Barry.

DEATHS.

IN January last, in Jamaica, Mrs. Stott, a widow lady of fortune.

Lately, George Philipps, esq; formerly M. P. for Caermarthen, and father to the present representative for that borough.

At Bombay, Samuel Stedman, esq; one of the council of that factory, youngest son of the late Dr. S. prebendary of Canterbury.

At Earlistone, co. Southampton, the lady of the rev. Dr. Ambrose, of Mount-Ambrose, co. Dublin.

At Weymouth, Dorsetshire, aged 82, Mr. W. Brenner.

At Bath, M^r. Fourniaux, druggist, of Holbourn-bridge.

At her house near Upton upon Severn, Mrs. Skinner; a lady possessed of property to the amount of 80,000*l.*, the bulk of which she has bequeathed to — Matthews, esq; of Burton, in Herefordshire.

Apr. . . . At Mr. Dougal's, at Enfield Highway, Mrs. Davis, of Holborn, at whose house the late fire there began, by the carelessness of a maid servant, who having set fire to the bed curtains, and in vain endeavoured to extinguish it, is said to have left it. Fortunately Mrs. Davis's father calling to see his daughter, smelt a burning, and, after repeated enquiries, went up to the very chamber which was then in flames: and he had barely time to remove his two grandchildren, just recovered of inoculation, in the room over it, before the floor fell in. Mrs. D. with her children and two maid servants, going down to her brother at Hertford, was taken in labour on the road, and luckily recollecting the house of Mr. Dougal, who is a considerable leather-cutter, and had done business for her husband, put in there, and was delivered of a dead child in the seventh month. Mr. Dougal's family were soon after alarmed by supposed house-breakers, and his son firing a blunderbuss, was stunned, and to his mother's apprehension killed, by its recoil. This strange concurrence of circumstances proved fatal to Mrs. D.

. . . Mr. Adams, attorney, in partnership with Mr. Kinderley of Symond's Inn. See p. 339.

14. At Cusell, Jonathan Montgomery, esq; aged 105.

16. On board the Sandwich packet, in his passage from Nevis Richard Oliver, esq; formerly an alderman and M. P. for London.

22. Near Colchester, aged 79, Ebenezer Turfont, esq;

23. Was found dead, in his house at Frome, William Thatcher, an old man, who for many years past had subsisted on the charitable benefactions of his neighbours. His success in the begging trade was considerable, as may be perceived by the following inventory of property found in his house at his death:

22*l.* in silver, 2 guineas in gold, 5*l.* in copper,

per, 12 old hats, 14 pair of shoes, 14 pair of stockings; 35 cakes, 2 bushels of mofels of bread, cheese, flesh, &c. &c.—The above has not been long accumulating; for but two years since his house was robbed of the valuables it then contained, which were much more considerable than the above.

24. Lady Wynn, relict of Sir J. W. bart. and mother to the present Lord Newbrough.

25. The Princess of Tour and Taxis, consort of the Prince of Oettinguen, in the 23d year of her age, at Oettinguen, of the consequences of her lying-in.

26. Mr. George Morton, surgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital.

Prince Francis-Adolphus of Anhalt-Bernburg-Schaumbourg.

28. Right hon. Countess Waldegrave, sister to E. Gower.

30. William Morfhead, esq; of Cararther. The Prince-Bishop of Liege, at his palace in that city, after a short illness.

At Stratford, Essex, in his 74th year, Tho. Strickland, esq;

At his house in the Strand, Mr. Thomas Evans, bookseller, much beloved, respected, and esteemed by his numerous acquaintance, friends, and relations; by the latter (particularly by a widow and an infant son) for his affectionate regard; by his friends for his readiness and activity in their service; and by his acquaintance for the pleasantness of his conversation, and his entertaining manner of displaying his wit and humour, of both of which he possessed a more than ordinary portion to the close of his existence; even that "last solemn act of a man's life," his will, containing an example of it: after directing that his funeral should be in a very plain manner, he could not refrain from adding, that "it would be ridiculous to make a coxcomb of a GRAVE man." Few persons in the middling rank of life had their company more courted by those who had the pleasure of knowing them, because few have been more successful in their "flashes of merriment," or have more frequently "set the table in a roar;" and there are not many to whom the publick have been more obliged for a right use of their professional powers. Mr. Evans (who served his apprenticeship with Mr. Maith, a bookseller of reputation in Round-court, and at Charing-cross,) had naturally a taste and a love for literature; and, as far as prudence would permit, endeavoured to render his private propensity the source of public advantage, and public ornament. Hence he favoured the world with elegant editions of complete collections of the works of some very eminent poets, and engaged in a great number of publications that tended to rescue merit from oblivion, and to do honour to the literary character of his country. Among these we shall only mention such as we remember to have seen with his name subscribed to the dedications; viz,

1. Four volumes of "Old Ballads," to the Duke of Northumberland.

2. "Cardinal De Retz's Memoirs," to Mr. Stackpole.

3. "Nicolson's Historical Library," to the Marquis of Rockingham.

4. "Savage's Works," to Mr. Harris.

5. "Buckingham's Works," to Mr. Garrick, 1775.

6. "Shakespeare's Poems," to Mr. Foote.

7. "Rabelais's Works," to Sir John Elliott.

8. "Prior's Works," to Mr. Sheridan.

9. "Goldsmith's Works," to Sir Joshua Reynolds.

10. "History of Wales," to Sir W. W. Wynne.

The exact dates, not having the books at hand, we cannot immediately recollect: he regularly told the friend who communicates part of this article, that he would give him a complete list of his own publications, and as regularly forgot it; and this was one of the subjects of the last laugh they had together.

We owe to him also the republication of Peck's "Deſiderata Curia, 1779," 2 vols. 4to; in an advertisement to which, he announced an intention of reprinting by subscription that scarce and valuable book the "Notitia Monastica" of Bp. Tanner; a work which, we are happy to understand, is now actually printing at Cambridge, under the patronage of the University and of Dr. Tanner the bishop's son, and under the revision of the learned and industrious Mr. Nasmith.

As an individual, Mr. Evans had his imperfections, in common with the rest of mankind: but those who knew him best will feel a triumph when they hear any of his failings singled out as the subject of discussion, because it must serve to bring to their recollection how much his foibles were overbalanced by his many substantial good qualities.

The following characteristic lines were written, by way of epitaph, by a friend who intimately knew and consequently esteemed him, "Cropt by th' untimely hand of Death, here lies,

If "Life's a Jest," one who was truly wise:
If cares were jests, its jests were all his care,
'Till life and jest dispers'd in empty air.
Then take this sigh, thou poor departed shade!
For a l the pleasures thy life disolay'd:
Alas! 'tis all that's now in friendship's power;
The sad exchange for many a cheerful hour."

May 2. At South Lambeth, the hon. Miss Burrell, only dau. of Sir Peter B. and Lady Willoughby of Erssby.

3. In his fifty fourth year, Isaac Paikes, esq; of Needham Market, in the commission of the peace for Suffolk. He was sett ng out for London with some of his family, but, before he had got 100 yards, one of the coach-horses proved restive, but by the help of some men he was held fast til Mr. P. and his family got out of the coach. Mr. P. immed-

immediately walked into an apothecary's shop, and there complained of a pain at his heart, drank a glass of brandy, and, after sitting a few minutes, said he was better, and walked out to go home; but before he had got fifty yards, dropped down dead in the street.

7. Mr. Wm. Parker, printer, in Fleet-st. stationer to the admiralty, and one of the common-council-men of Farringdon Ward Without.

Rev. Edward Foyle of Cholderton, rector of Kimpton, Haunts, and prebendary of the prebend of Minor Pars Altaris, in Bath cathedral.

Lately, near St. Alban's, aged 103, Mrs. Jane Pritchard.

8. At Annesley, co. Nott. aged 80, Wm. Chaworth, esq;

10. At Norwich, the Rev. Robert English, M. A. chaplain to Lord Hawke, and rector of St. Faith's and Horsford. He was chaplain to the Royal George in the engagement with M. de Conflans in 1759, on which he wrote a popular ballad.

At Stoke Newington, aged 29, Mrs. Mary Cocksedge, wife of Mr. Thomas C. of London, cornfactor: her second daughter was taken ill a week before, and died in about 36 hours, of a most violent fever. On the following day the mother was taken in the same manner, and died in five days, leaving behind her three young children, the youngest about ten weeks old.

11. At Kempsey, near Worcester, James Heywood, esq; only son of James Madyford H. of Marjstow, co. Devon.

In Wapping, the Rev. Wm. Prior, upwards of twenty years minister of that parish.

Lately, at Grange, — Witham, esq; husband to the late Baroness Dudley.

12. At Pontefract, Capt. Geo. Swiney, purveyor of the king's mews.

13. Aged 85, Wm. Reynolds, esq; one of the pages of the back stairs to his majesty.

At Buxton Park, Sussex, Charles Beddolph, esq.

14. In Soho square, Mrs. Geoghegan, wife of Ignatius G. esq. She was one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Dr. Corbet, of Bournplace, Kent.

15. In Queen-st. Soho-square, aged 84, Henry Fenoulhet, esq; who had been fifty-six years in the service of the South Sea Comp.

16. At his house between Lower Tooting and Merion-Abbey, Mr. Jeremy Laing, aged 103 years. He walked to town and back again every day till within a few months, when he was prevented by a wound in his leg, which occasioned his death.

At York, in an advanced age, Mrs. Elizabeth Cooke, a maiden lady, aunt to Sir Geo. C. bart. of Wheatley, near Doncaster.

17. Mr. John Strutt, apothecary, Derby-st. Parliament-st.

18. In Abchurch-lane, as he was sitting in his chair just after breakfast, Mr. Greston,

lately elected one of the bridge-masters of this city.

Aged 84, Mrs. Essex, mother of James E. esq; opposite Catharine-hall, Camb.

At Thurlleigh, co. Bedford, rev. Robert La Roque, 36 years vicar of that parish.

Lately, at Tallentstown, co. Louth, Ireland, aged 107, James Bryan.

19. Of a pleurisy, Mr. William Hurford, one of the common-council of the ward of Castle-Baynard. He was a most useful character, and may properly be called the time-piece by which many parts of the corporation were kept in unison. As a public man, his disposition qualified him for a demagogue. He was severe, overbearing, and inexorable. But he had many private virtues, which will render his death a loss to his family and friends. As a member of the corporation, he has left behind him very few so thoroughly conversant in all branches of city business.

At Bury St. Edmund's, Mr. Sturgeon, attorney at law.

20. Aged 81, Mr. Williams, near forty years a reputable schoolmaster in Fetter-lane.

21. In James-st. Bedford-row, aged 82, W. Powell, esq.

At Mile-end, aged 84, Mr. White, many years one of the Lord Mayor's marshalsmen, but had retired.

Lately, at Ross, in Ireland, Edward Masterson, esq; who sailed round the world with Lord Anson, and was much esteemed and distinguished by him during that adventurous voyage. Mr. M. was descended from eminent Roman Catholic ancestors, in the county of Wexford; and, from the reputation he acquired, would most probably have obtained a high rank in the navy, had not his religion been an obstacle.

At Soissons, in France, Robert Colebrooke, esq; brother to Sir Geo. C. bart.

23. In the Edgeware Road, Tho. Comp-ton, esq.

25. In his 77th year, Mr. Chase, many years an eminent banker at Derby.

27. In Fenchurch-st. Mr. Umfreville, one of the proprietors of the works for converting iron into steel, at Willenball, near Birmingham.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Apr. 28. Daniel Hailes, esq; minister plenipotentiary at Versailles during the absence of the Duke of Dorset.

Carlton House, April 30. The Prince of Wales has appointed hon. Lieut. Col. H. Fitz-Roy Standope a groom of his bed-chamber.

May 4. Right hon. John Foster sworn into the office of chancellor of the court of exchequer in Ireland.

11. George Lord Abergavenny, raised to the title of Viscount Neville, of Birling, Kent, and Earl of Abergavenny, in the county of Monmouth.

George Townshend, Baron de Ferrars of Chert-

Chartley, Baron Bouchier, Louvaine, Bassett, and Compton, to the title of Earl of the county of Leicester.

[The grant of the earldom of Leicester to Lord de Ferrars is rather to be considered as a revival of that title, than as a new creation; his lordship, as Baron de Ferrars, being the undoubted heir of the family of De Bellamont, which originally enjoyed that earldom, and with it the lordship of Hinckley, and the office of hereditary lord high steward of England. See p. 352.]

Henry Lord Paget, to the title of Earl of Uxbridge in Middlesex.

Sir James Lowther, bart. to the title of Baron Lowther, of Lowther, in Westmorland, Baron of the barony of Kendal, in the said county, and Baron of the barony of Burgh, in Cumberland, Viscount Lonsdale and Viscount Lowther, and Earl of Lonsdale.

Thomas Viscount Bulkeley, of Ireland, Lord Bulkeley, Baron of Beaumaris, in the county of Anglesey.

Sir Thomas Egerton, bart. Baron Grey de Wilton, co. Hereford.

Sir Charles Cocks, bart. Lord Sommers, Baron of Evesham, co. Worcester.

John Parker, esq; Baron Boringdon, of Boringdon, co. Devon.

Noel Hill, esq; Baron Barwick, of Attingham, co. Salop.

James Dutton, esq; Lord Sherborne, Baron of Sherborne, co. Glouc.

Dr. Wm. Cecil Pery, Bishop of Killala, translated to Limerick, *vice* Dr. Wm. Gore, *dec.*

Right hon. J. Scott, chief justice of the court of King's Bench in Ireland, and also a baron of Ireland, by the title of Baron Earlsfort of Liffon-Earl, co. Tipperary.

13. Lieut. Col. Charles Rooke one of the gentlemen ushers, quarterly-waiters, to the queen.

20. Geo. Harrison, esq; Norroy king of arms, and principal herald of the north parts of England.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Tho. Constable, Stonegrave, co. York, *vice* T. Miley, *dec.* *Gaz.*

Rev. W. Barrow, B. D. Rolleston V.—Rev. W. Bristowe, Upton V.—Rev. Cha. Fowler, M. A. Woodborough V.—Rev. — Howton, M. A. Southwell V. all co. Suffex. Mr. Carr was chosen a Vicar Choral of Southwell.

Rev. Edw. Salter, M. A. Prebendary of Strenshall in York cathedral, *vice* Dr. Hurdia, *dec.*

Rev. Dr. Taylor, St. Margaret, Westminster, *vice* Dr. Wilson, *dec.*

Rev. — Clark, B. D. St. Sepulchre, V. London.

Rev. Tho. Kerich, Wendus Ambo V. co. Essex, with Hornumshire R. co. Suff.

Rev. Rich. Halke, M. A. Badlesmere and Leland, R. Kent.

Rev. Philip Papillon, B. A. Eython R. Kent.

Rev. — Williams, Chaplain to the House of Commons.

Rev. J. Simpson, Thornford R. co. Dorset.

Rev. John Peddle, LL. B. Charlton Canville, co. Somerset.

Rev. Thomas Wythe, M. A. Eye, co. Suffex.

B—NKR—PTS.

JOHN Hinchliffe, Kirkburton, Yorkshire, clothier.

Thomas Sutton, Abingdon, Berks, sackcloth-maker.

Fran. Poirer, Clarges-st. Piccadilly, milliner.

Mich. Wiegand, Cannon-st. Lond. skinner.

Thomas Blenkinsop, North Shields, Northumberland, merchant.

John Godfrey Clarke and Daniel Isaac Eaton, Marybone-st. tailors.

Matthew Chubb, Horsleydown, cooper.

John Myler, Coleman-st. London, carpenter.

Jeremiah Atkinson, Leeds, haberdasher.

Richard Hutton, Fryan Barnet, Middlesex, charcoal-merchant.

Charles Chambers and Matthew Hiccox, Angel-court, Throgmorton-st. merchants.

Matt. Hicks, Bakewell, Derbysh. dealer.

Samuel Whitaker, Church-lane, St. Martin in the Fields, engraver.

George Hendry, Portsmouth, taylor.

Richard Reed, Swansea, Glamorgansh. house-carpenter.

John Sadler, Winchester, printer.

Henry Zinck, Liverpool, merchant.

Richard Lowe, Clebury Mortimer, Salop, druggist.

Edward Barnes, Dyserth, Flintsh. miller.

Richard Powell, Cumberland-st. Shoreditch, brick-maker.

John Lovett, Grange-road, Surrey, merchant.

Thomas Williams, Llandoverly, Caermarthen-shire, sadler.

Andrew Mitchell, Bucklersbury, Lond. factor.

Thomas Wood, Wantage, Berks, mercer.

John Clarkson, Preston, Lancash. linen-draper.

Thomas Bolas, Temple, corn-factor.

Thomas Bolas, Temple, and John Robson, Crutched-frith, corn-factors.

John Bedford, Epping, Essex, tallow-chandler.

Tho. Lempriere, Queen-st. merchant.

James Roffe, Trellick, Monmouthshire, timber-merchant.

Joseph Paine, Catherine-st. Strand, cabinet-maker.

James Shepley, Mirfield, Yorkshire, malster.

Samuel Lester, Liverpool, butcher.

James Shepley, Liverpool, corn-factor.

Benjamin Bwicke, Calverly Bewicks, and Foulcrand Mourgue, Mincing-lane, merchants.

John King, Dean-street, Soho, money-scrivener.

James Duncan, Parish of St. George, Middlesex, master mariner.

James Nelson, Weston-st. Southwark, ship-broker.
 Ralph Turner, Stone, Staffordshire, grocer.
 Richard Williams, Knighton, Radnorshire.
 Thomas Whalley, Warrington, Lancashire, dealer.
 William Whitrow, Fore-street, London, flag-manufacturer.
 Thomas Morgan, Portsmouth, shop-seller.
 John Rowsell, Holborn, money-scrivener.
 John Millett, Wilkes, Middlesex, dealer in horses.
 John Read, Peter Read, and Robert Read, Fordingbridge, Hants.
 Jonathan Smith, Walkham Abbey, Essex, linen-draper.
 Thomas Fletcher, Liverpool, ale-brewer.
 William Mills and Samuel Kinner, Reading, dealers.
 Thomas Monkhouse and George Monkhouse, Carlisle, drapers.
 Thomas Chapman, Croydon, Surrey, miller.
 Thomas Carpenter, Mile End Old Town, brewer.
 Henry Norgrove, Layfall-st. Holborn, brewer.
 Richard Brett, late of St. John's-st. Middlesex, but now a prisoner in the Fleet prison, taylor and button-seller.
 James Tarling, Finchley-common, vintner.
 Francis Doyle, Lower Grosvenor-st. butcher.
 Thomas Woodruff, Bakewell, Derbyshire, miller.
 Benjamin Hensley, Sheffield, hardwareman.
 David Old, Gracechurch-st. pin-maker.
 George Price and William Smith, Birmingham, linen-drappers.
 Francis Banks, sen. and Francis Banks, jun. St. Albans, millers.
 John Baker, Bond-st. stable-keeper.
 Benjamin Williams and Benjamin Bacon, Fenchurch buildings, merchants.
 Robert Hutton and John Todd, Ogle-st. St. Mary le Bonne, merchants.
 William Jewell, Suffolk-st. Strand, dealer.
 John Farrell, Bridge-st. Westminster, vintner.
 Richard Radcliffe, Cockermouth, merchant.
 Thomas Tuck, Truro, Cornwall, grocer.
 Richard Hand, Market Harborough, Leicestershire, soap-boiler.
 John Wilson, Shorter's-court, London, merchant and underwriter.
 G. Augustus Chandler, Chatham, shop-keeper.
 David Richardson, Manchester, and John Richardson, Radcliffe, Lancashire, calico-printers.
 Anne Partridge and W. Iliff, Friday-st. carriers.
 Robert Wood, Broad-st. Ratcliffe-croft, linen-draper.

William Dermer, Strand, hardwareman.
 John Harris, Ashford, Derbysh. dealer.
 Fiedde Helmken and Sarah Brickless, East Smithfield, Middlesex, sugar-refiner.
 John Lloyd, Bandy-leg-walk, Southw. bread-baker.
 Joseph Bewley, Hekett New Market, Cumberland, mercer.
 Robert Throckmorton Perkins, Huntingdon, apothecary.
 Thomas Turner, Southampton, innholder.
 Mayson Wright, Kingston upon Hull, merchant.
 Luke Kent, Portsmouth, printer.
 Thos. Taylor, Kingsland-road, brick-maker.
 Joachim Gerhard Peters, Mansel-st. Goodman's-fields, merchant.
 Robert Bragg, Grantham, linen-draper.
 Joseph More, Chandos-st. Covent-garden, silk-mercant.
 Jonathan Sedgwick and Thomas Sedgwick, Budge-row, ironmongers.
 Sam. Fletcher, St. Martin's-lane, wine and brandy merchant.
 John Bullock, Great Marlow, Buckinghamshire, dealer.
 Christopher Earl, Birmingham, dealer.
 William Hutchins, Ludgate-st. merchant.
 Benj. Jeavons, Stourport, Worcestershire, linen and woolen-draper.
 Benj. Haigh, Huddersfield, Yorksh. innkeeper.
 William Jolly, Dorset-st. Spital-fields, grocer.
 Philip Green, Mere, Wiltshire, miller.
 John Dunbar, Bristol, merchant.
 John Hewitt, Washington, Durham, dealer.
 William Barker, Bewdley, Worcestershire, grocer and starch-maker.
 Richard Bellian, Wigan, check-manufacturer.
 Shubael Gardner, Crown-court, in the parish of St. George in the East, merchant.
 Joseph Mayson, Compton-st. Soho, grocer.
 George Sanders, Bath, grocer.
 Thomas Beckett, Liverpool, merchant.
 John Cochran, Berners-st. St. Mary le Bone, broker.
 Thomas Tatterfall, Blackburn, Lancashire, fustian-manufacturer.
 John Trelawny, Union-row, Little Tower-hill, haberdasher.
 Moses Game, Wivenhoe, Essex, ship-builder.
 James Jewel, Gosport, haberdasher.
 Patrick Lawson, Cecil-st. Strand, mariner.
 Adam Hamilton, Enfield Highway, dealer.
 Wm. Veal, Ringwood, Hants, shop-seller.
 John Benton, Bath, hatter.
 Samuel Miles, Bristol, cornfactor.
 William Morland, Illington-road, dealer in timber.
 Joseph Sevier, Bristol, brush and toy-maker.

Bill of Mortality from Apr. 27, to May 25, 1784.

Christened.	Buried.
Males 826 $\frac{7}{1652}$	Males 908 $\frac{7}{1773}$
Females 825 $\frac{7}{1652}$	Females 865 $\frac{7}{1773}$
Whereof have died under two years old 582	
Peck Loaf ss. 6d.	

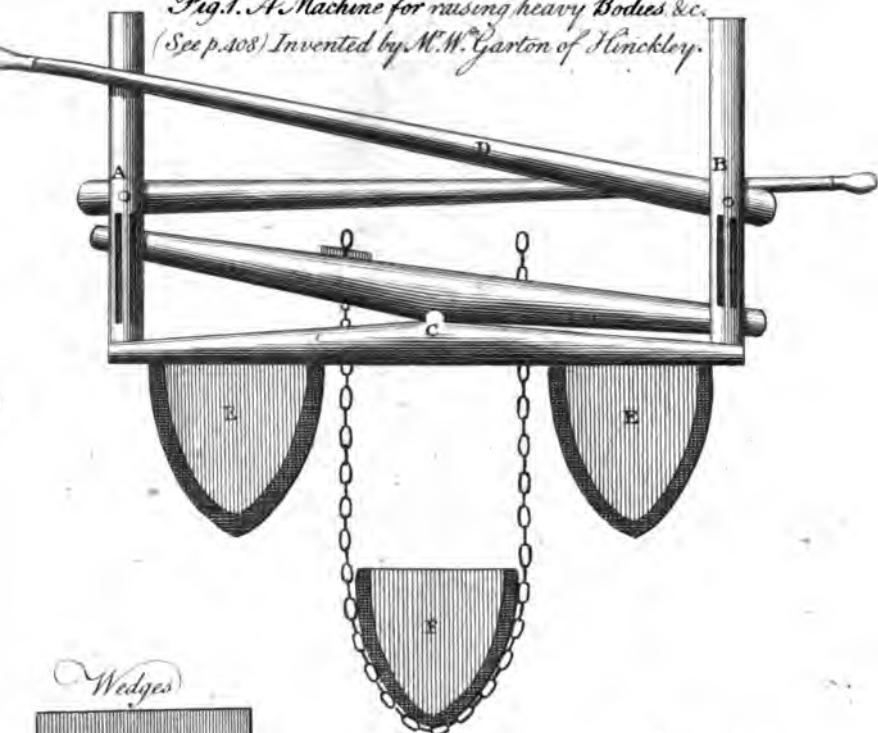
Between	2 and 5	170	50 and 60	159
	5 and 10	78	60 and 70	129
	10 and 20	66	70 and 80	87
	20 and 30	140	80 and 90	49
	30 and 40	153	90 and 100	4
	40 and 50	185	100 and 110	1

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MAY, 1784.

Bank	1 per Ct.	3 per Ct.	Dit.	Long	Short	Ditto	Dit.	India	India	South Sea	Old	New	Navy	3 per Ct.	4 per Ct.	Exchq.	Lottery
Stock.	redc.	confols.	Confols.	Ann	1777.	1778.	1779	Stock.	Ann.	Stock.	Ann.	Ann.	Bill.	Scrip.	Scrip.	Bill.	Tickets.
30 116	57½	58½	1726	74½	177½	12½											
1 Sunday	57½	58½															
3 116½	57½	58½															
4 116½	57½	58½															
5 6	57½	58½															
6 116½	57½	58½															
7 116½	57½	58½															
8 116½	57½	58½															
9 116½	57½	58½															
10 116½	57½	58½															
11 116½	57½	58½															
12 116½	57½	58½															
13 116½	57½	58½															
14 116½	57½	58½															
15 116½	57½	58½															
16 Sunday	57½	58½															
17 116½	57½	58½															
18 116½	57½	58½															
19 116½	57½	58½															
20 116	57½	58½															
21 116	57½	58½															
22 Sunday	57½	58½															
23 116	57½	58½															
24 116	57½	58½															
25 116	57½	58½															
26 116	57½	58½															
27 116	57½	58½															
28 116	57½	58½															

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Confols. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stock the highest Price only.

*Fig. 1. A Machine for raising heavy Bodies. &c.
(See p. 408) Invented by M. W. Garton of Hinckley.*



Wedges

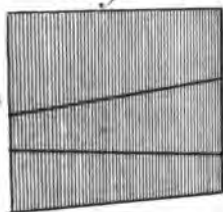


Fig. 2. See p. 409.

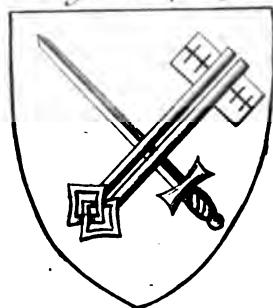


Fig. 3. See p. 419.





The Gentleman's Magazine;

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Gazetteer
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Morning Post
Public Ledger
Daily Courant
Gener. Advertiser
St. James's Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
London Chron.
Lloyd's Evening
English Chron.
Oxford
Cambridge
Bristol 3 papers
Bath 2
Birmingham 2
Derby
Coventry 2
Hereford 2
Wester 2
Manchester 2
Canterbury 2

ST. JOHN'S Gate



Edinburgh 3
Dublin 3
Newcastle 3
York 2
Leeds 2
Norwich 2
Nottingham 2
Exeter 2
Liverpool 2
Gloucester 2
Bury St. Edmund
Lewes
Sheffield
Shrewsbury
Worcester
Ipswich
Salisbury
Leicester
Worcester
Stamford
Chelmsford
Southampton
Northampton
Reading
Whitehaven
Dumfries
Aberdeen
Glasgow

For JUNE, 1784.

CONTAINING

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the kind and Price.

Meteorological Diary for May, 1783,	401	Remarks on Dean Tucker's Address, &c.	41
Average Prices of Corn and Grain	402	Historical Description of Gay's Hospital	42
New Machine for raising heavy Bodies	403	Chemical Query—Peculiarities in Language	43
Inscription found in Honour of Faustina	404	Experiments on various Air Balloons	44
Antiquarian News from Warwickshire	405	Remarks on Atterbury's Correspondence	45
Discovery of the Grave of Offian	406	Peculiarity relative to Sheep	46
Epitaph proposed by the Earl of Buchan	407	Anecdotes of Sherlock and Strype	47
An Arrest AFTER DEATH NOT LEGAL	408	REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS, viz. Bi-	48
Various Vulgar Errors pointed out	409	graphia Britannica, Vol. III.—Able's Orig-	49
New Observations on Shakspeare	410	inal Writing—Duncombe's Julian—Cook's Voy-	50
Earl of Leicester's Title proved by a Pedigree	411	age—Coxe's Travels, &c. &c. &c.	51
Emaciated Figures in Churches explained	412	SELECT POETRY, viz. Ode for his Majesty's	52
Sunday Schools, when and where instituted	413	Birth-day—Under a Yew Tree at B-walcy-	53
Unnoticed Properties of the Hare	414	To Mrs. Smith of Lichfield—Elegiac Vers-	54
Brief History of Camoens the Poet	415	on Mr. Scott—Latin Epitaph by Dr. John	55
Problem submitted to Musical Correspondents	416	son, &c. &c. &c.	56
Remarks on Devices on Tradesmen's Shops	417	Handel's Jubilee, History of, continued	57
Contents of a scarce Book, highly priced	418	Proceedings in Parliament	58
Particulars of the late Rev. Mr. Davis	419	Foreign Affairs—American, Irish, Scotch, an	59
New Biographical Anecdotes of Voltaire	420	Domestic News, &c. &c.	60
Monuments of Charles III. of Spain	421	Lists of Births, Marriages, and Deaths—Prom-	61
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Embellished with a capital Representation of the New Monument erected to the Founder of GUY'S HOSPITAL; and also with a new-invented Machine to raise heavy Weights, &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

London, Printed by J. NICHOLS, for D. HENRY, late of ST. JOHN'S GA.

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For JUNE, 1784.

BEING THE SIXTH NUMBER OF VOL. LIV.

Mr. URBAN,

June 4.

THE idea of recovering the guns at least of the Royal George being again revived; I am happy to present you with a drawing of a curious MACHINE FOR RAISING HEAVY BODIES, the invention of Mr. WILLIAM GARTON, an ingenious carpenter at Hinckley. A model of it by direction of the Lords of the Admiralty was laid before the Commissioners of the Navy; who reported it to be "an ingenious invention," though not immediately applicable to the service of his Majesty's Navy.

Your Magazine, Mr. Urban, having ever been distinguished as the repository of "ingenious inventions," the present drawing is sent you, not by way of appeal from the judgement of the Commissioners of the Navy; but as a curiosity, which may perhaps be of some use to the publick, and some credit to the inventor, who is far from being in a state of affluence. EUGENIO.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE, as laid before the Committee of Mechanics at the Society of Arts, Jan. 27, 1784.

THIS machine consists of a balance worked by two levers in the frame A, B, C. It is here represented weighing a ship or vessel sunk. The lever D works upon wedges in the mortices of the upright part of the frame B. These wedges in the mortices on each side of the center of motion of the lever are worked alternately by the motion of the

lever up and down, at the same time the wedges should be thrust further as fast as room is gained for them by the pressure, till the end of the balance approaches near the lower beam of the frame, which is supposed to rest upon two ships EE, one on each side of that to be raised at F. The chain under the vessel to be raised passes through the frame and balance on each side the center of motion of balance; and these chains, as fast as they are gained, should be secured by wedges on the upper part of the frame and balance; and then the other end of the balance should be wrought down as the other till it approaches the lower beam of the frame. The chains may be fixed nearer or further from the center of the balance as greater or less power is required. The motion of the lever, if necessary, may be made by a wheel or balance with a rope or chain fixed near the end of the lever.

WM. GARTON."

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Mr. Williams, dated Abinger, near Dorking, Surrey, June 6, 1784.

I TAKE the earliest opportunity of acquainting you, that yesterday morning, as a labourer was digging to lay the foundation of a gate-post in a farm-yard of the Rev. Mr. Taylor at Wotton Parsonage, he discovered a rough stone with the following inscription, *Dis manibus ob Faustulam filiam Cariss. Pof. Cuius Suetonius Procijs S. I. T. L.* Beneath the stone was an earthen urn, which contained ashes and several pieces of bones, which were calcined or half burnt; there was also a piece

or two of the bark or rind of some tree found by the urn; the outer coat of this bark was extremely thin, and I peeled some of it off before I could discover what substance it was. Counsellor Newnham, Mr. Taylor, and myself, were the only persons present. Though the year that these relics were injured cannot be precisely ascertained, yet, from the 14th annal of Tacitus, the 19th and following sections, it may be very nearly guessed at; as Suetonius carried his vast conquest against the ancient Britons the very beginning of Nero's reign, and commanded here seemingly under Drusus.

I am, &c. THO. WILLIAMS.

The urn was unfortunately broken by the labourers in taking it up, but the pieces with the ashes are carefully preserved.

S. I. T. L. Situs Lubens.

S. T. T. L. Su tibi terra levis.

MR. URBAN,

IN Coughton Park, near Alcester, Warwickshire, upon a hill called *Danes Bank*, are deep trenches, and remains of an old camp.

Near Oversley Green, about two miles from Danes Bank, is another hill with a fosse, called *Morgans Hill*.

In Alcester field, which lies directly between the two hills, are frequently found skeletons of men and horses, old armour, javelin points, &c. &c.

I am induced to give you this information, hoping that some of your antiquarian correspondents will take a tour to these places, and introduce their antiquities to public notice.

Yours, &c. PH.

P. S. I forgot to mention that the Roman road, *Ik-nid-street*, runs within half a mile of Danes Bank, and close under Morgans Hill.

FROM THE CALLEDONIAN MERCURY.

Edinburgh, May 7, 1784.

IN the parish of Monivaird, there is in Glen-Almon a stone of seven feet high, and five in breadth, known by the name of *Cloch Ossian*, in English *Ossian's Stone*, about twelve miles north-west from Perth. As, at the making of what is called *Wade's Road*, it stood in the way of the workmen, it was overturned by machines, and now lies on the east side of the road. Hard-by it stand, yet unmoved, four such grey stones as are frequently mentioned in *Ossian's Poems*, and these are round the

spot where lie the ashes that once composed the body of that hero. Round these stones there is a wall (except where interrupted by the road) of three feet high, and an hundred feet in circumference, the whole inclosure being known by the name of *Carn Ossian*. The great monumental stone, and the inclosure surrounding it, are also often called *Cloch* and *Carn na Huiseig*, i. e. Stone and Heap of the Lark. Though, in these appellations, some of the words are different, the sense of both perfectly coincides, as the poetical genius of Ossian was here pointed out to us under the metaphor of a lark. This Highland figure of speech, of giving to their birds the appellation of *Lark*, a musical bird, remarkable for its soaring and singing, is much more properly applicable to the tuneful race, than the metaphor of the Latins, who to their poets gave the name of *Savans*, whose music no man had ever heard. That this was really the monument of Ossian, is further confirmed by the constant tradition of the neighbourhood, that the arms of Fingal's army were made at a place within three or four miles of it, which, at this day, is still from thence called *Rannachairdich*, a name that expresses what had been the profession of its inhabitants. Within a few miles of *Carn Ossian* is a rivulet, on one side of which English is spoken, and Gaelic on the other. The people on this last side are full of endless stories of *Finn Mac-coul*, Ossian, and the heroes that were contemporaries of those. At the earnest desire of the writer of this paper, those places were visited by three gentlemen, who gave to him, and are ready to confirm, the above account. This may also serve to give us some light into history, as it is a proof, that the dominion of the Scots, or Albinich, extended so far eastward in those days, although afterwards, according to the usual fortune of frontier countries, some of them fell into the hands of the people commonly, though erroneously, known by the name of *Picts*.

In every country, people are thought to do honour to themselves, by erecting monuments to persons of distinguished merit. But perhaps no country has ever produced a person in whom military virtues and poetical talents have been so happily united as they were in *Ossian*. The few remnants that we have of his poems have been translated into several languages, and admired in them all;

though

though only they who understand the originals can be thoroughly sensible of their excellence. And shall the country that produced him appear insensible or ungrateful to his memory? It is therefore proposed that the *Cloch Ossian*, which ignorance or malice overturned, shall be restored to its former place, and a further monument erected, with a suitable inscription. The monument ought not to be adorned with the usual ornaments of architecture, but should have a pleasing simplicity, suitable to the simple manners of the times in which he lived. The dimensions must be more or less, according to the sum that can be obtained for that purpose. The proposer of this scheme is ready to contribute to the expence, not in proportion to his inclinations, but to his abilities: and it is hoped, that every Scot who honours merit, or who loves the honour of his country, will cheerfully join in the undertaking. As soon as it is known what sum can be obtained for this purpose, architects shall be consulted, and every proper care taken to further and complete the work.

ALBANICUS.

"To my learned and much esteemed Friend, Sir JAMES FOULKE, of Collinton, Baronet, I inscribe this EPIGRAPH, for the Grave of OSSIAN, in Glen-Almon.

"Roll on, ye dark brown years! Let ages roll;

And, like the waves of ever-moving ocean,
Or leaves of trees, let sons of men arise.
Nor dark brown years, nor ages rolling on,
The voice of CONA'er shall cease to hear.
Lift up your heads, ye hills of Alpin green!
Lift up your dewy heads the clouds above;
And in the vales let your blue streams rejoice,
Or other times the joy of grief to raise:

'The song and soul of OSSIAN yet remain!'

"O sons of ALPIN! of the strong in arms!
Here fail'd the Hero's strength; and here the tomb

All that could die of CONA's chief receiv'd.
Here, on his staff the tuneful Hero leant,
On his gray hairs the glittering sun-beam
shining: [Stones,

Down to the narrow house, with fear grey
Here did he sink, by MORA's stone, to sleep.
BUCHAN."

MR. URBAN,

June 19.

HAVING accidentally been this day a spectator of the funeral procession of Sir Barnard Turner, I was referred, by a learned friend, in consequence of a conversation on the subject of the delay in moving the body (see

p. 479), to Mr. Barrington's "Observations on the more ancient Statutes," p. 474; where it clearly appears, that, whatever was the real cause of the delay, it could not possibly have been from any LEGAL ARREST. "It is "difficult," says the honourable and very learned Judge, "to account for "many of the prevailing vulgar errors "with regard to what is supposed to be "law. Such are, THAT THE BODY "OF A DEBTOR MAY BE TAKEN "IN EXECUTION AFTER HIS "DEATH; which, however, was "practised in Prussia, before this present king abolished it by the Code "Frederique. Other vulgar errors are, "that the old statutes have prohibited "the planting of vineyards, or the use "of sawing-mills, which last notion I "should conceive to have been occasioned by 5 and 6 Edw. VI, cap. xxii, forbidding what are called *gig-mills*, as they were supposed to be prejudicial to the woollen manufacture. There is likewise an act of 23 Eliz. cap. v, which prohibits any *iron-mills* within two and twenty miles of London, to prevent the increasing dearth of wood for fuel. As for sawing-mills, I cannot find any statute which relates to them; they are, however, established in Scotland, to the very great advantage both of the proprietors and the country.—It is supposed likewise to be penal to open a coal mine, or to kill a crow, within five miles of London; as also to shoot with a wind-gun, or to carry a dark lantern. The first of these I take to arise from a statute of Henry the Seventh, prohibiting the use of a cross-bow; and the other from *Guy Fawkes's dark-lantern* in the powder plot. To these vulgar errors may be added the supposing that the king signs the death-warrant (as it is called) for the execution of a criminal; as also, that there is a statute which obliges the owners of asses to crop their ears, lest the length of them should frighten the horses

* Much has been said, on the present occasion, about the Spanish ambassadors in one of the chapels of Westminster-Abbey, who are said to have been kept above ground for debt; but this story also, we have no doubt, may be classed among the vulgar errors, and attributed to the ignorance of the vergers, like the old story of the lady who died by pricking her finger in working on a Sunday,

"which

" which they meet on the road.—To
 " these vulgar errors may be perhaps
 " added the notion, that a woman's
 " marrying a man under the gallows
 " will save him from the execution.
 " This probably arose from a wife hav-
 " ing brought an appeal against the
 " murderer of her husband, who after-
 " wards repenting the prosecution of
 " her lover, not only forgave the of-
 " fence, but was willing to marry the
 " appellee. It is also a very prevailing
 " error, that those who are born at sea
 " belong to Stepney parish. I may
 " likewise add, to these, that any one
 " may be *put into the Crown-office* for
 " no cause whatsoever, or the most
 " trifling injury. An ingenious cor-
 " respondent, to whom I have not only
 " this obligation, suggests two addi-
 " tional vulgar errors: When a man
 " designs to marry a woman who is in
 " debt, if he takes her from the hands
 " of a priest clothed only in her shift,
 " it is supposed that he will not be li-
 " able to her engagements. The se-
 " cond is, that there was no land-tax
 " before the reign of William the
 " Third."

These curious particulars, Mr. Ur-
 ban, are from the Observations on Stat.
 3 Henry VIII, whence, I am persuad-
 ed, your readers will not be displeased
 to see a further extract.

" Not only physicians are intended
 " by this law to be put upon the liberal
 " footing which that most learned and
 " useful profession merits from the
 " publick, but surgeons also, who re-
 " ceive a further encouragement from
 " a statute of the fifth of Henry the
 " Eighth, which exempts them from
 " an attendance upon juries. It may,
 " perhaps, be thought singular to sup-
 " pose that this exemption from serv-
 " ing on juries is the foundation of
 " the vulgar error that a surgeon or
 " butcher* (from the barbarity of
 " their business) may be challenged as
 " jurors. A ridicule has been thrown
 " upon surgeons, from their having
 " been incorporated, formerly, with
 " barbers; from which union they
 " have but within these few years se-
 " parated themselves. The ridicule,
 " however, arises from the change in
 " the barber's situation, and not that

" of the surgeon*. Before the inven-
 " tion of perukes, barbers were not
 " employed often in the low office of
 " shaving, and as for the making of
 " wigs, it is a branch of trade which
 " hath no sort of connection with chi-
 " rurgery.—It should seem, from an-
 " cient portraits, that the beard was
 " suffered either to grow to its full
 " length, or else to have been clipped
 " in part only. There were anciently
 " the same disputes between the French
 " barbers and surgeons, in which the
 " physicians interfered, in order to sup-
 " port the barbers against the regular
 " surgeons, who were supposed to en-
 " croach too nearly on the province of
 " the physicians. See Pasquier's *Re-
 " cherches de la France*, p. 866, et seq.
 " It appears, in part of this contri-
 " verfy, that the barbers were very de-
 " sirous of hearing lectures in anat-
 " my *Glorieux comme un barbier* is a
 " French saying; and Du Chat im-
 " puts the origin of it to their very
 " near contact of the faces of kings
 " and great men. (Ducatus, vol. ii.
 " p. 458.)—It appears, by an instru-
 " ment in Rymer, intitled, '*Pro bar-
 " bitonfore Regis*,' that the king's palace,
 " in the time of Henry the Sixth, was
 " surrounded with little shops (*opilla*),
 " which were to be entirely under the
 " direction and controul of this *great
 " officer*, together with the clerk of the
 " Ewry. As there were then no car-
 " riages, and the streets very dirty, it
 " is not improbable that those who
 " went to court were shaved, as like-
 " wise dressed, in these stalls or shops,
 " before they appeared in the royal pre-
 " sence. (Rymer, vol. V. part i. p.
 " 180.)—A considerable fee is also
 " given to this barber for shaving every
 " knight of the Bath on his creation,
 " as well as forty shillings from every
 " baron, 100 from every earl, and
 " 10l. from every duke, on the like
 " occasion."

* " It appears, by Joinville's Life of St.
 " Lewis, that barbers in other countries
 " were anciently the surgeons who attended
 " armies during a campaign. It is believed
 " that there is not, by the laws of any
 " other country, so early an attention to the
 " promotion of anatomical knowledge as by
 " the thirty-first of Henry the Eighth,
 " which impowers the united companies of
 " barbers and surgeons to dissect, yearly,
 " four of the bodies of condemned malefac-
 " tors executed at Tyburn."

* " Joseph Scaliger informs us, that a
 " duke of Brunswick, in his time, took a
 " particular pleasure in knocking down an
 " ox. Scaligeriana, p. 37."

MR. URBAN,

IF the following few observations on Shakspeare should be thought worthy of notice, they are at your service.

Yours, &c. OMEGA.

TEMPER.

Act I. scene II.

Prospero. "Full poor cell:"—really, truly.

Act III. scene II. towards the end,

Caliban. "Art thou not afraid?"

Steph. No, monster, not I.

Cal. Be not afraid:—

which is still the dialect of the West of England for afraid.

Last scene:

Stephano. "I am not Stephano, but a cramp."

i. e. all over, wholly.

TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA.

Act I. scene II.

Lucetta. "There waoteth but a mean to fill
"your song."

The tenor part is so called in old books of psalmody.

In the same scene:

Julietta. "A month's mind"——

If I mistake not, the expression is still used in the same sense, i. e. you want to have them, or have a liking to them.

Act II. scene I. towards the end,

Speed. "All this I speak in print."

Exactly—with precision—in, I believe, still used for a nicety and preciseness in dress, arrangement of furniture, or mode of speaking.

MERCHANT OF VENICE.

Act V. scene the last:

Ner. "You should have been respectful."

i. e. have had more respect to your oath—been more observant of it.

AS YOU LIKE IT.

Act I. scene II.

"Out of suits with Fortune."

i. e. out of favour—at variance with.

A few lines farther—"Quintaine." For a description of, and use, with a figure, see Hasted's "History of Kent," folio, vol. II. p. 244.—Guthrie's remark, in Johnson and Stevens, may stand.

Act II. scene I.

Duke Sen. "Here, feel we not the penalty of

"Adam,

"The season's difference?"

I take this reading of the old editions to be the true one, except the omission of a point (?) by which we read

"Do we not here feel?" &c.

Act II. scene III.

Adam. "This is no place"——

i. e. of safety, or refuge.

Act III. line 3:

Duke. ——— "Absent argument."

i. e. past cause—remote reason.

Act III. scene II.

Cal. "O Lord, Lord! it is a hard thing for
"friends to meet."

Should we not read, is it?

MEASURE FOR MEASURE.

Act I. scene I.

Duke. "I am not to know——"

i. e. not to learn—need not be told (being convinced).

Act I. scene III.

Clay. "Like rats that roven," &c.

i. e. devour greedily. I mention this because I think I have seen a different explanation in Johnson and Stevens.

Act III. scene I.

Isabella. "To-morrow you set on."

Should we not read out?

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Act I. scene I.

Mess. "I see, lady, the gentleman is not in
"your books."

i. e. your good graces—has not your good opinion.

*** The Letter from Stratford upon Avon is received: but there is an internal Evidence of the Will, said to be Shakspeare's Father's, being an Imposition, neither the Language nor Contents being in Character.—Our Correspondents are requested to direct their Letters, POST PAID, either to the PRINTER or PUBLISHER of the Magazine.

MR. URBAN,

Temple, June 17.

I AM astonished that ignorance or malevolence can dare to advance such falsehoods as have been more than once asserted in the public papers relative to the late creation of Lord De Ferrars to the earldom of the county of Leicester. His claim to that most ancient title is so clearly adduced by the inclosed Genealogical Table, the accuracy and authenticity of which are unquestionable, that I trust no one, on an attentive inspection of it, can entertain a doubt of the proof of his Lordship's lineal descent, or the superiority of his pretensions.

The news-papers have also thrown out certain aspersions on the character of this nobleman, reflecting on the means of his obtaining this peerage; and have even been ridiculous enough to suggest, that this newly-revived dignity, derived thro' so many successive generations, was conferred on the son contrary to the inclinations of his father. If common sense and reason be not sufficiently shocked by such observations, yet the private virtues of the Earl of Leicester, and excellence of his character, are too well known to require any apology for him in this respect.

Yours, &c.

M. L.

A GE-

403 A GENEALOGICAL TABLE of the Descent of the Family of DE FERRARS.
(To which the present EARL of LEICESTER is the lineal Heir.)

From

The SAXON Earls of LEICESTER.

Algar, 7th Earl of Leicester, died 1059.

Lucia, only surviving sister and heir to Morcar and Edwin, Earls of Leicester, married Ranulph de Meschins Earl of Chester.

Ranulph, 2d Earl of Chester, died 1153.

Hugh, 3d Earl of Chester, died 1181.

Agnes, sister and co-heir to Ranulph, last Earl of Chester, married Willm. de Ferrars Earl of Ferrars and Derby.

The NORMAN Earls of LEICESTER.

Robert Bellomont Earl of Leicester, died 1118.

Robert, 2d Earl of Leicester, died 1168.

Robert, 3d Earl of Leicester, Baron of Groby and Hinckley, and Lord Steward of England.

Margaret, sister and co-heir to Robert last Earl of Leicester, married Saier de Quincey Earl of Winchester.

Roger Quincey Earl of Winchester, died without male issue.

William Earl of Ferrars and Derby, Baron of Tutbury and Chartley.

Margaret, eldest daughter and co-heir of Roger Earl of Winchester.

Robert Earl of Ferrars and Derby, lost his estate in the Civil wars, temp. H. III. died 1278.

William de Ferrars 2d son, 1st Baron of Groby.

John, 1st Baron of Chartley.

William, 2d Baron of Groby.

Robert, 2d Baron of Chartley.

Henry, 3d Baron of Groby.

John, 3d Baron of Chartley.

William, 4th Baron of Groby.

Robert, 4th Baron of Chartley.

Henry, 5th Baron of Groby.

Edmund, 5th Baron of Chartley.

William, 6th Baron of Groby.

William, 6th Baron of Chartley.

Thos. 2 son & hr. male, L. of Tamworth.

Ann, sole daught. and heir, married Walter Devereux, Baron of Chartley, jur. Ux.

Sir Thomas Ferrars, Knight.

John Devereux, Baron of Chartley.

Sir John Ferrars, Knight.

Walter, created Viscount Hereford.

Sir John Ferrars, Knight.

Sir Richard Devereux, ob. V. P.

Sir Humphry Ferrars, Knight.

Walter, created Earl of Essex.

Sir John Ferrars, Knight.

Robert, 2d Earl of Essex.

Sir Humphry Ferrars, Knight.

Dorothy, sister and co-heir to Robert 3d Earl of Essex, married Sir Hen. Shirley.

Sir John Ferrars, Knight.

Sir Robert Shirley, Bart.

Sir Humphry Ferrars, Knight.

Robt. Bar. of Chartley, created Earl Ferrars.

John Ferrars, of Tamworth, Esquire.

Sir Homp. Ferrars, Knt. ob. V. P.

Robert Shirley, eldest son, ob. V. P.

Ann Ferrars, heir to her Grandfather.

Eliz. Shirley, Baroness de Ferrars, &c. married Jam. Compton, E. of Northampton.

Charlotte Compton, Baroness de Ferrars, &c. married Geo. Townshend, Vise. Townshend.

Geo. Townshend, Baron de Ferrars, &c. created Earl of Leicester, 24 Geo. III. 18 May 1784.

MR. URBAN,

June 2.

IN a late Magazine, p. 272, your correspondent P. L. answers a request of information regarding the emaciated figures in some of our old cathedral churches, who are said to have died in the attempt of fasting forty days. Being a native of Exeter, I remember in my youth, that it was the common opinion, that the figure lying in the north wall of the north aisle was said to have been of a man who died in that presumptuous act; but I never understood it to be the monument of Bp Lacy, whose altar-tomb is (as I have been credibly informed by a gentleman long connected with the cathedral of Exeter) under an arch in the wall dividing the eastern part of the choir from the north aisle, and nearly opposite the said monument, where evident marks of once inserted brass-plates, with the mitre, are still to be seen. The gentleman farther informed me, that after Bishop Lacy's death many miracles were said to be done at his tomb, and great pilgrimages were made by the common people to it. I have a large copper-plate print of the ichnography of the cathedral church of St. Peter's at Exeter, engraved in 1757, with alphabetical and numerical references. The tomb mentioned by P. L. is No 36, and is marked as unknown; and No 12, a little higher up on the other side in the same aisle, is marked "Edmund Lacy, 1455."

I am not singular in the opinion that the sole reason of these portraits being placed in churches was as emblems of mortality; and in process of time, when the memory of the person interred was worn out of remembrance, the vulgar took it into their heads, from the terrifying appearance of the figure, that it represented one who perished in the attempt of fasting 40 days and 40 nights, by which appellation the guide attending persons round the church always explained it.

The figure is extremely well carved, lying on a shroud or "winding-sheet," one part of which is gathered up in its left hand and brought decently over the lower parts; on one side of the arch over the figure is the arms represented in fig. 2.; above which, on a straight narrow line of stone, painted in black letters (some years since renewed), is a Latin inscription, the beginning of which is *Quam figura docet nos*. I do not remember the whole, but the meaning

of it is, as near as I can recollect, having been from that city four years, to teach us that every one, of whatever quality or condition, must submit to death, and finally appear as here represented. This inscription, with many others in that church (now nearly obliterated), is supposed to have been the composition of John Hooker, alias Vowel, chamberlain of the city of Exeter, and representative of the same. This gentleman, who was learned in antiquities, and the writer of several books, died in November 1601, at near 80 years of age, and was buried in Exeter cathedral*, "as appeared by a ring with a seal of arms not long since dugged up out of his grave, where, tho' he had adorned divers tombs in that church with epitaphs, as Bp Leofricus, Bp Stapledon's, and others, yet he had none to adorn his own."

In the parish church of St. James, Clerkenwell, on the north side of the altar, is another similar tomb, with the figure of a dead man lying on a shroud, much resembling this at Exeter. Weever, in his "Funeral Monuments, p. 430, says it was erected to the memory of Sir William Weston, Knt. the last Prior of St. John's of Jerusalem; at the back of this tomb were some plates of brass, most of which are gone, and the figure much defaced, the right arm being broken off, which was lately done (1780). At the top of the monument is an arms with this motto under it, ANY BORO, of which I have taken some pains to get an explanation, but without success, and should be much obliged to any of your numerous antiquarian correspondents for an elucidation. The motto was gilt the year aforesaid, at which time the figure was so sadly broken.

In one of the Exeter news-papers some years since, was the following account (said to have been communicated by Mr. Rawlinson) of the executioner of King Charles I. which I shall be glad if any way answerable to the request of your correspondent W. N. in your Magazine, p. 255, or that it will throw any new light on the subject.

"Richard Brandon, common executioner at that time, died upon Wednesday June 10, 1649, within five months after the King's martyrdom. The Sunday before Brandon died, a young man of his acquaintance being to visit him,

him, asked him how he did, and whether he was not troubled in conscience for cutting off the King's head? Brandon replied, Yes, because he was at the King's trial, and heard the sentence denounced against him, which caused the said Brandon to make this solemn vow or protestation, viz. Wishing God to perish his body and soul, if ever he appeared on the scaffold to do the act, or lift up his hand against him; and he further declared, that he was no sooner entered on the scaffold (to do that wicked act) but he immediately fell a trembling, and hath ever since to his death continued in the like agony.

"He likewise confessed that he had 30l. for his pains, all paid him in half crowns, within an hour after the blow was struck, and that he had an orange struck full of cloves, and a handkerchief out of the King's pocket. As soon as he was off the scaffold, he was proffered twenty shillings for that orange, by a gentleman in Whitehall, but refused the same, but afterwards sold it for 10s. in Rosemary-lane. About 6 o'clock that night he returned to his wife, living in Rosemary-lane, and gave her the money, saying it was the dearest money he ever earned in his life, which prophetic words were soon made manifest. About three days before his death, as before mentioned, he lay speechless, uttering many a sigh and heavy groan, and in a most deplorable manner departed his bed of sorrow.

"For his burial great store of wine was sent by the sheriff of the city of London, and a great multitude of people stood waiting to see his corpse carried to the church-yard, some crying out, "hang him rogue, bury him in a dung-hill;" others pressing upon him, saying, they would quarter him for executing the King; insomuch that the church-wardens and masters of the parish were fain to come for the suppressing them, and with great difficulty he was at last carried to Whitechapel church-yard, having a bunch of rosemary at the end of the coffin and on the top thereof with a rope tied across from one end to the other.

"The man that waited on this executioner when he gave the fatal blow, was a rag-man in Rosemary-lane."

If all or any of these observations be thought worthy notice, and find a place in your entertaining magazine, it will oblige a lover of venerable antiquity, and perhaps a farther correspondent,

Yours, M. S.

MR. URBAN, *Sheffield, May 18.*

THE Gentleman's Magazine has long been considered as the Repository of every useful and valuable project; I flatter myself, therefore, that you will think the following copy of a letter from Mr. Raikes of Gloucester, on his new and excellent scheme of Sunday-schools, worth preserving. The importance of the subject, and the benevolent manner in which it is expressed, justly entitle it to the attentive regard of every virtuous man. It is one very direct means to bring about that reformation of manners, which is so much wanted at present, consequently is worthy the especial notice of our clergy and magistrates. I have the pleasure to add, that, by a paragraph in the York Chronicle of the 6th inst. it appears, that the inhabitants of Leeds have, very much to their honour, adopted the plan, and have already eighteen hundred children engaged.—The towns of Huddersfield and Dewsbury are likewise endeavouring to follow so meritorious an example. Yours, &c. &c.

A FRIEND TO VIRTUE.

S I R, *Gloucester, Nov. 25.*

My friend, the mayor, has just communicated to me the letter which you have honoured him with, enquiring into the nature of the Sunday-schools. The beginning of this scheme was entirely owing to accident. Some business leading me one morning into the suburbs of the city, where the lowest of the people (who are principally employed in the pin-manufactory) chiefly reside, I was struck with concern at seeing a groupe of children, wretchedly ragged, at play in the street. I asked an inhabitant whether those children belonged to that part of the town, and lamented their misery and idleness.—Alas! Sir, said the woman to whom I was speaking, could you take a view of this part of the town on a Sunday, you would be shocked indeed; for then the street is filled with multitudes of these wretches, who, released on that day from employment, spend their time in noise and riot, playing at chuck, and cursing and swearing in a manner so horrid, as to convey to any serious mind an idea of hell, rather than any other place. We have a worthy clergyman, said she, curate of our parish, who has put some of them to school; but upon the sabbath, they are all given up to follow their inclinations without restraint, as their parents,

parents, totally abandoned themselves, have no idea of instilling into the minds of their children principles, to which they themselves are entire strangers.

This conversation suggested to me, that it would be at least a harmless attempt, if it were productive of no good, should some little plan be formed to check this deplorable profanation of the sabbath. I then enquired of the woman, if there were any decent, well-disposed women in the neighbourhood, who kept schools for teaching to read. I presently was directed to four: to these I applied, and made an agreement with them, to receive as many children as I should send upon the Sunday, whom they were to instruct in reading, and in the church catechism.—For this I engaged to pay them each a shilling for their day's employment. The women seemed pleased with the proposal. I then waited on the clergyman before-mentioned, and imparted to him my plan; he was so much satisfied with the idea, that he engaged to lend his assistance, by going round to the schools on a Sunday afternoon, to examine the progress that was made, and to enforce order and decorum among such a set of little heathens.

This, Sir, was the commencement of the plan. It is now about three years since we began, and I could wish you were here to make enquiry into the effect.—A woman who lives in a lane where I had fixed a school, told me some time ago, that the place was quite a heaven upon Sundays, compared to what it used to be. The numbers who have learned to read and say their catechism are so great that I am astonished at it. Upon the Sunday afternoon, the mistresses take their scholars to church, a place into which neither they nor their ancestors had ever before entered, with a view to the glory of God. But what is yet more extraordinary, within this month, these little ragga-muffins have in great numbers taken it into their heads to frequent the early morning prayers, which are held every morning at the cathedral at seven o'clock. I believe there were near fifty this morning. They assemble at the house of one of the mistresses, and walk before her to church, two and two, in as much order as a company of soldiers.—I am generally at church, and after service they all come round me to make their bow; and, if any animosities have arisen, to make complaints. The great principle

I inculcate, is, to be kind and good-natured to each other; not to provoke one another; to be dutiful to their parents; not to offend God by cursing and swearing, and such little plain precepts as all may comprehend. As my profession is that of a printer, I have printed a little book, which I gave amongst them; and some friends of mine, subscribers to the Society for promoting Christian knowledge, sometimes make me a present of a parcel of Bibles, Testaments, &c. which I distribute as rewards to the deserving. The success that has attended this scheme has induced one or two of my friends to adopt the plan, and set up Sunday schools in other parts of the city, and now a whole parish has taken up the object; so that I flatter myself in time the good effects will appear so conspicuous as to become generally adopted. The number of children at present thus engaged on the sabbath are between two and three hundred, and they are increasing every week, as the benefit is universally seen. I have endeavoured to engage the clergy of my acquaintance that reside in their parishes; one has entered into the scheme with great fervour, and it was in order to excite others to follow the example, that I inserted in my paper the paragraph which I suppose you saw copied into the London papers. I cannot express to you the pleasure I often receive in discovering genius, and innate good dispositions, among this little multitude. It is botanising in human nature. I have often, too, the satisfaction of receiving thanks from parents, for the reformation they perceive in their children. Often I have given them kind admonitions, which I always do in the mildest and gentlest manner. The going among them, doing them little kindnesses, distributing trifling rewards, and ingratiating myself with them, I hear, have given me an ascendancy, greater than I ever could have imagined; for I am told by their mistresses that they are very much afraid of my displeasure. If you ever pass thro' Gloucester, I shall be happy to pay my respects to you, and to shew you the effects of this effort at civilization. If the glory of God be promoted in any, even the smallest degree, society must reap some benefit. If good seed be sown in the mind at an early period of human life, though it shews itself not again for many years, it may please God, at some future period, to cause it to spring up, and

and to bring forth a plentiful harvest. With regard to the rules adopted, I only require that they come to the school on Sunday as clean as possible. Many were at first deterred because they wanted decent cloathing, but I could not undertake to supply this defect. I argue, therefore, if you can loiter about without shoes, and in a ragged coat, you may as well come to school, and learn what may tend to your good in that garb. I reject none on that footing. All that I require, are clean hands, clean face, and the hair combed; if you have no clean shirt, come in that which you have on. The want of decent apparel at first kept great numbers at a distance, but they now begin to grow wiser, and all are pressing to learn. I have had the good luck to procure places for some that were deserving, which has been of great use. You will understand that these children are from 6 years old to 12 or 14. Boys and girls above this age, who have been totally undisciplined, are generally too refractory for this government. A reformation in society seems to me only practicable by establishing notices of duty, and practical habits of order and decorum, at an early stage.—But whither am I running? I am ashamed to see how much I have trespassed on your patience; but I thought the most complete idea of Sunday-schools, was to be conveyed to you by telling what first suggested the thought.—The same sentiments would have arisen in your mind, had they happened to have been called forth as they were suggested to me.

I have no doubt that you will find great improvement to be made on this plan. The minds of men have taken great hold on that prejudice, that we are to do nothing on the sabbath day, which may be deemed labour, and therefore we are to be excused from all application of mind as well as body. The rooting out this prejudice is the point I aim at as my favourite object. Our Saviour takes particular pains to manifest, that whatever tended to promote the health and happiness of our fellow creatures, were sacrifices peculiarly acceptable on that day. I do not think I have written so long a letter for some years. But you will excuse me—my heart is warm in the cause. I think this is the kind of reformation most requisite in this kingdom. Let our patriots employ themselves in rescuing their countrymen from that despotism,

which tyrannical passions and vicious inclinations exercise over them, and they will find that true liberty and national welfare are more essentially promoted, than by any reform in Parliament.

As often as I have attempted to conclude, some new idea has arisen. This is strange, as I am writing to a person whom I never have, and perhaps never may see—but I have felt that we think alike. I shall therefore only add my ardent wishes, that your views of promoting the happiness of society may be attended with every possible success, conscious that your own internal enjoyment will thereby be considerably advanced. I have the honour to be, Sir,

Yours, &c.

R. RAIKER.

*** It is with pleasure we give place to this benevolent plan; which promises fair to transmit the name of Mr. Raiker to late posterity.

MR. URRAN,

May 28.

CONVINCED that you despise no communications that may gratify curiosity, amuse rationally, or add, though but a little, to the stock of public knowledge, I send you a circumstantial account of an animal, which, though its general properties are pretty well known, is for the most part such a stranger to man, that we are but little aware of its peculiarities. We know indeed that the hare is good to hunt and good to eat, but in all other respects poor Puss is a neglected subject.

In the year 1774, being much indisposed both in mind and body, incapable of diverting myself either with company or books, and yet in a condition that made some diversion necessary, I was glad of any thing that would engage my attention without fatiguing it. The children of a neighbour of mine had a leveret given them for a plaything; it was at that time about three months old. Understanding better how to tease the poor creature than to feed it, and soon becoming weary of their charge, they readily consented that their father, who saw it pining and growing leaner every day, should offer it to my acceptance. I was willing enough to take the prisoner under my protection, perceiving that in the management of such an animal, and in the attempt to tame it, I should find just that sort of employment which my case required. It was soon known among the neighbours that I was pleased with the present; and the consequence

quence was, that in a short time I had as many leverets offered to me as would have stocked a paddock. I undertook the care of three, which it is necessary that I should here distinguish by the names I gave them, Pufs, Tiney, and Befs. Notwithstanding the two feminine appellatives, I must inform you that they were all males. Immediately commencing carpenter, I built them houses to sleep in: each had a separate apartment so contrived that their ordure would pass thro' the bottom of it; an earthen pan placed under each received whatsoever fell, which being duly emptied and washed, they were thus kept perfectly sweet and clean. In the day-time they had the range of a hall, and at night retired each to his own bed, never intruding into that of another.

Pufs grew presently familiar, would leap into my lap, raise himself upon his hinder feet, and bite the hair from my temples. He would suffer me to take him up and to carry him about in my arms, and has more than once fallen fast asleep upon my knee. He was ill three days, during which time I nursed him, kept him apart from his fellows that they might not molest him (for, like many other wild animals, they persecute one of their own species that is sick), and, by constant care and trying him with a variety of herbs, restored him to perfect health. No creature could be more grateful than my patient after his recovery; a sentiment which he most significantly expressed, by licking my hand; first the back of it, then the palm, then every finger separately, then between all the fingers, as if anxious to leave no part of it unsaluted, a ceremony which he never performed but once again upon a similar occasion. Finding him extremely tractable, I made it my custom to carry him always after breakfast into the garden, where he hid himself generally under the leaves of a cucumber vine, sleeping or chewing the cud till evening; in the leaves also of that vine he found a favourite repast. I had not long habituated him to this taste of liberty, before he began to be impatient for the return of the time when he might enjoy it. He would invite me to the garden by drumming upon my knee, and by a look of such expression as it was not possible to misinterpret. If this rhetoric did not immediately succeed, he would take the skirt of my coat between his teeth, and pull at it

with all his force. Thus Pufs might be said to be perfectly tamed, the shyness of his nature was done away, and on the whole it was visible, by many symptoms which I have not room to enumerate, that he was happier in human society than when shut up with his natural companions.

Not so Tiney. Upon him the kindest treatment had not the least effect. He too was sick, and in his sickness had an equal share of my attention; but if, after his recovery I took the liberty to stroke him, he would grunt, strike with his fore feet, spring forward and bite. He was, however, very entertaining in his way, even his furliness was matter of mirth, and in his play he preserved such an air of gravity, and performed his feats with such a solemnity of manner, that in him too I had an agreeable companion.

Befs, who died soon after he was full grown, and whose death was occasioned by his being turned into his box which had been washed, while it was yet damp, was a hare of great humour and drollery. Pufs was tamed by gentle usage; Tiney was not to be tamed at all; and Befs had a courage and confidence that made him tame from the beginning. I always admitted them into the parlour after supper, when the carpet affording their feet a firm hold, they would frisk and bound and play a thousand gambols, in which, Befs, being remarkably strong and fearless, was always superior to the rest, and proved himself the Ventriss of the party. One evening the cat being in the room had the hardiness to pat Befs upon the cheek, an indignity which he resented by drumming upon her back with such violence, that the cat was happy to escape from under his paws and hide herself.

You observe, Sir, that I describe these animals as having each a character of his own. Such they were in fact, and their countenances were so expressive of that character, that, when I looked only on the face of either, I immediately knew which it was. It is said, that a shepherd, however numerous his flock, soon becomes so familiar with their features, that he can by that indication only distinguish each from all the rest, and yet to a common observer the difference is hardly perceptible. I doubt not that the same discrimination in the cast of countenances would be discoverable in hares, and am persuaded that among a thousand of them no two could be found

found exactly similar; a circumstance little suspected by those who have not had opportunity to observe it. These creatures have a singular sagacity in discovering the minutest alteration that is made in the place to which they are accustomed, and instantly apply their nose to the examination of a new object. A small hole being burnt in the carpet, it was mended with a patch, and that patch in a moment underwent the strictest scrutiny. They seem too to be very much directed by the smell in the choice of their favourites; to some persons, though they saw them daily, they could never be reconciled, and would even scream when they attempted to touch them; but a miller coming in, engaged their affections at once; his powdered coat had charms that were irresistible. You will not wonder, Sir, that my intimate acquaintance with these specimens of the kind has taught me to hold the sportsman's amusement in abhorrence; he little knows what amiable creatures he persecutes, of what gratitude they are capable, how cheerful they are in their spirits, what enjoyment they have of life, and that, impressed as they seem with a peculiar dread of man, it is only because man gives them peculiar cause for it.

That I may not be tedious, I will just give you a short summary of those articles of diet that suit them best, and then retire to make room for some more important correspondent.

I take it to be a general opinion that they graze, but it is an erroneous one, at least grass is not their staple; they seem rather to use it medicinally, soon quitting it for leaves of almost any kind. Sowthistle, dent-de-lion, and lettuce are their favourite vegetables, especially the last. I discovered by accident that fine white sand is in great estimation with them; I suppose as a digestive. It happened that I was cleaning a bird-cage while the hares were with me; I placed a pot filled with such sand upon the floor, to which being at once directed by a strong instinct, they devoured it voraciously; since that time I have generally taken care to see them well supplied with it. They account green corn a delicacy, both blade and stalk, but the ear they seldom eat; straw of any kind, especially wheat-straw, is another of their dainties; they will feed greedily upon oats, but if furnished with clean straw never want them; it serves them also for a bed, and, if shaken

up daily, will be kept sweet and dry for a considerable time. They do not indeed require aromatic herbs, but will eat a small quantity of them with great relish, and are particularly fond of the plant called musk; they seem to resemble sheep in this, that, if their pastures be too succulent, they are very subject to the rot; to prevent which, I always made bread their principal nourishment, and, filling a pan with it cut into small squares, placed it every evening in their chambers, for they feed only at evening and in the night; during the winter, when vegetables are not to be got, I mingled this mess of bread with shreds of carrot, adding to it the rind of apples cut extremely thin; for tho' they are fond of the paring, the apple itself disgusts them. These, however, not being a sufficient substitute for the juice of summer herbs, they must at this time be supplied with water; but so placed, that they cannot overset it into their beds. I must not omit that occasionally they are much pleased with twigs of hawthorn and of the common briar, eating even the very wood when it is of considerable thickness.

Bess, I have said, died young; Tiney lived to be nine years old, and died at last, I have reason to think, of some hurt in his loins by a fall. Puss is still living, and has just completed his tenth year, discovering no signs of decay nor even of age, except that he is grown more discreet and less frolicksome than he was. I cannot conclude, Sir, without informing you that I have lately introduced a dog to his acquaintance, a spaniel that had never seen a hare to a hare that had never seen a spaniel. I did it with great caution, but there was no real need of it. Puss discovered no token of fear, nor Marquis the least symptom of hostility. There is therefore, it should seem, no natural antipathy between dog and hare, but the pursuit of the one occasions the flight of the other, and the dog pursues because he is trained to it: they eat bread at the same time out of the same hand, and are in all respects sociable and friendly. Yours, &c. W. C.

P. S. I should not do complete justice to my subject, did I not add, that they have no ill scent belonging to them, that they are indefatigably nice in keeping themselves clean, for which purpose nature has furnished them with a brush under each foot; and that they are never infested by any vermin.

Strictures

Sketches on the Life of CAMOENS.

IN our Magazine for April, we gave an engraving of a head of Camoens, the celebrated Virgil of Portugal, from a medal lately caused to be struck by the Baron de Dillon, a gentleman who has obliged the world with his travels in Spain, and other ingenious works. According to our promise, we proceed to give some account of the genius and life of the Poet of Portugal.

His principal work, *The Lusiad*, or *Discovery of India* by his countrymen the Lusitanians (Portuguese), is a truly classical Poem of the first rank. Voltaire calls it *an Epic of a new kind*. But Mr. Mickle, who lately favoured the public with a translation of it, has proved, in his Dissertation on Epic Poetry, prefixed to his work, that its novelty does not consist, as Voltaire's expression seems to mean, in his new Epic conduct, but in the originality of the subject, which does not tire the reader, as hundreds of unread Epics do, with mere imitations of Homer's battles and characters. But the reader will conceive a just idea of its merit from Mr. Hayley's animated account of the *Lusiad* in his *Epistles on Epic Poetry*:

Tho' fiercest tribes her galling fetters drag,
Proud Spain must strike to Lusitania's flag,
Whose ample folds, in conscious triumph
spread, [head.

Wave o'er her NAVAL PORT's laureate
Ye Nymphs of Tagus, from your golden cell,
That caught the echo of his tuneful shell,
Rise, and to deck your darling's shrine provide
The richest treasures that the deep may hide:
From every land let grateful Commerce
shower

Her tribute to the Bard who sung her power;
As those rich gales, from whence his GAMA
caught

A pleasing earnest of the prize he sought,
The balmy fragrance of the East dispense,
So steals his Song on the delighted sense,
Astonishing, with sweets unknown before,
Those who ne'er tasted but of classic lore.
Immortal Bard, thy name with GAMA vies,
Thou, like thy Hero, with propitious skies
The sail of bold adventure hast unfurl'd,
And in the Epic ocean found a world.

'Twas thine to blend the Eagle and the Dove,
At once the Bard of Glory and of Love*:
Thy thankless Country heard thy varying
lyre to HOMER's fire

To PETRARCH's softness melt, and swell
Boast and lament, ungrateful land, a name,
In life, in death, thy honour and thy shame.

To these high encomiums, and more could hardly be said of Homer, that undoubted judge, Mr. Hayley, adds the following note:

"The great outlines of the life of Camoens are these: He was born at Lisbon, 1517, studied at the university of Coimbra; but his fortune felt an early shock by the death of his father, who was shipwrecked and drowned in the East Indies. Enough, however, remained to ennoble him at Lisbon, where his verses and address brought him into notice at Court; but a love affair, the circumstances of which are not known, made him fly the Court, and become a soldier. In an engagement on the coast of Africa he lost an eye, and after several years returned to Lisbon, but finding the resentment of some great families still alive (which in plain English is to say he was afraid of assassination), he went in the military capacity to the East Indies, where his valour and genius introduced him to the particular friendship of some of the Viceroy's; but this sunshine was soon interrupted: a brutal and oppressive tyrant happening to be Viceroy, our poet could not withhold his satire; for this offence he was banished to the isle of Macao on the coast of China. Here he was advanced to a post of trust and eminence, and in a few years acquired a fortune equal to his wishes, which he put on board a vessel, intending to return with it to his native country; but he was shipwrecked on the coast of China, and saved not an article but the copy of his *Lusiad*, with which he swam to shore. Reduced to the utmost poverty, he now returned to Goa, the Portuguese capital in India. But tho' his enemy the Viceroy was removed, many others who had smarted from his satires still remained. And finding his situation extremely unhappy, he gladly accepted of the kind and warm offers of one Barreto, going out Governor to Sofala, to be entertained at his table as friend and companion, a favour to a commander on a rude distant station, cut off from society. But Camoens's evil demon still pursued him. No sooner were they arrived at the solitary settlement than Camoens found that the illiberal spirit of his *pretended would-be patron* required from him such an abject submission as

* "Portugal has produced no less than fourteen Epic poems; twelve in her own language, and two in that of Spain. At the head of these stands the *Lusiad* of Camoens. The *Melaca Conquistada* of Francisco de Sa' de Meneses—and the *Ulysses*, or *Lisboa Edificada*, of Gabriel Pereira de Castro, are two of the most eminent among its successors."

no generous spirit ever did or could submit to. In this unhappy state he continued some years, when some of his old friends at Goa, on their passage homewards, touching at Sofala,—found Camoens in this unworthy condition. They generously offered to convey him to Portugal, but the contemptible wretch who had allured him thither on *very different promises and professions* refused to permit his departure till his board was paid. This was complied with; and thus, says the Historian Faria, the person of Camoens, and the honour of Barreto, were both sold. On his arrival at Lisbon, and now about his 56th year, the unhappy state of his country only tended to throw a deeper gloom over our poet. He, however, published his *Lusiad*, a work planned and completed in various climates amidst all the vicissitudes of so chequered a life. This, an Englishman of the present day would suppose had given a decent competence and repose to the old age of a man whose works then published are now the highest honour of his country. But he lived in a barbarous, luxurious, and declining age, when the Portuguese empire was within a few years of its fall. He was reduced to beg his bread in the streets of Lisbon, and died in an almshouse in 1579; a man, who, had he lived in the days of Augustus, would have been honoured with apartments in the palace of the Emperor, and his funeral accompanied with more expence than all he was ever possessed of amounted to."

Thus far we have abridged from the printed lives of this illustrious, but unfortunate poet.—By a gentleman lately returned from Lisbon we are informed, that the medal, of which we gave an engraving in our last, is taken from a picture in the possession of the Marquis of Nyse, the ninth descendant of Vasco de Gama, the discoverer of India, and hero of the *Lusiad*. There are many anecdotes of our poet in every one's mouth at Lisbon, who knows any thing of poetry or of Camoens, but these relate to the days of his last poverty in Lisbon. The reply of Camoens is always in verse, the wit is Attic, and would make an excellent collection of jests. As our correspondent did not take any of them down in writing, he is sorry he cannot recollect the several names of a Portuguese nobleman of the first rank, which is the subject of one of them: the point will be much injured; but still the reader may form

some judgement of our poet's satire from this account of it. Of the names of this nobleman one was *Cæsar*, and by a little turn in the pronunciation of another it might be reduced to the Portuguese cant term for *Tom Fool*. The nobleman with such names passing by the bridge of Alcantara, the place where Camoens stood begging, stopped his chariot, and talked familiarly with the distressed poet, and on going away gave him a sum about an English two-pence. Our poet bowing, and repeating his names, added in verse, "The stopping of a nobleman to speak to a distressed poet was an action worthy of *Cæsar*, but the donation was truly becoming *Tom Fool*."

MR URBAN, *Burbach, April 26.*

I Beg leave, thro' the channel of your Magazine, to solicit the opinion of any of your musical correspondents, who are well acquainted with the powers and mechanism of that art, to solve the following problem:

What is the reason that, in tuning an organ, two pipes, before they are perfectly in unison, or wanting (as nearly as I can guess by my own experience) about one eighth of the whole tone, should on the approximation of the unison tremulate, which in the case of large pipes resembles the noise of a tambourine, and yet cease when the unison is complete? This tremulous sound is the criterion in tuning, as it always denotes the approach of the concord. It is generally known amongst musicians, that any stringed or wind instrument, but more particularly the flute or violin, when played near a harpsichord, in exact accord, will cause the wires of the latter to vibrate and produce a similar and uniform sound; this has been accounted for philosophically, but a solution of the above in regard to the organ is yet wanting. PHILOMUSICUS.

MR. URBAN, *Burbach, May 6.*

THE celebrated authors of the Spectators thought it not beneath their dignity to take notice of some absurdities and other more proper devices which appeared in those days upon the signs of several tradesmen's shops in London; and their criticisms on these subjects seemed both just, and were at the same time entertaining. If I might be permitted to tread in the same path, without assuming any other merit

* This brings to my mind the anxious care of Abel Druggier in the Alchemist.

than

than that of filling up a corner of your Magazine, I would present to you some observations, of the kind which I made when upon my travels. I was stopped one day in my carriage in a narrow street of Paris by some temporary obstructions, and looking out, I was puzzled by a Latin inscription which appeared over a large *porte cochere*; the words were EX MORTE VITA, and notwithstanding I had been detained for the above reasons more than ten minutes, I could not explain this riddle: at last a man opened the gate, in the habit of a butcher, when I could not help smiling at the conceit, and upon enquiry I found out that it was a very considerable slaughter-house. At another time I observed over a watch-house for the use of the *Guet*, "Nocte Dic-que Fideles;" alluding to their being upon duty both by day and night. A *Perruquier*, to establish the utility of his bag-wigs, caused the history of Absalom to be painted over his door*. Some of the coffee-houses are distinguished by very pompous names, such as *Le Caffé des Beaux Arts*, *Caffé des Sciences*, *Caffé du vrai Merite*, &c. These titles excited my curiosity, but I was greatly disappointed, on finding the company which frequented them was made up of *Mousquetaires*, *Abbés*, and *petits Avocats*. I really thought there was some wit in the milliner of La Rue St. Honoré, who placed over her door, *Aux Traits galants*, and another in that neighbourhood, who chose to live *au Jardin de l'amour*. *La belle Coiffeuse* did not please me so well, as it sounded too much of her own vanity; but I dare say you will approve of the lady in the *Fauxbourg de Saint Germain*, who took for her device, *A la Rose sansepine*. It is a known fact that the lower class of people in France are very illiterate: to remedy this evil in some measure, there are at Paris, stationed in the streets, public scribes (if I may be allowed the expression), or as I read it over one of their little bureaux, *Ecrivains Publiques Pro bono Publico*. These stalls are upon wheels, consequently may be moved from place to place, and are large enough to contain two or three persons. Hither the unlettered lacqueys, friseurs, porters, water-carriers, &c. apply for letters, either on business or gallantry; and

* Similar to this is a barber's inscription at a town in Northamptonshire, "Absalom, hadst thou worn a perriwig, thou hadst not been hanged."

GENT. MAG. June, 1784,

Monfieur, with an air of superior consequence, transacts their *petites affaires* for the small tribute of five or six sols. But as in all trades competitors will arise, I observed some time after, that Monsieur *de la Plume* had a rival, and how far his reflection on the rest of the feathered profession was just, I shall not undertake to determine; but he sarcastically wrote over his *maisonnette*, 'Scribere sciunt Multi, sed componere Pauci.' If these remarks, which are not fictitious, are thought worthy of a place in your Magazine, I may, perhaps, at a future time, recollect some more, which at present have escaped my memory.

Yours, OBSERVATOR.

MR. URBAN, Lichfield, May 22.

I Do not send you any apology, accustomed as I am to your partiality, for transmitting to you some extracts from a scarce and valuable ancient treatise, which, in many particulars, illustrates the manners and customs of the reign of Elizabeth. The book was lent me, some years ago, by my much-esteemed friend Mr. Pennant, and is printed in black letter; and though bearing a different title, may perhaps be the same which Sir William Dugdale mentions in his History of Warwickshire, p. 166, under the title of "The Princely Pleasures of Kenilworth Castle." The title is,

"A Letter:

Wherein part of the entertainment unto the Queens Majesty, at Killingworth Castl. in Warwick Shier, in this Sommers Progress 1575 is signified: from a freend officer attendant in the Court, unto his freend a Citizen, and Merchant of London.

De Regina nostra illustrissima.

Dum laniata ruat vicina ad Regna tumultu:
Læta suos inter genialibus Illa diebus
(Gratia dijs) fruitur: Rumpantur & illa Cordi."

N. B. Some copies of this tract, I am told, have been sold, (tho' a thin 12mo) for three guineas; and I cannot but wish it were to be reprinted.

It sets forth, that on Saturday, July 9, 1575, Queen Elizabeth dined under a tent, at Long Itchington, with Dudley Earl of Leicester, from whence she entered Kenilworth Castle at the Tilt-yard, was met and accosted by "a porter, tall of person, big of limbs, stark of countenance—with club and keys of quantity according; in a rough speech, full

MR. URBAN,

June 4.

HAVING just received from Caen a copy of the improved edition of the "Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique, 1783," I have amused myself by extracting from it the Life of Voltaire*.

Yours, &c.

M. GREEN.

VOLTAIRE (MARIE-FRANÇOIS AROUET DE), gentleman of the bed-chamber to the king of France, ancient chamberlain to the king of Prussia, and member of the academies of Paris, Rome, Florence, Bologna, London, &c. was born at Paris, Feb. 20, 1694. His father Francis Arouet, was *ancien notaire au Châtelet*, and treasurer of the chamber of accounts; his mother, Mary-Margaret Daumart. At the birth of this extraordinary man, who lived to the age of 85 years and some months, there was little probability of his being reared, and for a considerable time he continued remarkably feeble. In his earliest years he displayed a ready wit and a sprightly imagination; and, as he said of himself, made verses before he was out of his cradle. He was educated, under Father Poré, in the college of Lewis the Great; and such was his proficiency, that many of his *Essays* are now existing, which, though written when he was between 12 and 14, shew no marks of infancy. The famous Ninon de l'Enclos, to whom this ingenious boy was introduced, left him a legacy of 2000 livres, to buy him a library. Having been sent to the equity schools on his quitting college, he was so disgusted with the dryness of the law, that he devoted himself entirely to the Muses. He was admitted into the company of the Abbé Cheaulieu, the Marquis de la Fare, the Duke de Sully, the Grand Prior of Vendôme, Marshal Villars, and the Chevalier du Bouillon; and caught from them that easy taste and delicate humour which distinguished the court of Lewis XIV. Voltaire had early imbibed a turn for satire; and, for some Philippics against the government, was imprisoned almost a year in the Bastille. He had before this period produced the tragedy of "Cedipus," which was represented in 1718 with great success; and the Duke of Orleans happening to see it performed, was so delighted, that he obtained his release from prison. The poet waiting on the Duke to return thanks; "Be wise," said the Duke, "and I will take care of you" "I am

"infinitely obliged," replied the young man; "but I intreat your royal highness not to trouble yourself any further about my lodging or board." His father, whose ardent wish it was that the son should have been an advocate, was present at one of the representations of the new tragedy; he was affected, even to tears; embraced his son amidst the felicitations of the ladies of the court; and never more, from that time, expressed a wish that he should become a lawyer. About 1720 he went to Brussels with Madam de Rupelmonde. The unhappy but celebrated Rousseau being then in that city, the two poets met, and soon conceived an unconquerable aversion for each other. Voltaire said one day to Rousseau, who was shewing him "An Ode to Posterity," "This is a letter which will never reach the place of its address." Another time, Voltaire, having read a satire which Rousseau thought very indifferent, was advised to suppress it, lest it should be imagined that he "had lost his abilities, and preserved only his virulence." Such mutual reproaches soon inflamed two hearts already sufficiently estranged. Voltaire, on his return to Paris, produced, in 1722, his tragedy of "Marianne," without success. His "Artemisa" had experienced the same fate in 1720, though it had charmed the discerning by the excellence of the poetry. These mortifications, joined to those which were occasioned by his principles of imprudence, his sentiments on religion, and the warmth of his temper, induced him to visit England, where he printed his "Henriade." King George I., and more particularly the Princess of Wales (afterwards Queen Caroline), distinguished him by their protection, and obtained for him a great number of subscriptions. This laid the foundation of a fortune, which was afterwards considerably increased by the sale of his writings, by the munificence of princes, by commerce, by a habit of regularity, and by an economy bordering on avarice, which he did not shake off till near the end of his life. On his return to France in 1728, he placed the money he carried with him from England into a lottery established by M. Desforts, comptroller general of the finances; he engaged deeply, and was successful. The speculations of finance, however, did not check his attachment to the belles lettres, his darling passion. In 1730 he published "Brutus," the most nervous of all his

* Many particulars in this Life will be illustrated by the memoir in our vol. XLIII. p. 585; XLIV. pp. 7, 57, 118. EDIT.

tragedies, which was more applauded by the judges of good writing than by the spectators. The first wife of the time; Pontenelle, La Motte, and others, advised him to give up the drama, as not being his proper forte. He answered them by publishing "Zara," the most affecting, perhaps, of all his tragedies. His "Lettres Philosophiques," abounding in bold expressions and indecent witticisms against religion, having been burnt by a decree of the parliament of Paris, and a warrant being issued for apprehending the author in 1733, Voltaire very prudently withdrew; and was sheltered by the Marchioness du Chatelet, in her castle of Cirey, on the borders of Champagne and Lorraine, who entered with him on the study of the "System" of Leibnitz, and the "Principia" of Newton. A gallery was built, in which Voltaire formed a good collection of natural history, and made an infinite number of experiments on light and electricity. He laboured in the mean time on his "Elements of the Newtonian Philosophy," then totally unknown in France, and which the numerous admirers of Des Cartes were very little desirous should be known. In the midst of these philosophic pursuits he produced the tragedy of "Alzira." He was now in the meridian of his age and genius, as was evident from the tragedy of "Mahomet," first acted in 1741; but it was represented to the *procureur general* as a performance offensive to religion; and the author, by order of Cardinal Fleury, withdrew it from the stage. "Merope," played two years after, 1743, gave an idea of a species of tragedy, of which few models had existed. It was at the representation of this tragedy that the pit and boxes were clamorous for a sight of the author; yet it was severely criticised when it came from the press. He now became a favourite at court, through the interest of Madam d'Etiole, afterwards Marchioness of Pompadour. Being employed in preparing the festivities that were celebrated on the marriage of the Dauphin, he attained additional honours by composing "The Princess of Navarre." He was appointed a gentleman of the bed-chamber in ordinary, and historiographer of France. The latter office had, till his time, been almost a sinecure; but Voltaire, who had written, under the direction of the Count d'Argenson the "History of the War of 1741," was employed by that minister in many important negotiations from 1745 to 1747;

the project of invading England in 1746 was attributed to him; and he drew up the king of France's manifesto in favour of the pretender. He had frequently attempted to gain admittance into the Academy of Sciences, but could not obtain his wish till 1746, when he was the first who broke through the absurd custom of filling an inaugural speech with the fulsome adulation of Richelieu; an example soon followed by other academicians. From the satires occasioned by this innovation he felt so much uneasiness, that he was glad to retire with the Marchioness du Chatelet to Luneville, in the neighbourhood of king Stanislaus. The Marchioness dying in 1749, Voltaire returned to Paris, where his stay was but short. Though he had many admirers, he was perpetually complaining of a cabal formed to slich from him that glory of which he was insatiable. "The jealousy and manœuvres of a court," he would say, "are the subject of conversation; there is more of them among the literati." His friends and relations endeavoured in vain to relieve his anxiety, by lavishing commendations on him, and by exaggerating his success. He imagined he should find in a foreign country a greater degree of applause, tranquillity, and reward, and augment at the same time both his fortune and reputation, which were already very considerable. The king of Prussia, who had repeatedly invited him to his court, and who would have given any thing to have got him away from Silesia, attached him at last to his person by a pension of 22,000 livres, and the hope of farther favour. From the particular respect that was paid to him, his time was now spent in the most agreeable manner; his apartments were under those of the king, whom he was allowed to visit at stated hours, to read with him the best works of either ancient or modern authors, and to assist his majesty in the literary productions by which he relieved the cares of government. But this happiness was soon at an end; and Voltaire saw to his mortification, when it was too late, that, where a man is sufficiently rich to be master of himself, neither his liberty, his family, nor his country should be sacrificed for a pension. A dispute which our poet had with Maupertuis, the president of the academy at Berlin*, was followed by disgrace. It has been said, that

* See our vol. XXIII. p. 505. EDIT.

the king of Prussia dismissed him with this reproof: "I do not drive you away, because I called you hither; I do not take away your pension, because I have given it to you; I only forbid you my presence." Not a word of this is true: the fact is, that he sent to the king the key of his office as chamberlain, and the cross of the order of Merit; with these verses:

"Je les reçus avec tendresse;
 "Je vous les rends avec douleur,
 "Comme un amant jaloux, dans sa
 "mauvaise humeur,
 "Rend le portrait de sa maîtresse."

But the king returned him the key and the ribbon. Things assumed a different aspect when he took shelter with the Dukes of Saxe-Gotha. Maupertuis, as Voltaire himself related, took the advantage of misrepresenting him in his absence; and he was detained, by the king's order, at Francfort on the Maine, till he had given up a volume of "Royal Verses." Having regained his liberty, he endeavoured to negotiate a return to Paris; but this he was not able to accomplish, since one of his poems, which was both impious and obscene, had begun to make a noise. He was resident for about a year at Colwar, whence retiring to Geneva, he purchased a beautiful villa near that city, where he enjoyed the homages of the Genevans and of occasional travellers; and for a time was infinitely charmed with his agreeable retirement, which the quarrels that agitated the little republic of Geneva compelled him soon to quit. He was accused of privately fomenting the disputes, of leaning towards the prevailing party, and of laughing at both. Compelled to abandon *les Delices** (which was the name of his country-house), he fixed himself in France, within a league of Geneva, in *le Pays de Gex*, an almost savage desert, which he had the satisfaction of fertilising. The village of Ferney, which contained not above 50 inhabi-

tants, became by his means a colony of 1200 persons, successfully employed for themselves and for the state. Numbers of artists, particularly watchmakers, established their manufactures under the auspices of Voltaire, and exported their wares to Russia, Spain, Germany, Holland, and Italy. He rendered his solitude still more illustrious, by inviting thither the great niece of the great Corneille; and by preserving from ignominy and oppression Sirven and the family of Calas, whose memory he has got restored. In this retirement Voltaire erected a tribunal at which he arraigned almost all the human race. Men in power, dreading the force of his pen, endeavoured to secure his esteem. Arctin, in the 16th century, received as many insults as rewards. Voltaire, with infinitely more wit and address, obtained implicit homage. This homage, and some generous actions, which he himself occasionally took care to proclaim, either with a view that they should reach posterity, or to please the curious, contributed as much to extend his reputation as the marks of esteem and bounty he had received from sovereign princes. The king of Prussia, with whom he still maintained an uninterrupted correspondence, had his statue made in porcelain, and sent to him, with the word IMMORTAL engraved on its base. The empress of Russia sent him a present of some magnificent furs, and a box turned by her own hands, and adorned with his portrait and 20 diamonds. These distinctions did not prevent his sighs for Paris. Overloaded with glory and wealth, he was not happy, because he never could content himself with what he possessed. At length, in the beginning of 1778, he determined to exchange the tranquillity of Ferney for the incense and bustle of the capital, where he met with the most flattering reception. Such honours were decreed him by the academies as till then had been unknown; he was crowned in a full theatre, and distinguished by the public with the strongest enthusiasm. But the philosopher of fourscore soon fell a victim to this indifferent officiousness: the fatigue of visits and attendance at theatrical representations, the change of regimen and mode of living, inflamed his blood, already too much disordered. On his arrival, he had a violent hæmorrhage, which greatly impaired him. Some days before his last illness, the idea of approaching death tormented him. Sit-

* "There were two estates, about a league from Geneva, which had formerly enjoyed all the privileges of that city; and I had the good fortune to obtain a brevet from the king, by which those privileges were continued to me. At last I so managed my destiny, that I was independent in Switzerland, in the territories of Geneva, and in France. I have heard much of liberty, but I do not believe there is an individual in Europe who had wrought his own freedom like me. Let those who will, follow my example; or rather, those who can." VOLTAIRE, *Memoirs of himself*, 1784, p. 195.

ting at table with the Marchioness de Villette, at whose house he had taken up his abode, after a solemn reverie, he said, "You are like the kings of Egypt, who when they were at meat had a death's head before them." On his arrival at Paris, he said, "he was come to seek glory and death;" and to an artist who presented him the picture of his triumph, replied, "A tomb would be fitter for me than a triumph." At last, not being able to obtain sleep, he took a large dose of opium, which deprived him of his senses. He died May 30, 1778; and was buried at Sellices, a Benedictine abbey between Nogent and Troyes. The idle tales that have been told about his last moments are the more incredible, as nothing has transpired from his friends or relations that he said on the subject of religion. He confessed himself at the time he had the vomiting of blood, and even made a sort of profession of faith: this was supposed to be policy and illusion, and served only to shew the suppleness of this singular man; who was a Freethinker at London, a Cartesian at Versailles, a Christian at Nancy, and an Infidel at Berlin. In society, he was alternately an Aristippus and a Diogenes. He made pleasure the object of his researches; he enjoyed it, and made it the object of his praise; he grew weary of it, and turned it into ridicule. By the natural progress of such a character, he passed from a moralist to a buffoon, from a philosopher to an enthusiast, from mildness to passion, from flattery to satire, from the love of money to the love of luxury, from the modesty of a wise man to the vanity of an impious wit. It has been said, that by his familiarity with the great, he indemnified himself for the constraint he was sometimes under among his equals; that he had sensibility without affection; that he was voluptuous without passions, open without sincerity, and liberal without generosity. It has been said, that with persons who were jealous of his acquaintance, he began by politeness, went on with coldness, and usually ended by disgust, unless perchance they were writers who had acquired reputation, or men in power, whom he had adroitness enough to attach to his interests. It has been said that he was steadfast to nothing by choice, but to every thing by irregular starts of fancy. "These singular contrasts," says M. Pelisson, "are not less evident in his physical than in his moral character. It has

"been remarked, that his physiognomy partook of those of an eagle and an ape: and who can say that this contrast was not the principle of his predominant taste for antithesis? What an uncommon and perpetual change from greatness to meanness, from glory and contempt! How frequently has he combined the gravity of Plato with the legerdemain of Harlequin!" Hence the name of MICROMEGAS, the title of one of his own crudities, which was given him by La Beaumelle, has been confirmed by the public voice. This is the portrait of an extraordinary personage; and such was Voltaire, who, like all other extraordinary men, has occasioned some strong enthusiasts and eccentric critics. Leader of a new sect, having survived many of his rivals, and eclipsed, towards the end of his career, the poets his contemporaries; he possessed the most unbounded influence, and has brought about a melancholy revolution in wit and morals. Though he has often availed himself of his amazing talents to promote the cause of reason and humanity, to inspire princes with toleration, and with a horror for war; yet he too often exerted himself in extending the principles of irreligion and anarchy. The lively sensibility which animates his writings, pervaded his whole conduct; and it was seldom that he resisted the impressions of his ready and overflowing wit, or the first feelings of his heart. As a man of letters, he will undoubtedly stand in the first rank with posterity, for brilliancy of imagination, for astonishing ease, exquisite taste, versatility of talents, and extent of knowledge. The titles of his principal poetical performances are these: 1. "The Henriade, in ten cantos." 2. A great number of tragedies, of which the first was "Oedipus" in 1718, the last "Irene" in 1778. 3. Several comedies; of which the best are, "L'Indiscret," "L'Enfant Prodigue," and "Nanine." 4. Several operas, in which he did not particularly excel. 5. An endless variety of fugitive pieces in verse. His principal prose works are, 1. "Essai sur l'Histoire General," which with "Les Siècles de Louis XIV. et de Louis XV." make 10 vols. 8vo. 2. "L'Histoire de Charles XII." 3. "L'Histoire de Czar Pierre I." 4. "Melanges de Littérature," in many volumes. 5. "Dictionnaire Philosophique," "Philosophie de l'Histoire," and several other works of the same impious

pious tendency. 6. "Théâtre de Pierre et Thomas Corneille, avec des morceaux intéressans," 8 vols. 4to. 7. "Commentaire historique sur les Oeuvres de l'Auteur de la Henriade, avec les Pièces originales et les preuves;" a monument raised by Voltaire to his own vanity. He had indeed before this placed himself at the head of all the French writers in his "Connoissance des beautés et des défauts de la Poésie et de l'Eloquence, 1749." At the beginning of this "Commentary" are some letters which well deserved to see the light. There have been several editions of his works; but not one that can be commended. That which is now splendidly printing [in France] with the types of Baskerville, it is to be hoped, will be as valuable as it is expensive. M. G.

MR. URBAN,

May 1.

TWO monuments of King Charles III. of Spain's devotion to the Virgin Mary are (or were) extant at Barcelona, where he kept his court in 1708. They both deserve notice; and therefore I wish this account to be preserved. One is at the west end of the herb-market, near the palace, where he erected a very handsome pyramid with a Madonia upon it, in memory, that once meeting the sacrament at that place, he fell down on his knees before it. Did not Vanity help Superstition to build it up? The other is the dedication of his sword, with this inscription, giving the design and meaning of it:

Ad Aram

VIRGINIS MARIE

Quæ in Sacris Pagnis Nigra, sed

Formosa, dicitur †,

Quæ Mater est Ejus, per Quem

Reges regnant,

Homillimè provolurus in Genua

In Perpetuam Memoriam

Austriacæ Devotionis,

Devoto Animo Consecro et Depono

GLADIUM

Latere Meo detractum,

Ut pro Me, in exarmato,

Fortioribus Armis Cælum militet,

Sub Auspiciis

Magnæ Hujus Cælorum Reginae,

Quam eligo et constituo

In Bello

Ducem Exercitû,

* Archduke of Austria, afterwards Emperor.

† Where is this said in Scripture of the Virgin Mary? The spouse indeed says, in the Song of Songs, I am black, but comely: but she was no virgin.

in Pace
Custodem Regni,
ac
Advocatem
ad
Deum,

Pro me Peccatorem Maximo,
Monferatti † 7^o Calend. Julii, ejusdem
Matris Virginis, Cæli Terræque
Dominæ, infimus Clientum Servos Perpetuus,
CAROLUS †.

His Majesty went frequently to worship at the pyramid above-mentioned. The writer of this account "saw him one evening. He was in a sort of a covered stall, sitting by himself; three noblemen were in another partition of the same stall. At the pedestal of the statue the Archbishop of Tarragona, and other dignitaries of the church, gorgeously arrayed, were upon their knees, *summissis oculis*. The king's music played all the time; and the King had a book, and observed how the musicians played their parts. Thus the Popish clergy *fell down and worshipped the golden image that the king had set up*, Dan. iii. 7. *at the sound also of all kinds of musick*. The people stood all about to see the shew. As for the Queen, she was with a book in her hand at a window of a gallery of the palace, which leads to the great church, and is opposite to the image. They say she is but awkward at carrying tapers, and that she sometimes lets them fall."

MR. URBAN,

MR. ASLE, in his late ingenious *Origin and Progress of Writing*, p. viii. (see p. 440) says, that "the Emperor Julian placed the following inscription at the entrance of his predecessor Constantine's library at Constantinople, which he enriched: *Alli quidem equis amant, alii aues, alii feras, mihi vero a puerulo, mirum acquirendi et possidendi libros insedit desiderium*. That this is the beginning of his sixth epistle, (as under) is certain; but what authority is there for the above assertion?

Ἄλλοι μὲν ἵππων, ἄλλοι δὲ ὀρνέων, ἄλλοι θηρίων ἐρωτοῦν. ἐμοὶ δὲ βιβλίων ἀκρίτως ἐκ παιδαρίου δινοῦς ἐπιστολαὶ πλοῦτος.

Yours, &c.

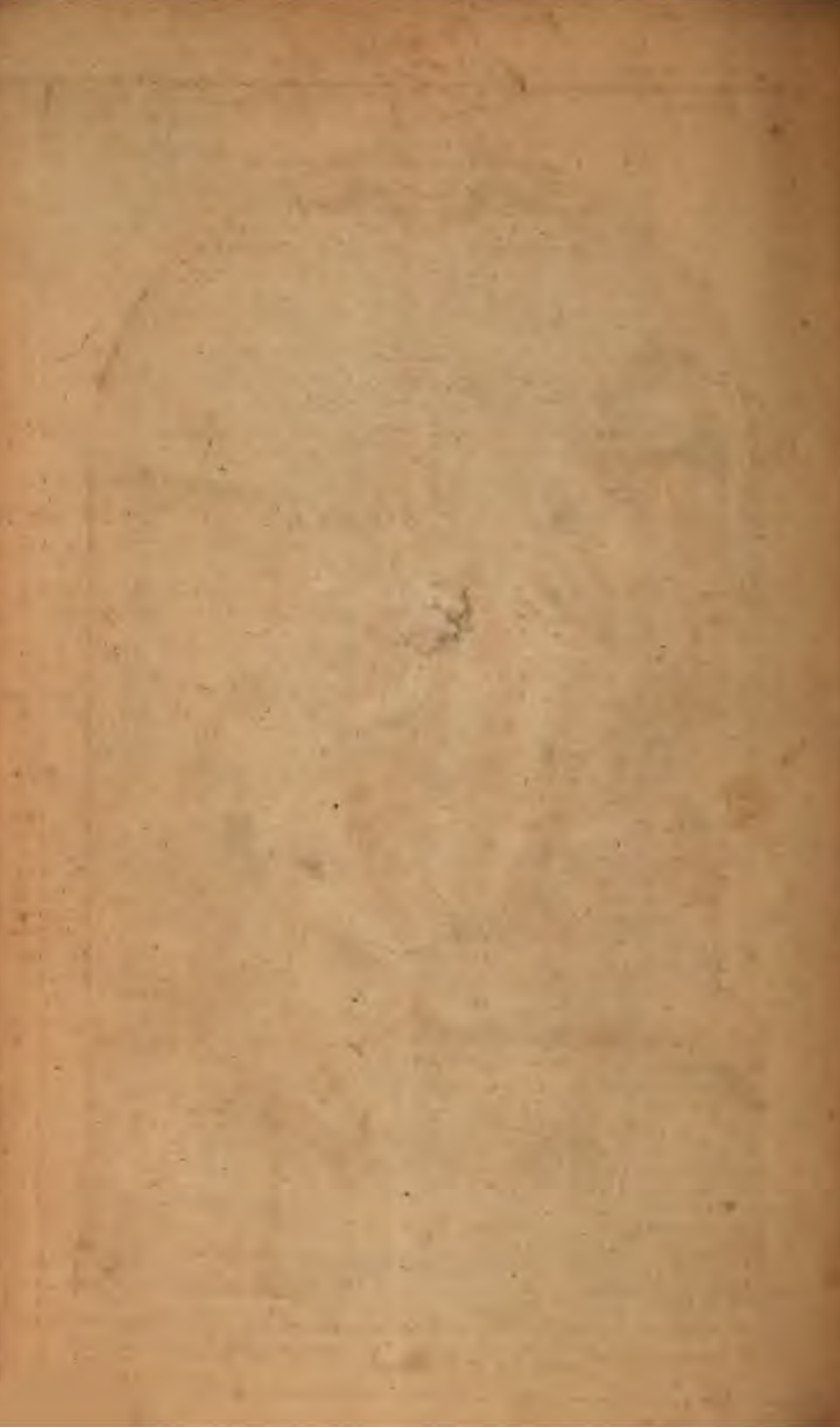
QUERIST.

† At the neighbouring hermitage of Montserrat, of which see Mr. Thicknesse's curious account in his *Year's Journey*, and our vol. XLVII. p. 236.

|| Can any of our correspondents inform us whether this column and inscription are yet extant?



*A Monument of grateful Respect, lately placed in Guy's Hospital
by M^r Bacon, under the Direction of the Governors; copied from a private
Plate by M^r Bartolozzi.*



Consolatory Letter from a Heathen on the Death of an only Daughter. 425

MR. URBAN,

May 11.

AS the loss of a near and dear relative is often one of the severest trials in human life, under which nothing but Christianity seems to afford solid comfort: one is naturally curious to know by what considerations the heathens supported themselves in such circumstances*. I have therefore taken the liberty of sending you the following translation from Plutarch; which, as it appears to contain a summary of heathen consolation, exhibits some beautiful traits of domestic life, not unworthy of imitation.

Yours, &c. E. GOODWIN.

A Consolatory Epistle from PLUTARCH to his wife, on the Death of their Daughter.

THE messenger whom you sent to acquaint me with the death of our little daughter, mistook his road, I suppose, in his journey to Athens, and so missed of me. But upon my arrival at Tanagra, I heard of her decease. I presume you have settled every thing with regard to her funeral; and, I hope, to your own satisfaction. But (though I know you are very capable of ordering it yourself) yet, if you have thought proper to defer it till you know my sentiments, as supposing it might lessen your affliction, I must request you to conduct it with as little ceremony and superstition as possible: though I must own, indeed, that you have as little of this as any woman I know. Only let me advise you, love, in this case, both for my sake and your own, to preserve a proper steadiness and composure of mind.

For my own part, I rate this loss in proportion to its magnitude; but should I find that you are deeply affected with it, this would wound my heart more sensibly than the calamity itself. And yet you know very well that I am not the product either of an oak or a rock; as I have shared equally with you in the education of many of our children; and had a very tender regard for this girl, who, after four boys in succession, was the child of your wishes; which induced me to give her your name. But, besides that natural paternal affection which is common to mankind, there was one peculiar property in her which made me love her above all the rest; and that was a disposition to make every one happy around her, without any mixture of fretfulness, peevishness, or whining. For she was of a most gentle and amiable

* An Epistle on a like occasion by Julian shall be inserted in our next.

GENT. MAG. June, 1784.

temper; kind to every one that shewed the least kindness to her, and exceedingly desirous to gratify and oblige all. In this respect she both delighted me, and afforded the strongest tokens of a benevolent mind; for she would not only seem to solicit her nurse to give the breast to other little infants like herself, but even to her babies; as if, from a singular generosity, she was disposed to distribute from her own table amongst her friends the best things she had.

But I see no reason, my dear, why these amiable qualities, which afforded us such pleasure whilst she was here, should disquiet us when we discourse of them now she is gone. Besides, I am apprehensive lest by indulging too great concern for the loss of her we should deprive ourselves of those circumstances which would give us delight in the remembrance; as Clymene wished to do, when she said,

"I hate the light and flexible bow;

"No martial sounds delight me now."

As if she was desirous to wipe out of her memory every trace of her son, because it served to renew her grief; for we naturally flee from every thing that is painful to us. We ought therefore to act in such a manner that, as nothing was more pleasing to us than our dear babe whilst she was living, so the remembrance of her may yield us more pleasure than pain; as it would be a disgrace not to let those arguments have a proper influence upon us, which we have offered to others on such occasions. I have been informed indeed that you have conducted yourself hitherto with the utmost propriety; that you have not indulged yourself in any immoderate effusions of grief, nor affected any signs of ostentatious mourning in the dress or appearance of yourself or your servants; that you have not made any pompous preparation for her funeral; but, calling in a few friends, have acted in this respect with a becoming decency and decorum. Indeed a virtuous and prudent matron should not only set a guard upon her behaviour in times of public festivity, but even in the season of affliction. Some allowance, it is true, should be made for natural affection; and upon the loss of dear relations, we may express some degree of concern and regret for them; may wish for their society, and honour their memory. But, to give way to loud and ceaseless lamentations, to beat the breast, and tear the hair, is as unseemly as an unbounded indulgence

indulgence in sensuality. The latter indeed seems more excusable, because it is attended with some pleasure; whereas the former yields only sorrow and pain. And how absurd is it to censure an excess of mirth; and yet allow an unbounded course to weeping and tears—to reprove women for shewing too great a fondness for dress; and yet permit them to disfigure their persons, put on the most gloomy apparel, and spend their time in miserable complaints—to restrain our wives when they would cautiously chastise their servants; and yet inhumanly suffer them to torment themselves without opposition! But betwixt you and me, my dear, there never was any occasion for such a contest; nor, I hope, ever will be. For, with respect to plainness in dress, and temperance in diet, you were the admiration of every philosopher that visited us: and, whether you were at a sacrifice, the theatre, or a procession, every citizen that saw you was delighted with the artless simplicity of your appearance. Besides, you have already shewn a becoming composure upon the death of your eldest son; and again, when the lovely Charon was snatched from us in the prime of life: and I remember very well upon receiving the news of my son's death, some strangers, who accompanied me home on my return from a voyage, finding on our arrival every thing in order, still, and composed, were ready to conclude (as they told me afterwards) that the report was not true, though the occasion might in some measure have justified the contrary. For this son was nursed by yourself, and you patiently endured a painful incision of your breast on account of a cancerous tumour occasioned by a contusion. Who can sufficiently admire the generous affection of such a virtuous mother! Whereas other women, though they content themselves with only playing with their children when they take them occasionally from their nurses for a little amusement, yet if the children happen to die, will give themselves up to the most immoderate grief; which, in my opinion, is no proof of their maternal regard for them (for that surely is rational, calm, and sedate), but of ungovernable passion, mingled with a little natural kindness, which is productive of furious, absurd, and irrational sorrow. Of this Æsop seems not to have been ignorant, as he relates that "when Jupiter had made a distribution of honours to the deities, Sorrow came afterwards, and demanded

"a share. He therefore bestowed upon her lamentations, mourning, and tears; which, however, she was to confer on those only who were willing to entertain her." This, I assure you, mankind usually do upon the first application. They voluntarily and readily admit her; and when she is become a familiar inmate, she is not easily to be dismissed. Therefore opposition should be made to her at her first approach, nor should we by any means give her possession. For then the usual consequence is, rending the garments, and tearing the hair—the man becomes abject, confused, and spiritless—deems it almost a crime to be cheerful, to go into company, or join in agreeable conversation. When Sorrow has gained this hold, it generally proceeds to neglect of person, inattention to dress, and a contempt of every thing that might tend to her removal.

Whereas when the mind is diseased, it should be cherished and supported by the strength of a vigorous and cheerful body. For mental affliction is in a great measure blunted when the body is sprightly, and disposed to receive pleasure; as the waves of the sea grow smooth and unruffled in fair and temperate weather. But, on the contrary, if through want of proper nourishment the body becomes hard and dry, and breathes no exhalations to the soul but such as are impregnated with sadness, it will be very difficult for men to disengage themselves from grief, and they will almost irrecoverably become a prey to melancholy.

But there is one circumstance, not unfrequent in such cases, which has a most dangerous tendency in this respect; and that is, the practice of imprudent persons visiting the relations of the deceased, and breaking out into tears and lamentations; which serve only to sharpen the edge of affliction, and prevent our sorrows from sinking to repose. But of this I am by no means apprehensive on your account: for I remember what pains you took to comfort the sister of Theon, and to silence some women, who with cries, wailings, and lamentations, seemed to add fuel to the flame which was already kindled. When a neighbour's house is on fire every body is solicitous to extinguish it; but when they perceive their souls burning with grief, their conduct is directly the contrary. If a person have tender eyes, he is not allowed to touch them with his hands, especially if they are inflamed; whereas one who is under affliction is open to every visitor who

who is disposed to aggravate and heighten his passion; so that the grievance which perhaps at first did not deeply affect him, grows up into a settled and painful malady. But I am fully persuaded, however, that you know how to guard against such inconveniences.

Let me recommend to you further to recollect the time when we had not this daughter—when she was not born—that then we had no cause to complain of fortune. Join therefore the present with the past, and suppose us to be in the former situation. For it will seem, my dear, as if we were discontented at her birth, if we think we were happier before than since. Not that I wish to erase out of our remembrance the two years that have elapsed from her birth to her decease, but rather count them amongst our blessings; as during that time we experienced much pleasure. I would not repute any thing really good to be a calamity, because it is transient; nor seem unthankful to fortune, because her gifts are not so durable as we expected. Certainly, to be content with the will of the gods, to think and speak reverently of them, not to complain of fortune, but cheerfully to submit to her disposal, are productive of the happiest effects; and he who in these cases suffers not his mind to dwell upon the comforts he is deprived of, endeavours to dispel all gloomy ideas, and admit only such as are pleasing and cheerful. If he cannot by these means utterly allay his sorrow, yet by thus tempering it with the contrary he will diminish its force and malignity. For as a sweet odour is always grateful to the senses, and the best remedy against offensive fumes, so the recollection of past blessings is a powerful relief in adversity to all who have a proper sense of the bounties of fortune. It is indeed highly unreasonable to censure her dealings in such cases; and it would be as absurd to blacken human life for a few cross accidents, as to throw aside a fair well-written book for the sake of a single blot. You have heard it often observed too, that the happiness of the departed depends upon the proper use of the understanding, and a due composure of temper; and that they are no longer affected by the changes of fortune.

But if we must be influenced by the opinions of the vulgar, yet do not judge of their opinions by the wailing and tears of the women who visit you, and who, from a foolish custom, have them ready

at command. But rather consider how happy you are reputed by these very persons; and how glad they would be to accept of your condition with all its circumstances, both as to children, house, family, and other conveniences. For how shameful would it be for others to desire to be in your situation with all its disadvantages, and you yourself complaining and dissatisfied with it for the loss of one infant, and insensible of, and ungrateful for, the others which are still preserved to you! By such a conduct you would resemble those critics who take pains to collect all the defective verses in Homer (which are but few), and pass over so many others which are highly excellent. Or you would resemble those worldlings who anxiously hoard up invaluable treasures which they do not enjoy, and yet indulge themselves in the most piteous complaints upon the loss of the least part of them.

But perhaps you are concerned that the poor girl left the world without marriage or offspring; when, on the contrary, you ought rather to rejoice that you have enjoyed both. For who would count these advantages great to those who are deprived of them, and small to those who have them in possession?

As for the child (who, without doubt, is in a state where she is no longer subject to pain), she certainly does not require us to afflict ourselves on her account. For what injury has she received from us, if she suffers no disquietude? We feel no regret for the loss of things that have been of great importance, when we cease to need or desire them. But your daughter Timoxena is bereaved only of trifles, for the neither knew nor was capable of delighting in any thing else. If therefore she had no perception of superior objects, how can she properly be said to be deprived of them?

Again, as to the opinion of those who endeavour to persuade the vulgar that the soul, when it is separated from the body, is dissolved, and becomes utterly insensible either of pleasure or pain; to this, I am certain, you give no credit, both on account of the traditionary instructions which you have received from your ancestors, and the symbolical mysteries of Bacchus, with which we, who are initiated, are well acquainted. Therefore, as we are grounded in this principle, that the soul is incorruptible and immortal, we may justly suppose that here is in a condition somewhat similar to that of young birds which have been

been caught alive by the fowler. For if it has been a long time delicately treated in the body, so that by its connection with worldly affairs it contracts a familiarity with, and a fondness for, human life, it returns thither again, and, after many generations, re-enters the body a second time. It does not sink into a state of torpitude or non-existence, but is closely connected with the corporeal affections, is nearly interested in worldly affairs, and in the calamities which are incident to human nature. For old age ought not to be looked upon as an object of aversion so much on account of its wrinkles, its hoary hairs, and its bodily infirmities, as that the soul is liable to be depraved by so long a connection with the body; and is apt to entertain too strong an attachment to its concerns; so that it contracts, as it were, the slooping form of its associate.

Whereas that which is disunited in youth has a prospect of being more advantageously circumstanced, as being of a more gentle and tractable disposition, possessing a natural vivacity similar to fire; which, when it is hastily extinguished and rekindled, burns forth, and recovers its vigour immediately. For which reason it is best,

“Early to yield our vital breath,

“And soon to pass the gates of death,”

before the soul has acquired too strong an inclination to earthly things, and is too closely connected by affection to the body.

The truth of this is still more evident from the ancient custom of this country. For its inhabitants, when their children die young, neither offer sacrifices, pay obits, nor perform ceremonies, as they do for others. The reason is, because children are, in a great measure, devoid of earthly affections. Neither do their relations frequent their sepulchres, expose their corpses to public view, nor place themselves near them. For our laws do not allow any appearance of mourning for those who die in their minority, as deeming it irreligious; because we ought to believe, that they are passed into a happier situation. And as it is highly proper that we should pay a due submission to the law, let us even from a regard to outward decency behave ourselves accordingly. Such a conduct in this respect will always be justified by our maturest judgement.

MR. URBAN,

DEAN Tucker's Address in your late Magazine contains the truth, but

not the whole truth. The House of Commons cannot constitutionally interfere in the nomination of a ministry; but if that House, from the dependent state of the boroughs, be chiefly under the controul of a few great families, as no minister can act effectually independent of the support of the majority of those families, the parliamentary influence will, must, and, on such aristocratical principles, ought, by its embarrassing weight virtually to nominate every ministry. If Mr. Pitt means by this struggle to prove the necessity of restoring the majesty of the crown by reforming the representation, as for his personal credit and political sagacity it is presumed he does, then every address has been very far worse than nugatory, in not humble imploring in support of a popular minister, a nation's wishes for that reform by which alone he can to any patriot purpose maintain his post. For at present, eight millions of his fellow subjects may by loyal addresses flatter him with the appearance of a strong interest, while the weighty voice of about eight thousand dependent voters, that return a majority in the House of Commons, will, at any moment when party requires the trial, annihilate the one, and from the fruitlessness of the struggle must therefore gradually extinguish the other.

AN ESSEX PETITIONER.

MR. URBAN,

June 12.

IN your April Magazine you mention the Irish title of Baron Blayney, as extinct upon the decease of the late lord in his minority; but the fact is not so, he having left a younger brother, Andrew, who now enjoys the title.

Permit me to inform Ebenezer Barclay, in answer to his 3d query in p. 349 of your last Magazine, that Tolley is a corruption of Tholwell, or place of town-meeting, from the Saxon, Tol, or Tribute, and Sel, Seat; and by this name the town-houses of Dublin and of Bristol are distinguished.

To the letter of your correspondent D. A. B. April Magazine, p. 343, suffer me to add my testimony, that Lamb's-wool (so called from the peculiar softness of its ingredients when mixed) is in constant use in Ireland on All-hallow Eve. It is composed of roasted apples bruised, and rendered fine by being forced through a sieve or searh, and then well mixed with sugar and ale, or white-wine; but with milk I have not seen it.

Yours, &c.

A. M. T.
HISTO-

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION of GUY'S HOSPITAL.

THIS Hospital, in Southwark, for the cure of sick and lame persons, was founded by Mr. Thomas Guy, a citizen and bookseller of London, who from a small beginning amassed an immense fortune, by his industry and frugality; and more particularly by purchasing seamen's tickets in the reign of Queen Anne; and by his success in buying and selling South Sea stock in the year 1720. He was never married, and had no near relations; and therefore towards the close of his life, considering how he should dispose of his wealth, after many ruminations, resolved to be the founder of the most extensive charity ever established by one man. He was seventy-six years of age when he took this resolution, and having no time to lose, immediately took of the President and Governors of St. Thomas's Hospital in Southwark a lease of a piece of ground opposite to that hospital, for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, for a ground rent of 30*l.* a year; and as this was covered with small houses that were old and ill tenanted, he immediately gave the inhabitants notice of his intention, and, when they had removed their effects, pulled down the buildings in the year 1721, and proceeding with all the expedition of a youth of fortune erecting a house for his own residence, he caused the foundation of the intended hospital to be laid the following spring; and this vast fabric was roofed before the death of the founder, which happened on the 27th of Dec. 1734.

The only motive that induced Mr. Guy to erect this hospital in so low and close a situation, was his design of putting it under the management and direction of the Governors of that of St. Thomas, but by the advice of his friends he altered his resolution; it was then however too late to think of chusing another situation, for the building was raised to the second story, but he rendered the place as agreeable as possible by its elevation above the neighbouring streets.

The expence of erecting and furnishing this hospital amounted to the sum of 28,793*l.* 16*s.* great part of which he expended in his life time; and the sum he left to endow it, amounted to 219,499*l.* both together amounting to 238,292*l.* 16*s.* a much larger sum than was ever before left in this kingdom by one single

person * to charitable uses.

The edifice is situated at a small distance from London bridge; the iron gates open into a square, in the middle of which is a brazen statue of the founder, by Mr. Scheemakers, 1734, dressed in his livery gown, very well executed.

In the front of the pedestal is this inscription:

**THOMAS GUY SOLE FOUNDER OF
THIS HOSPITAL IN HIS LIFE-TIME.
A. D. MDCCXXX.**

On the west side of the pedestal is represented, in basso relievo, the parable of the good Samaritan; on the south side is Mr. Guy's arms; and on that side of the pedestal facing the east, is our Saviour healing the impotent man.

The superstructure of this hospital has three floors besides the garrets, and the same construction runs through the whole building, which is so extensive as to contain twelve wards, in which are four hundred and thirty-five beds; and, in short, the whole has a plainness that becomes the nature of the institution, and at the same time a regularity that does some honour to the builder, the whole being disposed for the mutual accommodation of the sick, and of those who attend them.

Soon after Mr. Guy's decease, his executors, pursuant to his last will, applied to parliament to get themselves, and fifty-one other gentlemen, nominated by the founder, to be incorporated governors of the intended hospital; upon which all these gentlemen were constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of the President and Governors of this hospital; they were to have perpetual succession and a common seal, with the power of possessing the real and personal estates of the late Thomas Guy, Esq; for the purposes of the will, and to purchase in perpetuity, or for any term of years, any other estate, whatsoever, not exceeding 12,000*l.* a year.

This corporation was no sooner established by Parliament, than the President and Governors set heartily about the work, by finishing and furnishing the hospital, chusing their officers and servants, and taking in patients, whose number at first amounted to 402. For the more effectual preventing inferior servants preying upon poor patients, or their friends, they resolved to give them

* The Charter-house is perhaps the only exception; the purchase of which was 20,000*l.* and the endowment 4,493*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* now above 6000*l.* per ann. EDIT.

handsome salaries. These officers and servants are chosen by the sixty Governors, who have carried on this noble charity in such a manner as to restore ease and health to many thousands of their fellow-subjects. Besides which, the out-patients who receive medicines gratis frequently amount to about 1,600 in a year. Before we conclude this article, it may be proper to mention some other particulars relating to Mr. Guy, in order to do justice to the character of that great benefactor to the public, by which the reader will see the little foundation there is for the general opinion of his being remarkable for nothing more than his parsimony and avarice. He was a patron of liberty and of the rights of his fellow-subjects, which, to his great honour, he strenuously asserted in several Parliaments, whereof he was a Member for the borough of Tamworth in Staffordshire, the place of his birth. To this town he was a general benefactor; and early in his life he not only contributed towards the relief of private families in distress, but erected an alms-house, with a library, in that borough, for the reception of fourteen poor men and women, to whom he allowed a certain pension during his life, and at his death he bequeathed the annual sum of 125*l.* towards their future support, and for putting out children apprentices, &c.

In the year 1701 Mr. Guy built, and furnished at his own expence, three wards on the north side of the outer court of St. Thomas's hospital, and gave to those wards 100*l.* a year, for eleven years immediately preceding the foundation of his hospital. Some time before his death, he removed the frontispiece of St. Thomas's hospital, which stood over the gateway in the Borough, and erected it in the place where it now stands, fronting the street: he also enlarged the gateway; rebuilt the two large houses on its sides, and erected the fine iron gate between them, all at the expence of 3000*l.* To many of his relations he gave, while living, a settled allowance of 10 or 20*l.* a year; and to others money to advance them in the world. At his death, he left to his poor aged relations the sum of 870*l.* a year, during their life; and among his younger relations, who were very numerous, and his executors, he left the sum of 75,589*l.* He left the Governors of Christ's hospital a perpetual annuity of 400*l.* for taking in four children annually, at the nomination of the Governors; and bequeathed 1000*l.* for

discharging poor prisoners within the city of London, and the counties of Middlesex and Surry, who could be released for the sum of 5*l.* by which sum, and the good management of his executors, there were above 600 persons set at liberty, from the several prisons within the bills of mortality. MAITLAND.

The various purposes of the beneficent founder being completed by the finishing of the buildings, the governors of this noble charity, in pursuance of the powers entrusted to them by Parliament, have audably expended 1000*l.* in placing a noble monument of the founder in the chapel, designed by that ingenious artist Mr. Bacon; and have caused a private plate of it to be engraved by Mr. Bartolozzi, for the use of the governors only; and from that plate, to extend the fame of Mr. Guy as far as our pages are able to extend it, we have taken a faithful copy, and from the monument itself have transcribed the following inscription:

“Underneath are deposited the remains of Thomas Guy, a citizen of London, member of parliament, and the sole founder of this hospital in his life-time.

It is peculiar to this beneficent man to have persevered during a long course of prosperous industry, in pouring forth to the wants of others, all that he had earned by labour or withheld from self-indulgence. Warm with philanthropy, and exalted by charity, his mind expanded to those noble affections which grow but too rarely from the most elevated pursuits. After administering with extensive bounty to the claims of consanguinity, he established this asylum for that stage of languor and disease to which the charities of others had not reached; he provided a retreat for hopeless insanity, and rivalled the endowments of Kings.

He died the 27th of December 1724,
in the 80th year of his age.”

MR. URBAN, *Lichfield, May 21.*

I Most sincerely thank you for the attention you paid to a French MS. you received a few weeks ago, and it is with no small degree of pleasure that I have seen it translated by so able a pen, in your valuable Magazine, p. 262. Whatever the anti-republican party may think of the contents, I flatter myself that the disinterested patriot will be indulgent over the few imperfections of diction, in favour of sentiments that are so congenial with his own; yet, as it often happens, and from various causes, that the most common thoughts, tho' expressed with the utmost perspicacity,
lose

lose their energy when translated into another language ever so harmonious, or even superior to the original tongue in which they were written, give me leave to point out, first, a passage in the above-mentioned translation, wherein the sense of the original has not been so faithfully represented as I could have wished, and you will, I hope, agree with me that the mistake is obvious enough.—The French is this, *cet étranger, dis-je, se sent bruler de la même ardeur que vous pour le soutien des droits dont la Nature lui a rendus naturels*: that is to say, “those rights which nature has dispensed in your favour, and habit has rendered natural to him;” whereas we read in your Magazine “which nature has dispensed, and custom has rendered natural to you*.” I’ll add no more, because I am satisfied you are already sensible of the different form under which such a mistake must present the thought. Then, I should think, that the epithet “manly,” when applied to eloquence, answers more immediately to our *mâle* than that of “masculine†,” but this ought not to be a matter of discussion between an Englishman and a Frenchman, because they are supposed to know what words are most suitable to the same sentiment, each in his respective language. Lastly, in the prefatory lines, a delicate ear will be offended by the disagreeable sound that arises from the close meeting of two words of the same nature. The passage I am alluding is this, “a giddiness which left me only the use of my hearing; so I heard,” &c. This, you know, Sir, is against the rules of harmony, and should have been carefully avoided, if possible, by deviating a little from too strict an adherence to a literal translation: It is happy for us that the verb *entendre* removes this difficulty by the use we make of it in familiar discourse; but in your language a synonymous expression, or an insertion of the sentence, was requisite for a greater accuracy†. All I have hitherto observed, Sir, is not, I assure you, dictated by a spirit of criticism, far from it, I am contented with having produced any thing that an Englishman of letters did not think it beneath his attention to communicate to his countrymen, and look upon myself as amply repaid for the pains I

have bestowed upon the study of the language and character of this nation, among which I have been only a few years, since by this circumstance I have had an opportunity of gratifying my independent spirit: besides, my want of experience, and my youthful steps in the literary career, screen me as yet from the imputation of an unqualified critic; but as I am more nearly concerned than any body in this affair, since the remarks are my own, I thought it incumbent [to my duty§] to acquaint you with the errors that occurred in the translation, and humbly beg pardon for the liberty I have taken, if my observations are either presumptuous or defective.—An eager desire of securing my future happiness, in England, and of proving worthy to enjoy all the privileges her natural subjects are justly proud of, presented me this method, as the most likely to extend my name beyond the narrow limits within which it has been hitherto circumscribed, and lured me with a flattering hope that it would contribute to improve my situation. Pardon, Sir, [for] the tedious length of this letter, and be assured, that I shall ever set the greatest value upon your esteem.

A. CIZOS.

* * * A CONSTANT CORRESPONDENT would be glad if any of your biographical Correspondents, in their researches, can find some memoirs of Thomas Wood, LL.D. author of the Institutes published in his name.

MR. URBAN,
FREQUENTLY finding it very difficult to dissolve gum-copal in spirits of wine, it getting into a tough glutinous consistence, but not properly dissolving or mixing with the spirits, for after standing a little while, it being previously shaken, it subsides to the bottom of the glass—I should therefore be much obliged to any of your ingenious correspondents if they would answer the following Queries, thro’ the channel of your very useful Magazine, and they will greatly oblige.

Q.

† Rather ‘incumbent on me to, &c. ‘incumbent’ seldom governing ‘to;’ or the words between [] may be omitted. EDIT.

§ This ingenious writer, by his composition, fully recommends his own critical knowledge of the English as well as of his own language; as, on a strict scrutiny, we can discover only the above slight inaccuracy. We omit the last paragraph of his letter, as, though we should be glad to assist him in his wish to attain some eligible situation as a French teacher, the Magazine is not a proper place for such an advertisement.

Que

* This must have been an error of the pen or press, as *lui* could never have been rendered “to you.” EDIT.

† Agreed. THE TRANSLATOR.

Quere 1st. What method is the best to dissolve gum-copal, and in what menstruum, so that it may be perfectly dissolved and suspended in it?

Quere 2nd. How is the clear white

transparent varnish, for varnishing papers made (such as globes, &c. are varnished with)? what is the composition, what the menstruum? and how is it used?

MR. URBAN,

June 10.

HAVING during the course of my education turned my thoughts and attention more towards languages than any other branch of learning, and studied them not only mechanically, but grammatically and philosophically, that is, regarding not only their specific differences and peculiarities as the particular tongue of this or that country, but also their generic qualities, their conformity to and correspondence with each other as the universal signs of our ideas, several extraordinary observations have occurred to me, for which I shall be obliged to any of your learned correspondents to assign some probable reason.

For, upon reflection, I find not only the grounds, the principles and rudiments of Grammar to be regular and uniform, throughout all languages, but even their irregularities, that is, those nouns or verbs that in their declension or conjugation depart from the established rules, exhibit an astonishing correspondence; the languages which I shall make use of to prove this assertion are five, the English, the French, the Italian, the Latin, and the Greek, which five, as they comprehend the principal parts both of ancient and modern learning, I hope will be sufficient to obviate any charge of haste or partiality in my enquiry. We will, if you please, examine all the declinable parts of speech in their respective order; the variations of nouns substantives are in few languages considerable enough to reason from, but pronouns or adjectives suffer considerable variations and changes in the formation of their several degrees. I shall instance two, *good* and *bad*:

English, *good* comparative *better*;

French, *bon* comparative *mieux*;

Italian, *buono* comparative *meglio*;

Latin, *bonus* comparative *melior*;

* Greek, *ἀγαθός*, comparative *ἀμεινός*;

bad comparative *worse*.

mal comparative *pire*.

malo comparative *peggio*.

malus comparative *peior*.

κακός comparative *χειρότερος*.

Here we see not one will suffer either of these adjectives to take its comparative according to the regular method of forming them, which is very extraordinary, that the imperfection or corruption of a single tongue should cause it to adopt such a needless irregularity, would not, from the fluctuation of every sublunary thing, be deemed at all wonderful, but that the use and custom of every language should conspire to sanctify it, I wish to see rationally accounted for. However, not to waste your paper in unproductive reflection, let us examine pronouns, of which the first personal is constantly and invariably irregular in its genitive: English, *I* genitive of *me*; French, *Je* gen. *de moi*; Italian, *Io* gen. *di me*; Latin, *Ego* gen. *mei*; Greek, *ἐγώ* gen. *μου*. Perhaps it will be said to take the alteration *supponia gratiā*, to avoid the uncouth sound that a genitive regularly derived from it might have, but I cannot give into that opinion since I am well assured, that any difference which may be perceptible to our ears in the harmony of their sounds arises purely from habit.

As to verbs, with the defects and irregularities of which the principal part of the accident of every language is filled, many are agreeable to my observation, irregular in all, as:

English, *to be able*,

French, *pouvoir*,

Italian, *potere*,

Latin, *possum*,

Greek *δυναμίς*,

To be willing and unwilling,

Vouloir et ne vouloir pas,

Volare et nolere,

Volo and nolo,

θέλω and ἀβούλω

to know.

Savoir.

Sapere.

nosse.

ἴσθαι

I have, Sir, much more to communicate, with observations on the above, but fearing that in a publication so much sought after, and so substantially filled, any lucubrations of mine, especially if drawn out to any length, might be obliged to give place to more material correspondences, I shall postpone them to some future opportunity, and content myself with saying, that the insertion of this letter will much oblige your constant reader and future correspondent,

PHILO GRAMMATICUS.

*but also in Spanish *bueno*, comp. *mejor*; German *gut*, comp. *besser*.

Extract of a Letter from Dijon, Apr. 27, 1784, and from the verbal Process drawn up by Du Morveau and Bertrand, Commissioners appointed by the Academy there to make the Experiment, published in the Journal de Paris, May 2, 1784, and by the Curate and others of Auxonne.

ON the 25th inst. the Aeroſtat of the Academy of Dijon was let off from the garden of the abbey of St. Benigne. It weighed 550lb. of ſpecific lightneſs. The travellers took with them in the boat ſome meteorological inſtruments, ſome provisions, and ſome ſand for ballaſt. At 48 minutes after 4 the ſound of cannon and drums announced its departure. It was held for 10 minutes by 6 ropes till it roſe about the towers of St. Benigne, againſt which the W. wind ſeemed to drive it with violence, forming an eddy over the garden, which hindered the riſe of the balloon till all the ballaſt was diſcharged, and ſome of the provision, amounting in the whole to 80lb. The form of the balloon concurring with the heat of the ſun, and the denſity of the atmosphere, to cauſe a great dilatation, they threw out the two valves, which were not however ſufficient to diſcharge the fluid, and the balloon opened for the length of 7 or 8 inches at bottom near the appendage, which rather encouraged than alarmed the travellers. They then found themſelves in an almoſt dead calm, yet not without being advanced to a diſtance from the city. At 5 o'clock paſſing over a village, they let drop a note faſtened to a ball filled with bran, certifying that they were well, that the barometer was at 20 inches 9 lines, the thermometer a degree and a half below 0, the hygrometer 59 degrees by Retz's, and 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ by Copineau's ſcale. They had let fall two more notes written with a pencil, the cold not permitting them to hold a pen. At 11 minutes after 5 it was 3 degrees below 0, having ſunk 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ degrees ſince their departure. One of the notes, by a ſecond watch, was 57 ſeconds in reaching the ground in a perpendicular deſcent, owing to the little floating ribbon faſtened to it. The cold affected their ears very ſenſibly, and they beheld a ſea of clouds floating between them and the earth. Towards ſun-ſet the lower part of the balloon flattening warned them to deſcend, and they ſteered by the compaſs towards Auxerre. They found the wind at firſt ſetting out had ſet (deboité) the ruder,

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broke one of the oars at its ſocket, and drawn out another on the ſame ſide by entangling it in the 6 ropes, ſo that the remaining two being on the ſame ſide were totally uſeleſs, except when they fell in with a current which drove them eaſtward for 8 or 9 minutes, when they employed them with ſucceſs to veer about to the S. E. The opening in the balloon ſeemed likely to prevent its deſcent at Auxerre, and it was falling towards a wood, when, by throwing out one of the benches, it came gently down on a coppice called De Chaignet, belonging to the Counteſs Ferdinande de Brun, in the territory de la Marche. Scarce had the boat touched the branches but it ſprung up briſkly. They laid hold on ſome of the branches to anchor by, and prevent its going againſt the trees, or to draw it down to the ground, but without ſucceſs. Hearing ſome of the inhabitants of Magny-les Auxonne, they called to them to come near, and deſcended at 25 minutes after ſix. Two men and three women of the crowd fell on their knees before the balloon. It was thrice above the clouds, and after a journey of about 6 leagues, and an elevation eſtimated at 2000 toifes, it came down at laſt for want of ballaſt, and the travellers arrived at Dijon at half after 8 in a triumphal proceſſion, after which the city was illuminated.

“Ondonance of the Police, 23 Apr. 1784; forbidding the making or ſending up any balloons or other aeroſtatic machines, to which are faſtened *rechauds* of ſpirits of wine, fireworks (*de l'artifice*), and other combuſtibles; and directs, that no aeroſtatic balloons be ſent up without leave firſt obtained, which will be granted only to perſons of known experience and capacity, on pain of 500 livres fine.”

The neceſſity of this reſtriction on the madneſs of faſhion in this inſtance will appear from an accident which happened by the fall of an air balloon, to which burning lamps had been appended, in a gardenet's garden near Iſleworth. It was found burnt to aſhes, and had communicated its flames to the goſeberry buſhes round it. Such is the uncontroubled freedom of Engliſhmen in their philoſophical as well as every other purſuit.

A Letter to the Authors of the Journal de Paris, dated Philadelphia, Dec. 29, 1783, publiſhed in the Journal, May 13, 1784.

"NO sooner was the extraordinary discovery of M. Montgolfier known here about a month ago, than a similar experiment was attempted; not indeed on so large a scale, for want of means; and this circumstance has led us to perhaps the happiest application of this phenomenon. A man raised himself up to the height of 97 English feet, and came down again, but with too much ease. Messrs. *Ritose* and *Opquise** began their experiments with bladders, and then with somewhat larger machines; they joined several together, and fastened them round a cage, into which they put animals. The whole ascended, and was drawn down again by a rope. The next day, which was yesterday, a man offered to get into the cage, provided the rope was not let go. He rose about 15 feet, and would not suffer them to let him go higher. *Gimes Ouilcoxe*†, a carpenter, engaged to go in it for a little money. He rose 20 feet or upwards before he made a signal to be drawn down. He then took instructions from Messrs. *Ritose* and *Opquise*, and after several repetitions on the ground consented to have the rope cut for 50 dollars. Dr. Jaune, the principal medical person in the city, attended in case of accident. The crowd was incredible, who shouted after the English fashion when they saw Wilcox rise crowded in the cage, surrounded by 47 balloons fastened to it, with astonishing coolness, nodding his head to express his satisfaction and composure. After all, he could not rise above 97 feet, according to the measures taken by two other gentlemen of the Philosophical Academy. He was at least 5 minutes in the air, but perceiving the wind to blow from the east, and drive him towards *La Scoulquille*‡, he was frightened, and agreeable to his instructions made several incisions with a knife in 3 of the balloons. This was not sufficient, though we saw him descend a little. He pierced 3 more, and seeing the machine did not come, his fear increased. He cut 5 more in the greatest haste, and unfortunately all on the same side. He was then seen to tack about (*chavirer*), and, as if he had slid down (*coulé bas*), he fell on the edge of a ditch and a *fisse* as they call the inclosures. Dr. Jaune ran up; the poor man had sprain-

ed his wrist, but received no other accident. He was taken care of; a new machine put in hand, and it is hoped it will be more complete.

"I suppose your experiments have not been accompanied with any accident; and presuming these particulars will not be disagreeable to your readers, I have the honour to be,

Franc... Simo... Ca... d. Bri... l'Eco..."

* In the First Book of the "Tusculan Questions," § 13. *ad fin.* our readers will find the principles of the Air Balloon clearly and finely explained.

Remarks on. ATTERBURY'S Correspondence, continued from p. 333.

Vol. II. I Can hardly believe that this p. 414. I rude and illiberal "Panegyric, 1731," was written by the Bishop, unless his lordship was as coarse in his manners as, it seems, he was violent in his resentment. I should rather suspect it to have been by Mr. Sam. Wesley, as, besides his choleric disposition, I have been told he was as ill-bred as he was haughty. His character in the poem, intitled, "Tiverton," by one of his flagellated scholars, has drawn him in two lines at full length.

P. 414. After reading this "Elegy" on the Bishop, I am convinced the "Panegyric" (just mentioned) is by a priest. I do not mean "a gentleman in orders," but I mean that this writer was neither a poet nor a gentleman. And a very little of either, I think, was possessed by Sam. Wesley. In a letter from Lord Orrery to old Southerne, enquiring after him, it is said, that "he must be at a great distance indeed if you do not hear him laugh."—So famous he was for a *cachinnus*.

P. 434. The "Ode printed by Carll" is admirable—though I cannot say I much relish contemporary or posthumous compliments. They commonly partake of the nature and meanness of flattery, and should only be allowed to fribblers and fops at the tea-table.

Vol. III. P. 355. Dr. Wall of Shoreham was a great humourist. The following anecdotes, which I heard from his only daughter, the late Mrs. Catherine Waring of Rochester, fifty years ago, will prove it. At the christening of a child (with whom I went to school in 1728), he bade the godfather (one Sinyard) "name this child." "Tom, Sir," says the uncle. "What say you?" says the Doctor, looking at the father.

"I say

* Q. Rittenhouse and Hopkins.

† James Wilcox.

‡ The Schuylkill river.

"I say *Tom* too." "Do you?" says the Doctor; "why then I say you are two *Tom* Fools. *John*, I baptize thee, &c."

At a visitation at Sevenoak in 1720, a clergyman at table seeing Dr. Wall playing with a cork, whispered another, "Look what a dirty hand Dr. W. has." "I'll lay you a bottle," says the Doctor drily, "there is a dirtier in company." "Done." The Doctor produced the other, and won the wager.

One of his old parishioners (a Mr. Wood) said he had never heard him preach on any subject for forty years but Noah's ark, except on a recovery from illness, when he used to open against the Baptists, to whose preachers he had applied in this sickness. He was a great zealot for Atterbury, and would have lighted up all Whittebury forest, in case of his recall, at his own expense.

Dr. Wall died in 1728, aged 82, having been vicar of that parish 52 years, and was succeeded by the present resident incumbent, the rev. Vincent Perronet, M. A. in March the same year, so that he has been now vicar 56 years (two vicars only in 108 years). For him the living was procured by that Dr. Gee mentioned p. 538, as dean of Lincoln, and rector of Chevening, where is the seat of Earl Stanhope, to whom Mr. P. has been honorary chaplain ever since 1735, when his parishioners, unused to the sight of a scarf, surrounded him, and paid him the silent adoration of a new-erected pagod.

Dr. Wall left sixteen grand-children, all by an only daughter (mentioned above), eight sons and eight daughters, with all of whom the writer of this was well acquainted; and in general all, without exception, were remarkable for good sense, orthodoxy, and scepticism—and, paradoxical as it may appear, it is matter of fact. About half of them are still living.

The Doctor had once the offer of a living of 300l. a year, Chelsheld, three miles from Shoreham, which his conscience would not let him take. However, in due time he came to, and took another of about one-fifth of the value, at twelve miles distance, Milton near Gravesend.

I look on all that Atterbury says about his study and scrutiny into the Scriptures as mere affectation and design. The subject itself was not worth a thought; and as to the use he pre-

tended to make of it on his trial, it was too trifling and bare-faced to deceive even the most stupid of his prosecutors.

P. 456. If I do not forget, Mr. J. Wesley told me that his father (the old rector of Epworth in Lincolnshire) drew up "Dr. Sacheverell's speech," and *one* he might; but I think this is too refined, pathetic, and masterly for a man, who, at best, with a mediocrity of parts, seems to have had few ideas of elegance or sentiment.

P. 538. Dr. Cannon was tutor to Sir Robert Walpole, and was called "gloomy Cannon," both from his dusky appearance, and his styling St. John "a gloomy enthusiast." He was a fit tutor for a pupil who on principle disclaimed all conscience.

*** In the last communication from this correspondent, p. 333, instead of "by a man who has some reason," &c. it should have been, "by a man of whom every one has reason to say," &c.; in other words, "who is a busy-body in other men's matters;" or, in still plainer language, "a chatter-box."

MR. URBAN,

IN your Magazine for April, p. 272, a correspondent has remarked an inconsistency or contradiction (real or apparent) in two passages which he has quoted from Swinburne's account of the Spanish gypsies. With this I have no concern. But it reminds me of a difficulty which occurred to me in the same ingenious writer's *Travels in the Two Sicilies*. In Vol. I. pp. 218, 9, speaking of the Tarentine sheep, Mr. Swinburne mentions a commonly received opinion, that no *white* ones would now live in those pastures, because they would soon poison themselves with the leaves of the *hypericum*; though *black* sheep may browse upon it with safety. An old shepherd, whom he consulted on this subject, pointing to several *white* ewes in his flock, told him that it was not in consequence of its colour, but of its species, that the animal suffered from noxious herbs. "The *pecore gentili*, or delicate race of sheep, are so much more liable to perish by these and other accidents than the *pecore meste*, a wilder and coarser breed, that the former is almost destroyed."

In p. 231, he tells us; "The flesh of the *pecore gentili* is more *slabby* and tasteless, and therefore cheaper than that of the *meste*." Now the very expression of *slabby*, here applied as de-

scriptive of the *pecore gentili*, in contradistinction to the *mojcie*, is given by Baretti (and very properly) as the true and literal meaning of *Mojcio*. It is to the same effect in every dictionary that I have been able to consult. The word is classical and common. *Carfagna* is an obsolete word, though perhaps common still in Puglia: it signifies any thing that is not held in much esteem or value.

But possibly this difficulty may arise from the want of attention or apprehension in the reader, rather than from any inaccuracy in the writer. Be this as it may, the critic who shall explain it will, it is hoped, remove the difficulty with the same candour and good temper towards either, that he who now proposes it feels towards this sensible, judicious, and entertaining traveller; to whom he acknowledges himself highly indebted for many an hour's amusement and information; and whose agreeable work he begs leave to recommend,—not only to the classical but to every intelligent reader, as containing a happy mixture of the *utile* and the *dulce*, and as being, on all accounts, worthy of attention.

N. E.

ANSW. to the Q. p. 379.

Oxford, it may be presumed, is, like many other cities, a county in itself, and as such its justices in their sessions or gaol delivery have the power of life and death. On this principle a felon was tried and executed at Canterbury in 1783. See Vol. LIII. p. 89.

Anecdotes of Dean Sherlock.

IT is well known that Dean Sherlock at the Revolution persuaded many of his brethren of the clergy not to take the oaths to K. William—but on the last day allowed, he himself conformed and took them. A bookseller in St. Paul's Church-yard seeing him pass by soon after with his wife under his arm, said, "There goes the Dean, with his reasons for conforming at his fingers ends."

As the battle of the Boyne convinced the father, so it was said at the time, the battle of Preston convinced the son. The Sunday before that event he preached a sermon at the Temple church that could not have offended the Pretender. The Sunday after, his discourse flamed with loyalty to K. George. "Oh!" said the benchers, as they came out of church, "that this had been preached last Sunday!"

MR. URBAN,

May 5.

THE celebrated Mr. Strype, whom you have mentioned p. 247, was succeeded at Low Leyton by Mr. Dunbourdieu; who then instituted a suit of dilapidations of the vicarage-house in the Bp. of London's Consistory Court, against Mrs. Harris, the grand-daughter and administratrix of Strype. In the course of the suit, it appeared that Mr. Strype, who had built that house 67 years before, had never been presented, instituted, or inducted into the vicarage of Low Leyton; but that, originally coming there by accident at a time when there was no vicar, he was desired by the parishioners, by some of whom he was known and much esteemed, to officiate there as minister. This he not only complied with, but built the parsonage-house at his own expence, in which he resided to the time of his death. The legal question, therefore, was, whether his successor had a right, under those particular circumstances, to sue for dilapidations. The counsel for the administratrix contended that he never was vicar, and pleaded the epitaph which he had drawn up for himself, which had these remarkable words, "qui per . . . annos vixit at vicarius hujus ecclesie." This cause came by appeal from the Consistory Court of London to the Court of Arches; and Dr. Bettesworth, the then Dean, gave 40*l.* for dilapidations to his successor. The whole process remains in the Registry of the Bishop of London, and in that of the High Court of Delegates.

It should be observed, that Mr. Strype appeared regularly at all the Bishop's visitations, gave receipts for tithes, &c. and though numberless applications for the living were made, from the beginning of this century, to divers lord chancellors, he was by them so much esteemed, that they would not consent to his being put out of possession of the living, though acquired in such an extraordinary manner. Yours, &c. A. C. R.

MR. URBAN,

AS a respectable Magazine (the European) has inserted (from the papers) a supposed unpublished song of Pope's, beginning, "Say, Phyllis, why," &c. it may be proper to mention, that it is a well-known composition of the first Lord Lyttelton, and was published as such, in his life-time, in Dodsley's Poems, vol. II. substituting only 'Myra' for 'Phyllis.' CRITO.

51. B1.

52. BIOGRAPHIA BRITANNICA, &c. &c. The Second Edition. By Andrew Kippis, D. D. F. R. S. and S. A. Sc. Vol. III. Folio.

THE two former volumes of this excellent work were reviewed by us in the years 1778 and 1780, when they were published. For the late appearance of this volume the editor has thought proper to account, especially as he has been called upon by some anonymous writers, who seem falsely to suppose that he has no other employment, and receives great emoluments. These Dr. Kippis confutes, and adds, that "nearly one half of this volume is new matter; that more than double the proportion of new lives hath fallen to his share; that the additions, which are very numerous and large, are almost exclusively his own," &c.: and at last gives us hopes that "the publication of the future volumes will be more speedy, without any diminution of attention." Indeed, without such a reform, the work must be continued and concluded by other hands, as it can be hardly expected that either the present writers, or many of their readers, will survive to the close. This volume does not finish the letter C, Sir Edward Coke's being the last life, and Chatterton's is deferred to the conclusion, for the sake of the new matter expected in his improved Life by Mr. Herbert Croft. Two other new articles are written by two of the editor's friends, CLEIVELAND the poet by Bp. Percy, and Lord CLIVE by Hen. Beaufoy, Esq. member of parliament for Great Yarmouth. Obligations are acknowledged to several other respectable friends; and to both the former volumes there are numerous *corrigenda* and *addenda*, prefixed to this.

We will now specify (as usual) the new Lives:—*Burgh* (James, Esq.); *Burton* (John, D. D.); *Bentham* (Edward, D. D.) [rather mis-placed]; *Builer* (Joseph, Bishop); *Byrom* (John, Poet); *Cabot* (Sebastian, Navigator); *Campbell* (John and Archibald, Dukes of Argyle); *Campbell* (John, LL.D.); *Canton* (John, Natural Philosopher); *Carew* (Richard, Antiquary); *Carew* (Sir George); *Carleton* (Dudley, Viscount Dorchester); *Carstairs* (William, Divine); *Carte* (Thomas, Historian); *Carteret* (John, Earl Granville); *Carterwright* (Thomas, Divine); *Casson* (William, Letter-founder); *Cassell* (Edmund, Divine); *Cave* (Edward, Prin-

ter, by Dr. Johnson); *Cavendish* (Margaret, Duchess of Newcastle); *Centlivre* (Susanna, Dramatic Writer); *Chambers* (Ephraim, Author of the Cyclopædia); *Chandler* (Samuel, D. D.); *Chapman* (George, Poet); *Cheselden* (William, Surgeon); *Cheyne* (George, M. D.); *Chishull* (Edmund, Divine); *Chubb* (Thomas, Controversial Writer); *Churchill* (Charles, Satiric Poet); *Cibber* (Colley, Actor, &c.); *Clarke* (William, Divine, &c.); *Clayton* (Robert, Bishop); *Cleiveland*, (John, Poet); *Clive* (Robert, Lord Clive).

Mr. CAVE's Life was taken (with Dr. Johnson's permission) from our volume for 1754, p. 55. But the following note must not be omitted, as bearing an honourable testimony to our work:

"Besides the pleasure we have in adorning our work with a Life written by Dr. Johnson, we think that Edward Cave was otherwise worthy of a place in the Biographia, as the inventor of a new species of publication, which may be considered as something of an epocha in the literary history of this country. The periodical performances before that time were almost wholly confined to political transactions, and to foreign and domestic occurrences. But the monthly Magazines have opened a way for every kind of enquiry and information. The intelligence and discussion contained in them are very extensive and various; and they have been the means of diffusing a general habit of reading through the nation, which, in a certain degree, hath enlarged the public understanding. Many young authors, who have afterwards risen to considerable eminence in the literary world, have here made their first attempts in composition. Here, too, are preserved a multitude of curious and useful hints, observations, and facts, which otherwise might have never appeared; or, if they had appeared in a more evanescent form, would have incurred the danger of being lost. If it were not an invidious task, the history of them would be no incurious or unentertaining subject. The Magazines that unite utility with entertainment are undoubtedly preferable to those (if there have been any such) which have only a view to idle and frivolous amusement. It may be observed, that two of them, *The Gentleman's* and *The London*, which last was begun the year after the former, have, amidst their numerous rivals, preserved their reputation to the present day. They have both of them, in general, joined instruction with pleasure; and this, likewise, hath been the case with some others of a later origin."

We have a particular pleasure also in seeing a distinguished niche here allotted

lotted to one who himself has placed so many worthies in this *Temple of Fame*, that excellent biographer Dr. JOHN CAMPBELL, whose personal history and character (the account of his works being too copious for our limits) we will now present to our readers :

"On the 23d of May, 1736, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Vobe, of Lecomister, in the county of Hereford, gentleman; with which lady he lived nearly forty years in the greatest conjugal harmony and happiness. So wholly did he dedicate his time to books, that he seldom went abroad; but to relieve himself as much as possible from the inconveniences incident to a sedentary life, it was his custom, when the weather would admit, to walk in his garden, or otherwise in some room in his house, by way of exercise. By this method, united with the strictest temperance in eating, and an equal abstemiousness in drinking, he enjoyed a good state of health, though his constitution was delicate. His domestic manner of living did not preclude him from a very extensive and honourable acquaintance. His house, especially on a Sunday evening, was the resort of the most distinguished persons of all ranks, and particularly of such as had rendered themselves eminent by their knowledge or love of literature. He received foreigners, who were fond of learning, with an affability and kindness which excited in them the highest respect and veneration; and his instructive and cheerful conversation made him the delight of his friends in general.—On the 5th of March, 1765, Dr. Campbell was appointed his Majesty's agent for the province of Georgia, in North America, which employment he held till his decease. His last illness was a decline, the consequence of a life devoted to severe study, and which resisted every attempt for his relief that the most skillful in the medical science could devise. By this illness he was carried off, at his house in Queen Square, Ormond Street, on the 28th of December, 1775, when he had nearly completed the sixty-eighth year of his age. His end was tranquil and easy, and he preserved the full use of all his faculties to the latest moment of his life. On the 4th of January following his decease, he was interred in the New Burying Ground, behind the Foundling Hospital, belonging to the parish of St. George the Martyr, where a monument, with a plain and modest inscription, hath been erected to his memory.—Dr. Campbell had by his lady seven children, one of whom only survived him, Anne, who, on the 22d of August, 1763, married John Grant, Esq. of Lovat, near Inverness, in North Britain, then captain in the fifty-eighth regiment of foot, and lately his Majesty's commissary and paymaster of the Royal Artillery at New York. Mrs.

Grant, who was a woman of excellent understanding and taste, which had been cultivated under her father's eye, and who was possessed of the most amiable virtues, died at New York on the 2d of July, 1778, in the thirty-seventh year of her age. Mr. Grant, returning some time after to England, departed this life at Kensington in the month of November 1780. Three children, left by Mr. and Mrs. Grant, are now under the care of their worthy grand-mother, the Doctor's widow, and are her only remaining consolation.

"Dr. Campbell's literary knowledge was by no means confined to the subjects on which he more particularly treated as an author. He was well acquainted with the mathematics, and had read much in medicine. It hath been with great reason believed that, if he had dedicated his studies to the last science, he would have made a very conspicuous figure in the physical profession. He was eminently versed in the different parts of sacred literature; and his acquaintance with the languages extended not only to the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, among the ancient, and to the French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and Dutch, among the modern, but likewise to the Oriental tongues. He was particularly fond of the Greek language. His attainment of such a variety of knowledge was exceedingly assisted by a memory surprizingly retentive, and which, indeed, astonished every person with whom he was conversant. A striking instance of this hath been given by the Honourable Mr. Daines Barrington, in his tract intitled, *The Probability of reaching the North Pole discussed* *. In communicating his ideas our author had an uncommon readiness and facility; and the style of his works, which had been formed upon the model of that of the celebrated Br. Sprat, was perspicuous, easy, flowing, and harmonious. Should it be thought that it is sometimes rather too diffusive, it will, notwithstanding, indubitably be allowed that it is, in general, very elegant and beautiful.

"To all these accomplishments of the understanding Dr. Campbell joined the more important virtues of a moral and pious character. His disposition was gentle and humane, and his manners kind and obliging.

* "The instance mentioned by Mr. Barrington regards the accuracy with which Dr. Campbell, at the distance of thirty years, remembered the facts related to him by a Dr. Daillie, concerning a voyage towards the North Pole; in which the navigators, among whom was Dr. Daillie himself, went so far as to the 88th degree of North latitude, and might easily have proceeded further, had not the captain thought himself obliged, by his duty in other respects, to return."

He was the tenderest of husbands, a most indulgent parent, a kind master, a firm and sincere friend. To his great Creator he paid the constant and ardent tribute of devotion, duty, and reverence; and in his correspondences he shewed that a sense of piety was always nearest his heart. 'We cannot,' said he, in a letter to Mr. Hall, 'too much insist on the necessity of religion, not only as securing our happiness hereafter, but as the only safe and certain rule of life, and ten thousand times preferable to the modern notions of philosophy and ties of honour.' I may with great truth say, that the Church Catechism is a much better system of morals than Tully's Offices. There are many fine things in these, and in the works of Seneca, but, in my judgement, none that equal, either in spirit or composition, some of the Collects in our Liturgy.' On another occasion he wrote to the same friend, that he thought there was more good sense, and far better precepts for the conduct of life, in the Wisdom of Solomon, and the son of Sirach, than in all the Heathen Sages put together, or than could be met with in Lord Bolingbroke, Mr. Hume, or Voltaire. It was our author's custom, every day, to read one or more portions of Scripture, in the original, with the ancient versions and the best commentators before him; and in this way, as appears from his own occasional notes and remarks, he went through the Sacred Writings a number of times, with great thankfulness and advantage.

"Such was Dr. Campbell as a writer and as a man. By his works he has secured not only a lasting reputation, but rendered himself highly beneficial to the publick; and by his virtues he became prepared for that happy immortality which awaits all the genuine followers of goodness."

We cannot account for the circumstance of Dr. Campbell's having been a Nonjuror, notorious as it was, having been unnoticed. He took the oaths to his present Majesty, and, as mentioned above, had a place.

With the characters of the Rev. Mr. William Clarke and his wife, communicated by Mr. Hayley, we will at present close our extracts.

"Mr. Clarke was not only a man of extensive erudition, but he had the pleasing talent of communicating his various knowledge, in familiar conversation, without any appearance of pedantry or presumption.—There was an engaging mildness in his countenance and manner, which brought to the remembrance of those who conversed with him the portrait of Erasmus. Indeed he bore a great resemblance to that celebrated personage in many particulars: in the delicacy of his constitution, in the tem-

perance of his life, in his passion for letters, in the modest plainness of his spirit, and in the warm and active benevolence of his heart. As men, they had both their foibles, but foibles of so trivial a nature that they are lost in the radiance of their beneficent virtues.

"Antiquities were the favourite study of Mr. Clarke, as his publications sufficiently shew; but he was a secret, and by no means an unsuccessful votary of the Muses. He wrote English verse with ease, elegance, and spirit. Perhaps there are few better epigrams in our language than the following, which he composed on seeing the words *Domus ultima* inscribed on the vault belonging to the Dukes of Richmond, in the cathedral of Chichester:

'Did he, who thus inscrib'd the wall,
'Not read, or not believe St. Paul,
'Who says there is, where'er it stands,
'Another house not made with hands;
'Or may we gather from these words,
'That house is not a house of Lords?'

"Among the happier little pieces of his sportive poetry, there were some animated stanzas describing the character of the twelve English poets, whose portraits, engraved by Vertue, were the favourite ornament of his parlour; but he set so modest and humble a value on his poetical compositions, that I believe they were seldom committed to paper, and are therefore very imperfectly preserved in the memory of those to whom he sometimes recited them.

"His taste and judgment in poetry appear, indeed, very striking in many parts of his learned and elaborate *Connexion of Coins*. His illustrations of Nestor's cup, in particular, may be esteemed as one of the happiest examples of that light and beauty which the learning and spirit of an elegant antiquarian may throw on a cloudy and mistaken passage of an ancient poet.

"He gave a very beneficial proof of his zeal for literature by the trouble he took in regulating the library of the cathedral to which he belonged. He persuaded Bishop Mawson to bestow a considerable sum towards repairing the room appropriated to this purpose. He obtained the donation of many valuable volumes from different persons; and by his constant and liberal attention to this favourite object, raised an inconsiderable and neglected collection of books into a very useful and respectable public library.

"As to his talents as a divine, he might, I think, be rather esteemed as a sensible and instructive than as a highly eloquent preacher. Though the general tone of his voice was good, he knew not how to give it that harmonious and varied modulation which is one of the essential graces in perfect eloquence. In the more important points of his professional character he was entitled to much

much higher praise. In strict attention to all the duties of his station, in the most active and unwearied charity, he might be regarded as a model to the ministers of God. Though his income was never large, it was his custom to devote a shilling in every guinea that he received to the service of the poor. As a master, as a husband, and as a father, his conduct was amiable and endearing; and, to clothe this imperfect sketch of him with his most striking feature, he was a man of genuine unaffected piety.

"Having thus given you a slight yet a faithful account of Mr. Clarke, let me now speak of the admirable woman who was the dear partner of his life, and the affectionate rival of his virtues. Mrs. Clarke inherited, from her father Wotton, the retentive memory by which he was distinguished; and she possessed the qualities in which Swift considered him as remarkably deficient, penetration and wit. She seemed indeed, in these points, rather related to the laughter-loving Dean of St. Patrick's, than to his solemn antagonist.—The moral excellence of her character was by no means inferior to the sprightly activity of her mind. Nature and education never formed, I believe, a more singular and engaging compound of good-humoured vivacity and rational devotion. Her whole life seemed to be directed by the maxim which one of our English bishops adopted for his motto, 'Serve God, and be cheerful.' There was a degree of irascible quickness in her temper, but it was such as gave rather an agreeable than a dangerous spirit to her general manners. Her anger was never of long continuance, and usually evaporated in a comic *bon mot*, or in a pious reflection. She was perfectly acquainted with the works of our most celebrated divines, and so familiar with the English Muses that, even in the decline of her life, when her recollection was impaired by age and infirmities, she would frequently quote, and with great happiness of application, all our eminent poets. She particularly delighted in the wit of Butler, and wrote herself a short poem, which I am unable to recover, in the manner of Hudibras.

"Her sufferings on the death of her excellent husband were extreme; and though she survived him several years, it was in a broken and painful state of health. Through the course of a long life, and in the severe maladies which preceded her dissolution, she displayed all the virtues of a Christian, with uniform perseverance, but without ostentation.

"Such, my dear Sir, were the amiable persons of whom you wish me to speak. I have endeavoured to give you a very simple and true description of two characters who, being themselves most steadily attached to simplicity and truth, would have been wounded by the varnish of less faithful and

more elaborate praise; yet, as they were both fond of verse, I am tempted to add a little tribute of affectionate respect to their memory, in the following Epitaph:

'Mild William Clarke, and Anne his wife,
'Whom happy love had join'd in life,
'United in an humble tomb,
'Await the everlasting doom.
'And blest the dead! prepar'd as these,
'To meet their Saviour's just decrees!
'On earth their hearts were known to feel
'Such charity and Christian zeal,
'That should the world for ages last,
'In adverse fortune's bitter blast,
'Few friends so warm will man find here,
'And God no servants more sincere.'

"Mrs. Clarke was born in June 1700, and died on the 11th of July, 1783."

The character of Dr. Samuel Clarke, in p. 610, was drawn up by Dr. Salter.

53. *The Origin and Progress of Writing, as well Hieroglyphic as Elementary, illustrated by Engravings taken from Marbles, Manuscripts, and Charters, ancient and modern. Also, Some Account of the Origin and Progress of Printing.* By Thomas Astle, Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. and Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London. 4to.

AFTER stating, in the Introduction, and in some measure ascertaining the utility of the *Diplomatic Science*, by which we are "enabled to form a proper judgment of the age and authenticity of manuscripts, charters, and other records of antiquity," our author takes a short view of the irreparable losses sustained by the destruction of the works of the ancients, from the ravages committed in Egypt, Phœnicia, &c. by Ochus, 350 years before Christ, to the fire that happened in the Cottonian Library in 1732; exemplifies the mutilated state in which several celebrated authors have been transmitted to us, and relates the events and circumstances that have contributed to the revival and restoration of learning, from the Arabians in the VIIth, to the taking of Constantinople in the XVth century, and recapitulates the principal MS. libraries in Europe. Mr. Astle afterwards gives the following account of his own work:

"The first and second chapters are founded on principles of Philosophy, supported by facts, deduced from the Histories of different nations."

In this chapter, we beg leave to add, Mr. Astle explodes the opinion of several respectable writers, as Bp. Warburton, M. Fourmont, Gebelin, and others,

others, that letters are derived from hieroglyphic representations; and he clearly distinguishes between the one and the other.

The author's definition of writing, which is new, is as follows:

"Writing is the art of exhibiting to the sight the various conceptions of the mind, by means of marks, or characters, significant of the sounds of language, which enable us to transfer ideas from the eye to the ear, and *vice versa*. For example: if I read,—the ideas of the author are impressed upon my mind through the medium of sight by the marks for sounds; and these ideas are impressed upon the minds of the auditors, through the sense of hearing. On the other hand, if I dictate to an amanuensis, my ideas are conveyed to him through the medium of sounds significant, which he draws into vision by the means of marks significant of those sounds."

We cannot give a better specimen of our author's manner, or on a more important subject, than the following:

"The first mention of *writing* recorded in Scripture will be found in Exodus xvii, v. 14: 'And the LORD said unto Moses, Write* this, for a memorial, in a book; and rehearse it in the ears of JOSHUA; for I will utterly put out the remembrance of AMALEK from Heaven.' This command was given immediately after the defeat of the Amalekites near Horeb, and before the arrival of the Israelites at Mount Sinai.

"It is observable, that there is not the least hint to induce us to believe that writing was then newly invented; on the contrary, we may conclude, that MOSSES understood what was meant by *writing in a book*; otherwise God would have instructed him, as he had done NOAH in building the ark †; for he would not have been commanded to *write in a book*, if he had been ignorant of the art of *writing*: but MOSSES expressed no difficulty of comprehension when he received this command. We also find that MOSSES wrote

all the words and all the judgements of the LORD, contained in the twenty-first and the two following chapters of the book of Exodus, before the two written tables of stone were even so much as *promised* ‡. The delivery of the tables is not mentioned till the eighteenth verse of the thirty-first chapter, after God had made an end of communing with him upon the mount §, though the ten commandments were promulgated immediately after his third descent.

"It is observable, that MOSSES nowhere mentions that the alphabet was a new thing in his time, much less that he was the inventor of it; on the contrary, he speaks of the art of writing as a thing well known, and in familiar use; for, Exodus xxviii, v. 21, he says, 'And the stones shall be with the names of the children, TWELVE; according to their names, like the engravings of a signet, every one with his name, shall they be, according to the twelve tribes.'—And again, v. 36: 'And thou shalt make a plate of pure gold, and grave upon it, like the engravings of a signet, HOLINESS TO THE LORD.' Can language be more expressive? Would it not be absurd to deny that this sentence must have been in words and letters? But writing was known and practised by the people in general in the time of MOSSES, as appears from the following texts: Deut. chap. vi, v. 9; chap. xi, v. 20; chap. xvii, v. 18; chap. xxiv, v. 1; chap. xxvii, v. 3, 8. By this last text, the people are commanded to *write* the law on stones; and it is observable that some of the above texts relate to transactions *previous* to the delivery of the law at Mount Sinai.

"If MOSSES had been the *inventor* of the alphabet, or received letters from God, which till then had been unknown to the Israelites, it would have been well worthy of his understanding, and very suitable to his character, to have explained to them the nature and use of this invaluable art which God had communicated to him; and may we not naturally suppose that he would have said, when he directed the workmen to engrave names and sentences on stones and gold ||, 'And in these engravings you shall

* "The Hebrew word is כָּתַב, which word is generally used for drawing letters, or literal characters; *to write*; Exod. xxiv, v. 4; and chap. xxxiv, v. 18.—See PARKHURST'S Lexicon."

† "Gen. vi, ver. 14, 15, 16."

‡ "And MOSSES wrote all the words of the Lord," &c. Exod. xxiv, v. 4.—"And he took the book of the covenant, and read it in the audience of the people; and they said, 'All that the LORD hath said, we will do, and be obedient.'" Ibid. v. 7.

§ "The different times of MOSSES's ascending and descending the mount are distinguished in the following passages:

First ascent.	Second ascent.	Third ascent.	Fourth ascent.
Exod. xix, v. 3.	Exod. xix, v. 8.	Exod. xix, v. 20.	Exod. xxiv, v. 13.
First descent.	Second descent.	Third descent.	Fourth descent.
Exod. xix, v. 7.	Exod. xix, v. 14.	Exod. xix, v. 25.	Exod. xxxii, v. 15.

|| "See more texts on this subject in Genesis, chap. xxviii, verses 9, 10, 11; and chap. xxxix, v. 30; Deut. chap. xxxiii, v. 58 and 61, and chap. xxxix."

GRANT, MAG. Jour, 1784.

* 460

use the alphabetic characters which God hath communicated to me, or which I have now invented, and taught you the use of?" But the truth is, he refers them to a model in familiar use, *'like the engravings of a signet'* for the ancient people of the East engraved names and sentences on their seals, in the same manner as is now practised by the great LAMA of Tartary, the princes in India, the emperor of Constantinople, and his subordinate rulers &c."

On the whole, the Phœnicians seem to him to have the best claim to the honour of the invention of letters, *Phœnices primi*, &c.

Mr. Asle thus proceeds in his preface:

"In the third chapter, which treats of the antiquity of writing, it was necessary to have recourse to the most ancient Historians, both sacred and profane; the latter of which are so involved in fable, that it was extremely difficult to separate the ore from the dross. However, the most respectable authors have been consulted, from whom we have selected such evidence as appeared to be most rational, and to deserve the most credit. Several particulars concerning the civilization of ancient nations occur in the course of this chapter, which may appear interesting, not only to the Historian and Antiquary, but also to the Philosopher.

"In the fourth chapter it appears, that all alphabets are not derived from ONE, but that most of those now used are derived from the Phœnician. This chapter contains a general account of such as are supposed to have arisen from that source, which furnishes many important facts relative to the history, population, and the progress of Arts and Sciences, of the most celebrated nations.

"The fifth chapter contains the History of Writing in different ages and countries, proved from ancient inscriptions, manuscripts, and other authentic documents, of which engraved specimens are given, and several rules are laid down, which may enable our readers to judge of their age and authenticity. This chapter necessarily contains much Ancient History, and establishes many important truths, hitherto little known or attended to.

"The History of Writing in England is very copious, and a great number of authentic documents are engraven for the information of our readers. The writing which prevailed in this island from the time the Romans left it till the Norman Conquest, I have divided into *five* kinds, namely, ROMAN Saxon, SET Saxon, RUNNING-hand Saxon, MIXT Saxon, and ELEGANT Saxon; from this last descended what hath been called the MONKISH ENGLISH, a species of writing usually termed MODERN GOTHIC, which was peculiar to this kingdom; various specimens of which are given in the second column of the twenty-seventh plate. The writing used by the English Lawyers, when they wrote in their own tongue, is partly derived from the same source, and partly from another, which next shall be mentioned.

"WILLIAM I. introduced into this country corrupted Lombardic letters, which before his time had prevailed in FRANCE, ITALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, and some other parts of Europe; this hath been called by us NORMAN WRITING, and was generally used in England for Grants, Charters, and Law proceedings, more than two centuries and a half after the Conquest; many specimens of Norman writing are given in the twenty-third and in the two following plates.

"From the twelfth century, till after the invention of Printing, the Ecclesiastics in this country, as well natives as foreigners, used the Modern Gothic characters, *when they wrote the Latin language*; which characters were generally used by the Ecclesiastics and Schoolmen in most parts of Europe.—Particular attention is paid to the writing practised in the northern parts of Scotland, and in Ireland; and several specimens of MSS. in the Gaelic and Ibero-Celtic language are given. Our readers are referred to the work for the account given of the writing which was practised in other parts of Europe, from the earliest times till the invention of Printing."

The author controverts what has been advanced by former writers respecting the forms of letters, and shews that they do not derive their powers from the *forms*, but from the sounds, of which they are significant. In the course of this chapter many precious

* "PLINY, lib. xxxii, chap. 1, informs us, that the Oriental nations and the Egyptians made use of letters only upon their signets. The industrious authors of the *'Nouveau Traité de Diplomatique'*, vol. iv. p. 75, say, 'That the ancient kings of Persia and the Turkish emperors did the like.' The learned abbot of Clairvaux, Monsieur du PIN, in his *'Universal Historical Library'*, p. 21, supports these authorities; and adds, 'that there is an infinite number of ancient and modern stones thus engraven, which were used for signets.' That signets were used by the Hebrews before they went into Egypt, we learn from Genesis, chap. xxxviii, v. 18; where it appears, that JUDAH gave THAMAR his signet, &c.: and it is reasonable to suppose that this signet was similar to those used by the Israelites, and the other neighbouring nations."

remains of antiquity, and many ancient records, are now first brought to light. Mr. Astle, in particular, is the first who hath thus divided the ancient writing which prevailed in England. The tales and fables fabricated by the Irish antiquaries he hath also ably exploded. His conclusion is as follows:

"To conclude this head, it is impossible to say whether all which hath been advanced will operate upon the minds of those of the Irish nation who are superstitiously devoted to the legendary tales of their ancestors; for it is in vain to oppose rational doubts, arguments, or even facts, to popular credulity; although we may with just reason suppose that the fictions which the vanity and patriotism of the Irish have been raising for ages will gain no credit with the sensible and judicious part of mankind, but will vanish before the strong beams of history and criticism: in truth, all scepticism must vanish by an inspection of the twenty-second plate, wherein we have ocular demonstration that the Erse and Irish characters are the same; and that they are similar to those used by the Saxons in Britain appears from several Saxon alphabets in the preceding plates; so that those who obstinately persist in asserting that the Irish characters are not derived from the Roman, after what hath been said on this head, must deny the evidence of their senses*."

Norman writing, so called, is shewn to be a corrupt species of Lombardic; and writing in France, from A. D. 700 to 1050, was like that of England.

"The sixth chapter treats of the writing of the CHINESE, and of various CHARACTERS and LITERARY SIGNS, used both by the ancients and moderns for brevity, expedition, or secrecy. The facts which appear in the course of this chapter fully confirm the doctrine laid down in the second and fourth chapters, that all marks whatever are significant by compact, and that LETTERS do not derive their powers from their forms, but from the sounds which men have agreed to annex to them.

"The seventh chapter treats of Numerals, and of Numeral Characters, which were probably used before letters.

"The eighth chapter treats of the Librarii, Notarii, and Antiquarii, among the

Ancients; of Paintings and Ornaments; of the materials for writing upon; of Instruments for writing with; and some account of Inks, both ancient and modern.

"The ninth chapter contains some account of the Origin and Progress of Printing.

"Some of the drawings from whence the engravings in the following work are taken were done at the expence of EDWARD Earl of Oxford, under the direction of the learned Doctor HICKES, and Mr. HUMPHREY WANLEY, librarian to the Earl, and a person well versed in ancient MSS. These drawings were purchased at the sale of the MSS. of the late JAMES WEST, Esq. and are now in my library; but by far the greatest part I selected from original manuscripts, charters, and other ancient documents."

This work, it is needless to add, will fully establish Mr. Astle's literary fame, and will transmit his name with lustre to posterity, together with those of his fellow-labourers, Mr. HARRIS and Lord MONRODDO †.—The engraved specimens of ancient MSS. &c. (of which there are XXXI plates) are extremely well executed by Messieurs Longmate and Pouncey.

Some further specimens shall be given in a future Magazine.

54. BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA. N^o XXI. Containing the History and Antiquities of Eccleshal Manor and Castle; and of Lichfield House in London. By the Rev. Samuel Pegge, M.A. F.A.S. 4to.

ECCLESIAL MANOR, so called from the *ecclesia*, or church, is mentioned as belonging to the Bishop of Lichfield in Domesday Book; and as St. Chad, the 5th bishop, is also named in that record, it was probably part of the very first endowment of the see, to which it has invariably belonged ever since, a short interval excepted. The manor-house was embattled in the year 1200, and rebuilt in 1310. The value of the estate in 1534 was 57l. 7s. per annum. The bishops seldom resided here before the Reformation. The Castle, being

* "Colonel Vallancey hath subjoined to the last edition of his Grammar several tables of the abbreviations which occur in Irish MSS. These will be very useful in facilitating the reading of the ancient documents written in that country, and in the northern parts of Scotland. The characters engraven by this author are similar to ours in plate XXII, which are derived from the Roman. It appears, from Bede's Ecclesiastical History, that there were some learned men in Ireland in the seventh century, but this doth not authenticate the Irish traditions concerning the Milesian colonies."

† Always mis-spelt "Mountboddoo." And, p. xxi, Dr. Tanner was not "Bishop of Norwich," but only of St. Asaph.

held for Charles I. was besieged and taken by the Parliament forces before 1646, but of the siege no account is extant. And in 1650 the manor was sold for 14,224l. 3s. 10d. For above fifty years after the Restoration, the Castle remained no better than a farm-house; till Bp. Lloyd, in 1695, built all the brick part, or south front; and ever since the bishops have constantly resided there. Bp. Hough probably planted the grove; and the situation of Ecclethall, which is low and marshy, has since been considerably amended and improved by Bp. Frederick Cornwallis and his nephew, "the present worthy prelate." It seems remarkable, that four prelates, now living, are, or have been, bishops of Lichfield; viz. Bishops Egerton, North, Hurd, and Cornwallis. In the late Archbishop's time there were five.

LICHFIELD HOUSE was originally in the city, till Bp. Meyland, or Mulent, about 1260, made a purchase, and probably built a palace, on the south side of the Strand, near the river. In 1534 it was rated at 10l. 12s. per annum. But in 1549 this palace, with two others (Landaff and Worcester), and a church, was pulled down by the Duke of Somerset, to make a site for his new building, called Somerset House.

55. *The Mandate of his Grace the Archbishop of Paris, ordering the Te Deum to be sung in all the Churches of his Diocese, in Thanksgiving for the Re-establishment of Peace.* Translated from the French. 8vo.

"THE seas," says this prelate, "ought not to acknowledge any other supreme ruler but Him by whom they were created." Bating this squib at the English, and styling the French "the first people of the universe," this mandate breathes the language of moderation as well as religion, and contains no sentiments to which an Englishman and a Protestant will not readily subscribe, &c.

"O that the happy peace which we now celebrate may never hereafter be disturbed! O that it may extinguish, for all eternity, that fatal rivalry which in every age has cost so many tears, and so much blood, to two nations which entertain a mutual regard for each other! O that it may be succeeded by a noble emulation between two nations so capable of bringing arts and sciences to perfection, and of extending the boundaries of human knowledge, if they would but

banish from their minds that false science, and that proud philosophy, which, instead of enlightening mankind, obscures all truths, and reverses every principle! O that France and England could be for ever united, for the glory of Europe, and for the good of the universe!"

Equally sensible and pious are his Grace's reflections on the most dangerous enemies, those within ourselves, luxury, riot, extravagance, &c. &c.; and equally applicable to both nations. May our expected thanksgiving produce no worse discourses!

56. *Select Works of the Emperor Julian, and some Pieces of the Sophist Libanius. Translated from the Greek. With Notes from Petau, La Bletterie, Gibbon, &c. To which is added, The History of the Emperor Jovian, from the French of the Abbé de la Bletterie. By John Duncombe, M.A. 2 Vols. 8vo.*

JULIAN has long been known to the learned, and to foreigners, not only by his apostacy, "that single stain," as Spanheim expresses it, "which has totally sullied all his other graces and accomplishments," but also by his virtues and literary talents. But none of his works, as we recollect, have before appeared in English; though, excepting those that militate against the Christian religion, and extol the absurdities of paganism (which, we need not add, are here excluded), they are all distinguished by their elegance and erudition.—M. de la Bletterie published, in 1735, *The Life of the Emperor Julian* (in French), to which he added, in 1748, *The History of the Emperor Jovian* (here translated), and *Translations of some Works of Julian*. The former was translated, in 1748, by Mrs. Anna Williams, under the inspection of Mr. Bowyer. In the preface to these two volumes we have an accurate account (from La Bletterie) of all Julian's works. And annexed are, "Annals of the principal Events in his Life," and his "Peditree."—The "Select Works" that follow (besides an "Epistle from Gallus Caesar to his Brother Julian") are, 1. "An Epistle to the Philosopher Themistius," on the dangers of sovereign power, written probably at Vienne, in Dec. 353, soon after Constantius had raised the author to the dignity of Caesar.—2. "A Consolatory Oration on the Departure of Sallust," a Gaulish officer of great merit, the confidential friend of the Caesar, and therefore recalled by

by Constantius in 358. He was afterwards Præfect of Gaul.—3. "*Julian the Emperor Constantius*." This Epistle, written in 360, soon after his assuming the purple, is preserved in Latin by Ammianus.—4. "*The Emperor Julian to the Senate and People of Athens*." This was written soon after, from Illyricum, while he was marching with his army against Constantius, and is therefore explanatory of the motives of his conduct, his injuries, and provocations; relates his education and adventures, &c.; and is justly styled by Mr. Gibbon "one of the best manuscripts to be found in any language." Neither of these three last is translated by La Bleterie.—5. "*An Allegorical Fable*," written in 362. This is taken from the VIIth Oration, and agreeably relates the crimes and misfortunes of the family of Constantine, "that eternal object of the hatred and malignity of Julian."—6. "*The Duties of a Priest*." Extracted from "the Fragment of an Oration, or Epistle. A. D. 362, or 3." This seems a kind of pastoral charge to his Pagan priesthood, fraught with good moral precepts, several of them from the Gospel.—7. "*The Cæsars*. A. D. 361." This satire, or philosophical fable, composed in the winter that Julian spent at Constantinople, may be deemed his *chef d'œuvre*, and is styled by Mr. Gibbon "one of the most agreeable and instructive productions of ancient wit." The Emperors, his predecessors, from Julius Cæsar to Constantine, inclusive, pass in review before him, or rather before the Gods assembled on Olympus, being invited by Romulus to a banquet at the Saturnalia. Their follies and vices are freely ridiculed and arraigned by Silenus; some are excluded the assembly, others are consigned to Tartarus, and the rest are admitted. JULIUS CÆSAR, ALEXANDER the Great also, AUGUSTUS, TRAJAN, MARCUS AURELIUS, and CONSTANTINE the Great, plead their respective merits, and at last the Gods decree the palm to Marcus.—8. "*The Misopogon, or the Antiochian*. A. D. 363." This sarcastic "Enemy of the Beard" ironically confesses his own faults, and severely satirises the licentious and effeminate manners of Antioch.—The 1st volume concludes with "*XVI Epistles* (all that remain) of Libanius the Sophist to Julian."—Vol. II. contains all the "*Epistles* of

"Julian" (LXXVII*); the "Life of Libanius," from the Latin of Fabricius; Two Monodies from the Greek of that Sophist, 1. "*On Nicomedia, destroyed by an earthquake in 358*:" 2. "*On the Daphnean Temple of Apollo, destroyed by fire in 362*." And annexed are, the "*History of the Emperor Jovian*," and an abstract of "*An Essay on the Rank and Power of the Roman Emperors in the Senate*," both from the French of La Bleterie, with a copious Index to each volume.

As a specimen, we will now extract the military harangue of Julius Cæsar before the Gods:

"It was my good fortune, O Jupiter, and ye Gods, to be born, after many heroes, in that illustrious city, which has extended her dominion farther than any other; so that they all may be satisfied if they obtain the second place. For what other city, deducing its origin from three thousand men, has, in less than six hundred years, carried its conquests to the utmost extremities of the earth? What other nation has produced so many distinguished warriors and legislators, or such devout worshippers of the Gods? Born in a city so renowned, I surpassed, by my actions, not only my contemporaries, but all the heroes that ever lived. Of my own countrymen I know not one that will deny me the superiority. But as this Grecian is so presumptuous, which of his actions will he pretend to put in competition with mine? His Persian trophies, perhaps, as if he knew not how many I won from Pompey. And who was the most experienced general, Pompey or Darius? Which of them commanded the bravest troops? Instead of the refuse of mankind, Pompey had in his army more warlike nations than were ever subject to Darius; of Europeans, those who had often routed the hostile Asiatics, and of them the most valiant; Italians, Illyrians, and Gauls. Having mentioned the Gauls, can the Getic exploits of ALEXANDER be compared with my conquest of Gaul? He passed the Danube once; I twice passed the Rhine; and of my German victories no one can dispute the glory. I fought with Ariovistus †.

"I was the first Roman who dared to cross the German Ocean ‡. Though this was a wonderful achievement, however it

* Besides the three in vol. I.—La Bleterie has translated only XLV.

† "The antithesis is this: 'Alexander met with no opposition in his Getic expedition, and therefore he marched with impunity. But I was resisted by Ariovistus.' PETAU."

‡ "In the original, *εξ εβ; Σολωντικῆς*, 'the outward sea.' The inner was the Mediterranean."

"eight years, amidst temptations, menaces, and, in some cases, cruelties, which would have distinguished them as meritorious men in better times." "An infant church (he adds) is rising, under the favour and protection of government, in NOVA SCOTIA; and it is of a singular description, consisting of honourable exiles, under the pastoral care of fellow-sufferers. God be praised, there is not a party among us, religious or civil, so narrow as to censure the exertion of our faculties, in the support of this extraordinary colony, who, having given signal evidence of their public virtue, and having passed through the school of adversity, may be presumed eminently qualified for receiving, and inwardly digesting, the instruction and comforts administered by our religion."

"The exertion" which will not now be "censured" is, we hope and presume, the desirable establishment of a Protestant American Bishop, a *nursing-father*, for this "infant church," that the offices of ordination and confirmation may be no longer withheld from "the remnant that is left," and that the Church of England, in our remaining colonies, may at least have the same support as the Church of Rome. And, strange as it may seem! this episcopal government, which, some years ago, when proposed from hence, occasioned so much obloquy and malevolence against Archbishop Secker and its advisers, is now, we are told, deemed so useful and necessary by the numerous episcopalians in the Southern Independent States, that they are expected soon to solicit that as a favour which, when offered as a free gift, they rejected and spurned.

"Another fair prospect," continues the Bishop, "is said to be opened in CANADA, where the Protestants, who amounted to a fifth part of the inhabitants, are supposed to have received a large accession of American loyalists."

The number of loyalists settled in Nova Scotia is supposed, in the Appendix, to be 30,000. The inhabitants of Halifax are 7000. Nineteen missionaries, who still remain officiating in the Independent States, (10 of them in Connecticut, and 17 at present unemployed,) continue to receive salaries. Of the 19 others, 4 are in Newfoundland, 10 in Nova Scotia, 2 in Canada, 1 on the

Mosquito Shore, 2 in the Bahama Islands, and 1 (Mr. Quaque, an African,) on the Gold Coast.—Among this year's benefactions is 1612l. 18s. 11d. part of a legacy of Mrs. Harriet Arundel, besides 6700l. in the 3 per cent. consolidated annuities, and 42l. in exchequer annuities, bequeathed by the same benevolent lady.

58. *Thoughts on a Parliamentary Reform.*
The Second Edition. 8vo.

WITH an agreeable vein of humour and irony, peculiarly his own, this modern Democritus (whom the intelligent reader will soon discover to be Mr. Jenyns) rallies and ridicules the various specifics prescribed by *political doctors* to restore our broken constitution, especially "that of giving a right of voting universally, together with annual elections."—"This," he says, "appears to be the most uniform, consistent, and effectual: it has indeed one capital defect, which is, that it is absolutely and utterly impracticable; but I do not mention this as an objection, so far from it that I think it is its chief excellence, and is what induces me to prefer it to all the rest."

Several reasons, equally ludicrous and sensible, are then adduced, not for his preferring it, but for his thinking it impracticable; some of which indeed seem seriously unanswerable, but for which, as it is short, we shall refer to the pamphlet.—"An uninfluenced assembly," towards the conclusion, he deems "a creature of imagination;" but, luckily, men in opposition, are no sooner gratified with places and power, than, instead of distressing, they are zealous, he says, to support the government. On the whole, "we shall find abundant reason, on surveying the condition of every other country, to be contented with our own: there are in it some evils, and much good, which is the utmost which any human institution will admit of. We have, indeed, too much oratory, too much liberty, too much debt, and too many taxes; but then we have plenty, and may have peace, if we please, we have security to our persons and properties, and excellent laws, justly, though not very cheaply, administered; we have a parliament not worse, and a king a great deal better, than we deserve; and there-
" *forp*

fore I shall conclude, with the words of Shakspeare,

"Tis better sure to bear the ills we know,
Than fly to others which we know not
of!"

39. *A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean. Undertaken by the Command of His Majesty, for making Discoveries in the Northern Hemisphere. Performed under the Direction of Captains Cook, Clerke, and Gore, in His Majesty's Ships the Resolution and Discovery, in the Years 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, and 1780. In Three Volumes, 4to. Published by Order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.*

THIS is a work which, in several respects, does honour to the English nation: 1. to his Majesty and his Ministers, who projected and planned this expedition; 2. to the officers who undertook and executed it; 3. to the captains who compiled this account, thereby proving themselves *tam Mercurio quam Marte*; and 4. to the draughtsmen, Lieut. Hodges and Mr. Webber, and the engravers of the 78 plates* with which it is admirably embellished and illustrated—but, above all, to the memory of that unparalleled navigator whose name it bears, a name *semper honoratum, semper acerbum*, and whom all succeeding ages will ever revere and lament. Of a work like this, without an epitome (for which we have neither room nor inclination, having already detailed the principal events in vol. II. pp. 231. 278.) it is impossible to give an adequate idea. Suffice it therefore to select a few passages, of which none is so interesting as Captain King's relation of the transactions immediately preceding, and of the circumstances attending, the fatal event of Captain Cook's death.

"Upon coming to anchor in Karakakooa Bay †, Feb. 12, 1779 [having sprung a mast], we were surprised to find our receipt on very different from what it had been on our first arrival; no shouts, no bustle, no confusion, but only a solitary bay, with here and there a canoe stealing close along shore. The impulse of curiosity, which had before operated to so great a degree, might now indeed be supposed to have ceased; but the hospitable treatment we had invariably met

with, and the friendly footing on which we parted, gave us some reason to expect that they would again have flocked about us with great joy on our return.

"We were forming various conjectures, upon the occasion of this extraordinary appearance, when our anxiety was at length relieved by the return of a boat which had been sent on shore, and brought us word, that Terrecoboo was absent, and had left the bay under the *taboo*‡. Though this account appeared very satisfactory to most of us, yet others were of opinion, or rather, perhaps, have been led by subsequent events to imagine, that there was something, at this time, very suspicious in the behaviour of the natives, and that the interdiction of all intercourse with us, on pretence of the king's absence, was only to give him time to consult with his chiefs in what manner it might be proper to treat us. Whether these suspicions were well founded, or the account given by the natives was the truth, we were never able to ascertain. For though it is not improbable that our sudden return, for which they could see no apparent cause, and the necessity of which we afterward found it very difficult to make them comprehend, might occasion some alarm, yet the unsuspicious conduct of Terrecoboo, who on his supposed arrival the next morning, came immediately to visit Capt. Cook, and the consequent return of the natives to their friendly intercourse with us, are strong proofs that they neither meant nor apprehended any change of conduct.

"In support of this opinion I may add the account of another accident, precisely of the same kind, which happened to us on our first visit, the day before the arrival of the king. A native had sold a hog on board the Resolution, and taken the price agreed on, when Parees, passing by, advised the man not to part with the hog, without an advanced price. For this he was sharply spoken to, and pushed away, and the *taboo* being soon after laid on the bay, we had at first no doubt but that it was in consequence of the offence given to the chief. Both these accidents serve to shew how very difficult it is to draw any certain conclusion from the actions of people with whose customs, as well as language, we are so imperfectly acquainted; at the same time, some idea may be formed from them of the difficulties, at the first view perhaps not very apparent, which those have to encounter who, in all their transactions with these strangers, have to steer their course amidst so much uncertainty, where a trifling error may be attended with even the most fatal consequences. However true or false our conjectures may be, things went on in their usual quiet course till the afternoon of the 13th.

* In some of these there is a most striking resemblance to the very curious plates in Mr. Tooke's "Historical Account of Russia," reviewed in our last volume, p. 692.

† Karakakooa Bay is situated on the West side of the island of Owhyhee (one of the Sandwich islands), in the district of Akona."

GENT. MAG. June, 1784.

‡ i. e. the natives were prohibited to stir from home, or to have any communication with us."

"To

"Toward the evening of that day, the officer who commanded the watering-party of the *Discovery* came to inform me, that several chiefs had assembled at the well near the beach, driving away the natives, whom he had hired to assist the sailors in rolling down the casks to the shore. He told me, at the same time, that he thought their behaviour extremely suspicious, and that they meant to give him some farther disturbance. At his request, therefore, I sent a marine along with him, but suffered him to take only his side-arms. In a short time the officer returned, and on his acquainting me that the islanders had armed themselves with stones, and were grown very tumultuous, I went myself to the spot, attended by a marine, with his musquet. Seeing us approach, they threw away their stones, and, on my speaking to some of the chiefs, the mob were driven away, and those who chose it were suffered to assist in filling the casks.—Having left things quiet here, I went to meet Captain Cook, whom I saw coming on shore in the pinnace. I related to him what had just passed; and he ordered me, in case of their beginning to throw stones, or behave insolently, immediately to fire a ball at the offenders. I accordingly gave orders to the corporal to have the pieces of the centinels loaded with ball, instead of small shot.

"Soon after our return to the tents we were alarmed by a continued fire of musquets from the *Discovery*, which we observed to be directed at a canoe that we saw paddling towards the shore, in great haste, pursued by one of our small boats. We immediately concluded that the firing was in consequence of some theft; and Capt. Cook ordered me to follow him, with a marine armed, and endeavour to seize the people as they came on shore. Accordingly we ran toward the place where we supposed the canoe would land, but were too late, the people having quitted it, and made their escape into the country before our arrival.

"We were at this time ignorant that the goods had been already restored; and as we thought it probable, from the circumstances we had at first observed, that they might be of importance, were unwilling to relinquish our hopes of recovering them. Having therefore enquired of the natives which way the people had fled, we followed them till it was near dark, when, judging ourselves to be about three miles from the tents, and suspecting that the natives, who frequently encouraged us in the pursuit, were amusing us with false information, we thought it in vain to continue our search any longer, and returned to the beach.

"During our absence, a difference of a more serious and unpleasant nature had happened. The officer who had been sent in the small boat, and was returning on board, with the goods which had been restored, observing Capt. Cook and me engaged in the pursuit of

the offenders, thought it his duty to seize the canoe, which was left drawn up on the shore. Unfortunately, this canoe belonged to Pareca, who, arriving at the same moment from on board the *Discovery*, claimed his property, with many protestations of his innocence. The officer refusing to give it up, and being joined by the crew of the pinnace, which was waiting for Capt. Cook, a scuffle ensued, in which Pareca was knocked down by a violent blow on the head with an ear. The natives, who were collected about the spot, and had hitherto been peaceable spectators, immediately attacked our people with such a shower of stones as forced them to retreat with great precipitation, and swim off to a rock at some distance from the shore.—The pinnace was immediately ransacked by the islanders, and, but for the timely interposition of Pareca, who seemed to have recovered from the blow, and forgot it at the same instant, would soon have been entirely demolished. Having driven away the crowd, he made signs to our people that they might come and take possession of the pinnace, and that he would endeavour to get back the things which had been taken from it. After their departure he followed them in his canoe, with a midshipman's cap, and some other trifling articles of the plunder, and, with much apparent concern at what had happened, asked if the *Orons* would kill him, and whether he would permit him to come on board the next day? On being assured that he should be well received, he joined noses (as their custom is) with the officers, in token of friendship, and paddled over to the village of Kowrowa.

"When Capt. Cook was informed of what had passed, he expressed much uneasiness at it; and, as we were returning on board, 'I am afraid,' said he, 'that these people will oblige me to use some violent measures; for,' he added, 'they must not be left to imagine that they have gained an advantage over us.' However, as it was too late to take any steps this evening, he contented himself with giving orders that every man and woman on board should be immediately turned out of the ship. As soon as this order was executed, I returned on shore; and our former confidence in the natives being now much abated by the events of the day, I posted a double guard on the *Morai*, with orders to call me if they saw any men lurking about the beach. At about 11 o'clock, five islanders were observed creeping round the bottom of the *Morai*; they seemed very cautious in approaching us, and at last, finding themselves discovered, retired out of sight. About midnight, one of them venturing up close to the observatory, the centinel fired over him; on which the men fled, and we passed the remainder of the night without further disturbance."

(This interesting and most affecting narrative shall be completed in our next.)

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With regard to the selection before us, it will be sufficient to observe, that it is made with great taste and industry of research, and that the arrangement is happily conceived and executed.

To the first volume is prefixed, "An Historical Essay on the Origin and Progress of National Song," which we have perused with much pleasure and advantage. The crudition that is displayed by the ingenious author of this Essay is rendered pleasing and familiar by the originality and elegance of his remarks, at the same time that he exhibits an accuracy and fidelity in his quotations which, we are sorry to say, is not so often possessed as assumed. The nature of this Essay does not admit of any abridgement of its contents,

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The distress experienced in passing through the interior parts of Poland can scarcely be imagined by an Englishman:

"Even in the neighbourhood of Warsaw the road bore as few marks of human industry as the country which it interests. It was best where it was sandy; in other parts it was scarcely passable; and in the marshy grounds, where some labour was absolutely necessary to make it support the carriages, it was raised with sticks and boughs of trees, thrown promiscuously on the surface, or formed by trunks of trees laid crossways.... Though in most countries (says Mr. Coxe) we made a point of suspending our journey during night, in order that no scene might escape our observation, yet we here even preferred continuing our route, without intermission, to the penance we endured in these receptacles of filth and penury: and we have reason to believe that the darkness of the night deprived us of nothing but the sight of gloomy forests, indifferent crops of corn, and objects of human misery. The natives were poorer, humbler, and more miserable than any people we had yet observed in the course of our travels. Wherever we stopped, they flocked around

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us in crowds, and, asking for charity, used the most abject gestures."

A far different scene is described by Mr. Coxe, on being presented, with his fellow-travellers, at the Polish court.

"At the hour appointed we repaired to court, and were admitted into the audience-chamber, where the principal officers of the crown were waiting for his majesty's appearance. In this chamber I observed four busts, placed by order of his present majesty, namely, those of Elizabeth queen of England, Henry IV. of France, John Sobieski, and the present empress of Russia. . . . At length the king made his appearance, and we were presented. His majesty talked to each of us a considerable time, in the most obliging manner. He said many handsome things of the English nation; mentioned his residence in London with great appearance of satisfaction; and concluded by inviting us to supper in the evening, of which honour we had before had previous intimation from the great marshal. The king of Poland is handsome in his person, with an expressive countenance, dark complexion, Roman nose, and penetrating eye. He is uncommonly pleasing in his address and manner, and possesses great sweetness of condescension, tempered with dignity. He had on a full-dressed suit, which circumstance I mention because he is the first king of this country who has not worn the national habit, or who has not shaved his head after the Polish custom. His example has of course had many imitators. . . . In obedience to the king's condescending invitation, we sat off about eight in the evening, and drove to one of the royal villas, situated in the midst of a delightful wood, about three miles from Warsaw. The king received us in the saloon with wonderful affability. His brother, and two of his nephews, were present, and a few of the nobility of both sexes, who generally compose his private parties. There were two tables for whist, and those who were not engaged at cards walked about, or stood at different sides of the room, while the king, who seldom plays, conversed occasionally with every one. At about half an hour after nine, supper being announced, we followed the king into an adjoining apartment, where was a small round table, with eight covers. The supper consisted of one course and a dessert. His majesty sat down, but eat nothing. He talked a great deal, without wholly engrossing the conversation. After supper we repaired to the saloon, part of the company returned to their cards, while we, out of respect to the king, continued standing, until his majesty was pleased to propose sitting down, adding, 'We shall be more at our ease chatting round a table.' We accordingly rested ourselves, and the conversation lasted, without interruption, and with

perfect ease, till midnight, when the king retired. Before he withdrew, he gave a general order to a nobleman of the party, that we should be conducted to see every object in Warsaw worthy of a stranger's curiosity. This extraordinary attention penetrated us with gratitude, and proved a prelude to still greater honours. . . . Three days after, we had the honour of dining with his majesty at the same villa, and experienced the same ease and affability of reception as before. His majesty had hitherto talked French, but he now did me the honour to converse with me in English, which he speaks remarkably well. He expressed a great predilection for our nation. He surprised me by his extraordinary knowledge of our constitution, laws, and history, which was so circumstantial and exact, that he could not have acquired it without infinite application. All his remarks were pertinent, just, and rational. He is familiarly acquainted with our best authors; and his enthusiastic admiration of Shakspeare gave me the most convincing proof of his intimate acquaintance with our language, and his taste for the beauties of genuine poetry. He enquired much about the state of arts and sciences in England, and spoke with raptures upon the protection and encouragement which our Sovereign gives to the liberal arts, and to every species of literature. . . . After we had taken our leave, we drove round the wood to several other villas, in which the king occasionally resides. They are all constructed in different styles, with great taste and elegance. His majesty is very fond of architecture, and draws himself all the plans for the buildings, and even the designs for the interior decorations of the several apartments. . . . In the evening we had the pleasure of meeting his majesty at his brother's, the prince Poniatowski, who gave us a most elegant entertainment at a garden, which is situated near his villa, and is richly ornamented with buildings. The taste of the Polish nobility is not to be controlled by want of any materials; for if they cannot procure them from nature, they make a representation of them by art. In the present instance, as there are no quarries of stone near Warsaw, the prince has substituted a composition so nearly resembling stone, that the most minute observer can scarce discover the difference. We arrived at the garden about nine; it was a beautiful evening of one of the most sultry days we had experienced this summer."

And here, with reluctance, we must for the present interrupt this agreeable visit.

The interesting History of Ayder Ali Khan, the Essay on Medals, Life of Voltaire, Ramlay on African Slavery, Jago's Poems, Logan's Ruinymede, and other valuable Articles, will be reviewed in our next.

ODE for His MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY.

JUNE 4, 1784.

Written by W. WHITEHEAD, Esq. Past-Laureat.

HAIL to the day, whose beams again,
Returning, claim the choral strain,
And bid us breathe our annual vows
To the first power that Britain knows;
The power which, though itself restrain'd,
And subject to that just controul
Which many an arduous conflict gain'd,
Connects, unites, and animates the whole.

Yon radiant sun, whose central force
Wings back each planet's vagrant course,
And through the systems holds imperial sway,
Bound by the same inherent laws,
E'en while it seems the active cause,
Promotes the general good, as much confin'd
as they.

That wond'rous plan, thro' ages fought,
Which elder Egypt never taught,
Nor Greece with all her letter'd lore,
Nor struggling Rome could e'er explore,
Though many a form of rule she try'd:
That wond'rous plan has Britain found,
Which curbs licentiousness and pride,
Yet leaves true liberty without a wound.

The fierce Plantagenets beheld
Its growing strength, and deign'd to yield;
Th' imperious Tudors frown'd, and felt ag-
griev'd;
Th' unhappy race, whose faults we mourn,
Delay'd awhile its wish'd return,
'Till Brunswick perfected what Nassau had
achiev'd.

From that bright era of renown
Albion walks the world again;
Her fabled form the pious owa,
With all th' attendant blessings in her train.

Hark! with what gen'ral loud acclaim
They venerate the British name,
When forms of rule are in the balance
weigh'd;

And pour their torrents of applause
On the fair isle, whose equal laws
Controul the sceptre, and protect the spade.

The triple chain, which binds them fast,
Like Homer's golden one, descends from
Jove:

Long may the sacred union last,
And the mix'd powers in mutual concert
move,
Each tempering each, and listening to the call
Of genuine publick good, blest source and
end of all.

*Written under an OLD YEW-TREE, in
Ribbesford Wood, near Bewdley.*

Beneath this solemn gloom-surrounded
Yew,
A Guardian Genius dwells, if Fame says
true;

Who oft at moonlight skims yon tangled
ways,
Treads the lone walks, or in the valley strays;
Aloft now borne on friendship's steady wing,
He soars, to heal the wounds afflictions
bring:
The tear he wipes, impells sweet hope to glow,
When sleep denies, and demons sport with
woe.

As once within this pensive shade I lay,
Breathing the pure mellifluous scents of
May,

While round on every bush, attun'd to love,
The jocund birds in sweetest warblings strove;
A gentle slumber, soft as genial air,
Stole thro' my nerves, and silenc'd all my
care;

When lo! in sylvan garb before me stood
The sacred Genius of the mazy wood;
Around he threw his eyes with look benign,
His hand he wav'd, when thus the form divine:

"Mortal be wise—be wise," again he said,
"And in the path of virtue constant tread;
Lives there the man to vice a willing slave,
But stands the finish'd coxcomb, fool, or
knaave;

Till lost to fame, to dire disease a prey,
He pensive sighs, and pines his hours away?
Be wise—let honour every action guide,
Ambition shun, and shun the slaves of pride.
Ah! would'st thou taste of life's transcen-
dent joy,

Far from a vicious world for ever fly:
There peace, to few, alas! but little known,
Eyes her lov'd vale, for solitude's her own;
There *Wisdom, Virtue, Health* the goddess
join,

And on the brows of Worth their wreaths
entwine."

While thus with gracious smile the phan-
tom spoke,
A sudden start my pleasing slumber broke;
I rose—while Conscience, faithful to her
trust,

The moral vision own'd, and own'd it just.
So Truth, whene'er her heavenly strains she
sings,

Strikes Error dumb, and sure conviction
brings. J. M.

*Verses addressed to Mrs. E. SMITH, Daughter
of Mr. SAVILLE of Litchfield, on her
singing at the Concerts in the
VICARS HALL. (See p. 48.)*

By the Rev. F. J. of The Close, Lichfield.

IN human form should powers divine appear,
And seraph choirings charm the raptur'd
ear,

Some harsh and darken'd bosoms would be
found,

'Cold and salubrious to th' enchanting sound.
Too loud, too soft—too spirited, too tame,
Would form their jargon of unmeaning
blame;

That

That something wrong they know not to express,
Which sense can ne'er define, nor science guess.
Too proud to praise, and too refin'd to feel,
Their censure strange should souls like these reveal,
And vainly, dear Eliza, strive to raise
Dim mists around thy swift expanding blaze.
O, fear them not!—they are not worth thy fears;
And yet with grief I see thy starting tears.
Anxious, and pain'd, thy shrinking heart believes
No powers are thine but those which friendship gives;
But, Oh! too modest, do not doubt thy claim
To the bright honours of harmonious fame!
Love may be partial, yet do thou rely
On tears of transport rushing to the eye!
Trust thou the sweetness of thy melting song,
When loud echoes thy silver notes prolong!
Trust them at least from stranger-lips, who ne'er
Knew thy mild virtues, and thy lot severe.
O taught to charm by his inspiring art,
Who gave thy tuneful powers, thy gentle heart
Instructs thee every coarser sound to shun,
Swell the soft note, the brightly descant run,
Teaches the soul of poetry to dwell
In thy sweet tones, that breathing flutes excel.
Be thou assur'd, Eliza, thou wilt find
Thy throne establish'd in each feeling mind!
Confess, and resting on thy filial claim,
Pursue thy shining path, and snatch the wreath of Fame.

ELEGIAC VERSES,

*A Tribute to the Memory of the late worthy
JOHN SPOTT, Esq. of Amwell, an excellent Character and ingenious Poet.*

COME, thou queen of pensive strains,
Attune thy lyre to notes of woe;
Soit as when Philomel complains,
Let thy harmonious numbers flow.
From yonder tower with ivy crown'd,
Grim Melancholy speed thy way;
And Grief, with downcast eye profound,
Who pining slurs the cheerful day.
The solemn yew and cypress twine,
To shade the spot where Damon lies;
Whilst thou, the saddest of the Nine,
Shall o'er his turf heave plaintive sighs.
He's gone! the pride of Amwell's plains,
The gentlest shepherd of the throng,
No more he chants his tuneful strains,
Nor echo emulates his song.
The Muses blithe forsake the groves,
Nor longer wander thro' the shades;
The smiling Graces, sporting Loves,
Abandon now the verdant glades.

Such's our lot, no state of life
From Death's corroding hand is free;
On pleasure's wings, or sunk in strife,
Alike is Death's severe decree.
On him indulgent Heaven bestow'd
The graces which improve the heart;
True genius, in his bosom glow'd,
And nature was improv'd by art.
Well pleas'd in life his grot to raise,
To form the landscape, plant the grove,
Or strike the lyre, in virtuous praise,
And sing his hymeneal love.
Ye wights, life's bitters doom'd to share,
Now hapless mourn your pleader gone;
Expos'd to ev'ry adverse care,
No more shall cheer your state forlorn;
For much it grieved his soul, that you,
To Poverty's chill hand resign'd,
Lost health or liberty should rue,
By stern neglect to exile consign'd.
His generous hand diffus'd around
The seedings of a liberal heart;
His pity heal'd th' envenom'd wound,
And pity's balm allay'd their smart.
For never would his hand deny
What fate enabled to bestow;
Anxious to wipe from Sorrow's eye
The tears of indigence and woe.
Nor would he check the swelling tear,
When injur'd merit pin'd in pain;
When Genius droop'd to felt Despair,
How sympathetic every strain!
'Tis Heaven the generous flame inspires,
There meek ey'd Pity rests her throne,
She warms our breasts with vivid fires,
We weep for sorrows not our own.
Disciples of the mimic art,
For you he pour'd th' instructive lay;
And, for the monitory part,
Your grateful homage solemn pay.
But still the useful page survives,
To future times preserv'd by Fame,
And in her shrine his memory lives,
That those unborn may lift his name.
The chisell'd verse may deck the stage
That prostrates o'er the poet's dust;
But 'tis his worth, 'tis that alone,
Shall save him from Oblivion's rust.
But Hope a brighter scene displays,
She points to realms of endless day.

* See the opening of Amwell, and a beautiful poetical address to his wife, p. 322 of his poems in 8vo.

† Alluding to his excellent tract on the poor.

‡ See also his honourable mention of young Chatterton; and his pathetic apostrophe to the memory of the illustrious, but unfortunate, Captain James Cook.

§ His "Essay on Painting" is sufficiently known. W. H. P.

Where Virtue, like the solar blaze,
Beams bright, but never knows decay.

Thither, my friend, and hap it may,
When Death has laid our bodies low,
To hazyon seasons wing our way,
'Where Sharon's rose shall ever blow.

HENRY LAMOINE.

L I N E S

*Written in an Annual Pocket Book presented to
a Lady whom the Author had long solicited
in Marriage with some though not
with satisfactory Success.*

BY the charms which deck thy face,
Jetty locks with artless grace;
By the witchery that lies
In th' expression of thine eyes;
By the honey'd sweets that rest
On thy lips when fondly prest;
By the tender warm desires
Thy matchless bosom swift inspires;
By thy mind's exalted worth,
Where all the charities have birth;
Be not coy when fondness woo's:
Let fickle minds through whim refuse.
Days, and weeks, and months, and seasons
Roll their rapid course, and say,
That the lover's voice is reason's:
Life's too short for long delay. J. P.

TO SIR THOMAS HYDE PAGE;

*Occasioned by his "Considerations on the State
of Dover Harbour."*

AS from the rock, by Grecian poets sung,
At Neptune's stroke a bubbling fountain sprung,
From dark unfathom'd depths our wondering eyes
See, at your word, translucent waters rise &c.
Pursue, where Science leads! to Albion's shore,
To Dover's port, its best defence restore,
By Nature form'd; ere in a timid mound
A British prince † precarious safety found,
And call'd on Art, from Rome's invading bands
To guard his coast by sheltering shoals and sands. D.

V E R S E S

*written amidst the Ruins of
BROOMHOLM PRIORY in NORFOLK.*

By a LADY.

BROOMHOLM, thy vaulted roofs and
towers sublime
Yield to the gradual touch of silent Time,
Whose sable tangle in thickest mantlings spread,
Veils the fair prospect of thy once-fam'd head;

His robe, full quait with moss, at random
thrown,

Proudly o'er spreads this mansion for his own.
As from the view when at declining day
Th' expanded landscape slowly fades away;
Thy glory thus but dimly now appears,
Thro' the dark backward of five hundred
years.

O'er the cold limbs, that daily mouldering lie
Beneath the winter's wind and summer's sky,
By the wan moon-beam of the bird of night
Lengthens her feral note, and wings her
flight;

The soul bat, rous'd at eve's ill omen'd hour,
Flies from the lonely nook and rugged tower:
What, tho' in vain with curious eye we
trace

The tarnish'd portrait of the sacred place;
With foot profane its fading tints explore,
That mark the features of the days of yore,
And fain would eager search from ruin
time

The hoary fragment of a monkish rhyme.
What, tho' no more at early dawn of day,
Eve's lonely hour, or twilight's trembling
ray,

With ken full blithe the mariner espies
Thy glittering domes and massy towers a-
rise?*

Far from the dizzy mast headooks in vain,
And longs to view his native shore again.—
What tho' no scanty paths we here descry
To cheer with foot of man the sick'ning eye?
Rough from the grasp of Time, thy walls
deride

The slighter symmetry of modern pride,
Fancy, still fond, presents the long-drawn
aile,

And feels the brooding genius of the pile,
Her magic spell th' emblazon'd arms sup-
plies,

And gives the Gothic pane a thousand dies,
Rebuilds the tottering tomb of many a knight,
With burnish'd helm and ponderous spear
bedight;

Still the damp shrines a grateful awe inspire,
Pale burn the lamps; and rapt th' attentive
choir,

Still the loud organ's peal I seem to hear,
That wakes the slumb'ring soul, and fills the
ravish'd ear.

O D E

*On the Author's receiving an unexpected Ad-
dition to a rather narrow Income
soon after his Marriage.*

ADDRESSED TO HIS BENEFACTOR.

OH WHY so mute, my gentle lyre?
O why so mute each silver string?
With wildest note, with freest fire,
That wont ere while so gay to sing?

Break, break, my lyre! this iron sleep,
And listening Fancy charm again;

* See p. 153.

† At Sheerness. See vol. LIII. p. 405;
III. p. 418.

‡ Atviragen;

* This Priory was formerly a sea-mark.
My

My silent woes now cease to sleep,
And peace renews her golden reign.
O lyre belov'd, forget those hours
When sorrow clouded each sad day;
Nor hope, nor fancy, angel-powers,
Shot on my soul one genial ray.
When she, life's last remaining charm,
Though pale with grief and sick'ning fears,
Strove with vain smiles my heart to warm—
Ah! wary smiles, which shone in tears.
See brighter visions rise to bless,
Bright in the beams of fairer skies;
And once more long-lost happiness
Gives light to LAUREL's darken'd eyes.
Then wake, awake, my grateful lyre;
Nor sleep to mute each silver string,
With wildest note, with freest fire,
Again, as wont, so gaily sing!
Norwich.

J. W.

To J. D. Esq.

On his Gift of Ferguson's History of the
Roman Republic, 3 vols. 4to. to the Li-
brary of Reading School, and obtain-
ing a Holiday for the Scholars.

YE learned shades, and ever calm re-
treats,
Ye courts of science, and ye sacred seats,
Where each fair Muse, in youthful glories
bright,
And rising knowledge, beams her fostering
And ye, bless'd youths! whom fate auspicious
draws
To reap the fruits of fond Instruction's laws,
Whom nor hard chance, nor tyrant cares
resale [Muse;
To sport at ease, and woo the willing
Say, what new hopes each ardent soul impress,
What joys tumultuous fill'd each eager
breast,
When D——, inspir'd with philosophic lore,
To your low walls his generous offering
bore:
When careful still fresh honours to dispense,
And ope the springs of sweet beneficence,
He shone your patron in the paths of truth,
Friend of your wants, and guardian of your
youth?
Midst scenes of power, and courts superbly
gay,
Where'er his country's love still mark'd the
Midst courts and cities, public noise and
strife,
And all the busy offices of life,
Still was his fond reflecting care display'd
To humbler science in the secret shade.
Here could he turn, where kind remembrance
drove
The look parental, and the hand of love;
Here could disclose the wide historic page,
And spread new worlds before a rising age,
Could paint the triumphs of the Latian
train,
And bid the Roman glories bloom again;

Pleas'd to inform, where first your wants ap-
pear,
And plant the seeds of grateful memory there.
Yet not the hope, O benefactor kind!
Of the warm tribute of each grateful mind,
Nor thirst of honour in a well-sung name,
Nor all the pompous blazonry of fame;
Could urge one thought, one motive could
impair
To the pure impulse of thy generous heart.
Far other views thy nobler feelings fire'd,
Thou lov'd'st to follow where the Muse in-
spir'd.
Fond recollection turn'd thy willing cares
To the lov'd nursery of thy tender years;
Still did its welfare all thy wish confine,
Thy heart was with it, and its wants were
thine.
Hence, if to Virtue in her fairest hue
The just rewards of pious praise are due,
If youth, untutor'd in the scenes of vice,
Can bid the flame of pure affection rise,
Amid the leisure of nor festive play,
Thy name in song shall crown the vacant
day.
And when thy gifts exulting we explore,
And view the Roman ages o'er and o'er,
Dwell on each scene, each bright example
trace,
And mark the virtues of a god-like race,
While here Mæcenat, and Augustus there;
While learning's patron rises in order fair,
In every name thy image shall be seen,
And each fair deed reflect the praise of D——.

EPITAPH IN SIREATHAM CHURCH;

WRITTEN BY DR. JOHNSON.

JUXTA SEPULTA EST

Hæstera Maria Salisbury,
Thomæ Cotton de Combermere,
Baronetti, Cestriensis, Filiæ;
Johannis Salisbury Armigeri,
Elintiensis, uxoris;
Forma felix, felix ingenio,
Omnibus jucunda, suorum amantissima.
Linguis, Artibusque ita exculta
Ut loquenti nunquam decesset
Sermonis minor, sententiarum thesauri;
Sapientie gravitas, leporum grauit.
Modum servandi adeo perita
Ut domesticis inter negotia laceris
Oblectaretur,
Et literarum inter delicias rem
Familiarem sedulo curaret,
Multis illi multos annos prestantibus
Dæi carcinomatis veneno contabuit;
Viribusque vitæ paulatim resolutis
E terris meliora sperans emigravit.
Nata 1707, Nepta 1739, Obiit 1773.

* CANCER.

In the epitaph on Mr. Thrale p. 341, for
prospicit, read præcipuit.
In p. 286, Greek motto, for δ. r. δ. and, at
the end, r. παρὰ νύκτα.

* In our next shall be a Translation of the Horatian Epistle, from the Praxis in Sept. 1783.

ARTICLES OF ENTERTAINMENT.

AS the Commemoration of Handel has given rise to one of the most splendid musical exhibitions ever seen in this kingdom, the reader will be pleased to see recorded the particular circumstances that first led to its commencement.

In a conversation which took place in the beginning of the year 1783, between Viscount Fitzwilliam, Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, and Joah Bate, Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Victualling-Office, at the latter's house, it was lamented, that, as London contained a greater number of eminent performers on different instruments of music than any other city in Europe, there was not some public periodical occasion which would bring them all together; by which means a performance might be exhibited on such a scale of magnificence, as could not be equalled in any part of the world. The death of Handel naturally presented itself to three such enthusiastic admirers of that great master, and it immediately occurred that the next (i. e. the present) year would be a proper time for the introduction of such a custom; as it formed exactly a fourth of a century since his death, and a complete century since his birth.

The plan was soon afterwards communicated to the managers of the musical fund, who approved it, and promised their assistance. It was next submitted to the Directors of the Concert of Ancient Music, viz. Earl of Exeter, Earl of Sandwich, Viscount Dudley and Ward, Viscount Fitzwilliam, Lord Paget*, Rt. Hon. H. Morice†, Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bart. Sir Richard Jebb, Bart. who, with a readiness that does honour to their feelings of humanity as well as of music, voluntarily undertook the trouble of managing and directing the celebrity. The design at last coming to the knowledge of the King, it received the sanction of his patronage. Westminster-abbey was fixed upon as the properest place for the performance, as Handel was buried there; and application was made to the Bishop of Rochester for the use of it, who readily consented, as the scheme was honoured with the King's patronage; and who only requested, that as the performance would interfere with the anniversary of the Westminster-Infirmary, a part of the profits might be applied to that charity. This was agreed to; and it was afterwards settled that the profits of the first day's performance should be equally divided between the musical fund and the Westminster Infirmary. The profits of the other days are to be applied solely to the musical fund.

This grand harmonic *fête* was originally intended to have been celebrated on the 21st,

22d and 23d of April; and, the 21st being the day of the funeral of Handel, the music was in some measure selected so as to apply to that incident. But the sudden dissolution of Parliament necessarily induced the Directors to defer the festival to the 26th of May, when the doors of Westminster-abbey, &c. were opened at nine o'clock. In about an hour and a half, the aisle and galleries were filled with company. At a quarter past 12, their Majesties made their appearance, accompanied by Prince Edward, the Princess Royal, the Princess Augusta, and Princess Elizabeth. Their Majesties, and the royal family, entered the abbey at the East door, and accompanied by the Bishop of Rochester, as Dean of Westminster, went to the Poets Corner, to view the monument of Handel; after which, preceded by the prebendaries and other members of the church, they entered the choir, and walking down it in procession, ascended the royal gallery, when the entertainment of the morning immediately commenced.

The accommodations were well adapted to the occasion. The upper apartments, on the right hand of the throne, were appropriated to the lords and gents. of the household in waiting; beneath whom sat, in purple robes, the Abbot of Canterbury, and bishops. Below these were seated various persons of distinction. On the left of the throne, in the upper apartments, were the Maids of Honour. The box under the prebendaries contained a bevy of beauties. The area was allotted to subscribers, but not sufficient to contain, by many hundreds, the number of persons to whom tickets had been issued. In the galleries, the parties were agreeably blended.

The popular rage for this extraordinary novelty was such, that all the tickets which were issued were bought up with an avidity beyond all expectation; so that the day before the performance not a single ticket was to be gotten thro' the whole town; and long before the time appointed for the opening of the doors, crowds of well-dressed people were assembled there; and the struggle, tho' short, was for the time as violent as any ever remembered at a theatre.

The building, when filled, which it was most completely, was one of the most beautiful spectacles that a large assembly ever exhibited—And what must be a kind of epoch in the art, because it establishes attainments never before experienced, nor indeed thought possible, the deviations from time and tune, though in such a multitudinous band as *five hundred and fifteen*, were not once perceivable. The band in the orchestra was composed of 278 performers, viz. violins 50, second ditto 52, tenors 32, oboes 36, violoncellos 30, bassoons 25, double ditto 1, double basses 18, trumpets 14, trombones 3, horns 12, drums 4, double ditto 1. The music selected for this day's performance

ance

* Now Earl of Uxbridge.

† Now at Naples.

GENT. MAG. June, 1784.

ance consisted of The Coronation Anthem, the Overture to Saul, and the Te Deum. The triumph of this unexampled band was, on the whole, in the Dead March; the roll of the basses, drums, &c. no bad counterpart to the Thunder of the Morning, succeeded by the crying flutes of Florio, Decamp, &c. produced the most contrasted, the most impassioned effects ever heard—they were felt *à mo corde*. Bate seemed inspired with a spark of Handel's fire—his execution upon the organ (one of the largest and best ever built in England, a master piece of Mr. Green, designed for Canterbury cathedral), and his manner of conducting the orchestra, is above parody. The band was ably led by Mr. Hayes. The voices of the choral band were arranged by Dr. Arnold, with that skill and taste, for which he is so justly admired. The vocal performers acquitted themselves with much credit.

The building, tho' *materiam superabat opus*, was still the building of Wyatt! simple, grand, striking in its contrivance! The dispositions of the throne, the orchestra, the ornaments, all so exactly harmonising with the tone of the cathedral, were imagined in a taste at once both curious and correct. Yet still our mind could not help a vain wish, that the object had been less fleeting.

The performance concluded about half after three o'clock. The Prince of Wales did not honour it with his attendance.

The commemoration was under the following direction, viz.

DIRECTORS.

Earl of Exeter, Earl of Sandwich,
Earl of Uxbridge, Sir W. W. Wynn,
Sir Richard Jebb, Barts.

CONDUCTOR.

Joah Bate, Esquire.

ASSISTANT DIRECTORS.

Dr. Benj. Cooke, Mr. John Jones,
Dr. Sam. Arnold, Mr. Theod. Aylward,
Redm. Simpson, Esq; Mr. Wm. Parsons,
T. S. Dupuis, Esq. Mr. Edm. Ayrton.

The second day's performance was at the Pantheon; and no exertions of art were wanting to decorate that superb building for the reception of their Majesties, and the accommodation of the subscribers. Having already given an ample description of the first day's exhibition, it may be sufficient to add, that the music of the second equalled that of the first day's performance.

The concert was composed of the following selection:

PART I.

SECOND HAUTEBOY CONCERTO.

Sorge infusa (from *Orlando*) *Signor Tascha*.
Ye sons of Israel (Chorus from *Josua*).
Renoi il sereno (from *Sofames*) *Mr. Harrison*.
Caro vien (from *Richard*) *Miss Cantelo*.
He smote all the first-born (Chorus from *Israel in Egypt*).
Va tacito e nascosto (from *Julius Caesar*)
Sig. Pacchierotti.

SIXTH GRAND CONCERTO.

M'allantano Idognose popille. *Mad. Mara*.
He gave them hail-stones for rain (Chorus
from *Israel in Egypt*.)

PART II.

FIFTH GRAND CONCERTO.

Dite che sa (from *Ptolemy*) *Miss Abrams*.
Vi fida (from *Ætius*) *Signor Bartolini*.
Fall'n is the Foe (Chorus from *Judas*
Maccabeus).

OVERTURE OF ARTADNE.

Alma del gran Pompeo (from *Julius Cesar*)
Sig. Pacchierotti.
Nasce al bosco (from *Ætius*) *Sig. Tascha*.
Io t'abbraccio (Duetto from *Rodolinda*)
Mad. Mara and *Sig. Bartolini*.

ELEVENTH GRAND CONCERTO.

Ah mio cor (from *Alena*) *Madame Mara*.
Anthem—My Heart is inditing.

The third day's performance was again in Westminster-abbey; and was honoured, as before, with the royal presence.

Such general satisfaction was given by this uncommon exhibition, that a fourth performance was particularly ordered by his Majesty, and a fifth (the Oratorio of the Messiah) was commanded by the Queen.

Various reports of the receipts at the Abbey and Pantheon having gone abroad; we are happy in the opportunity of satisfying such as are curious to know the actual amount of what was received each day:

	Guineas.
First day in the Abbey	2825
Second day in the Pantheon	1629
Third day in the Abbey	3049
Fourth day in the Abbey	1547
Fifth day in the Abbey	2092
Two rehearsals	800

In the whole 11,842

To this must be added a present of 500l. from his Majesty, and the profits arising from the sale of the books of each day's performance, which we may venture to estimate at five hundred guineas; so that the total amount of the produce will amount to almost thirteen thousand pounds.

MR. URBAN,

I N your list of the House of Commons, I see, upon a very cursory review, several little mistakes, particularly two distinctive marks misapplied, viz. to J. Sinclair, Member for Lestwithiel, and J. S. Cocks, Member for Grampond, both Members in the last Parliament. C. Dundas is not returned for Richmond and Orkney, the Member for the latter place being Thomas Dundas. Mr. Luttrell certainly has not vacated his seat for Dover.

The Earl of Macclesfield, not Mansfield, moved the address in answer to the speech. See p. 382, col. 2.

Yours, &c. E.

Parliamentary

Parliamentary Debates, continued from p. 391.

Tuesday, May 25.

MR. *Pitt* informed the House, that a committee of Privy Council had been employed some time in hearing evidence relative to the best mode of maintaining a commercial intercourse, between Great Britain and America; and that a voluminous report was drawn up, in order to be laid before Parliament, which it would take some time to digest. He therefore would beg leave to move for leave to bring in a bill to continue for a few weeks longer the Act which empowered his Majesty to keep that trade open by proclamation.

Ld. *Penryn* desired to know if any specific proposition was intended to accompany the report.

Mr. *Pitt's* answer was in the negative. Leave was granted.

A long conversation then took place, as to the order of priority in hearing petitions complaining of undue elections, which, as it concerned the petitioners only, it is not our province to relate. We shall just take notice of one uncommon circumstance, in Ld. *Ongley's* petition, which was, that the name of a freeholder who had polled for him was, by mistake, placed in the same column with those who had voted for Mr. St. John, by which means Mr. St. John appeared to have a majority of one. Some other mistakes were mentioned, and at length the House divided on the question, to what class the petition ought to be referred, whether to the 4th class, as Mr. Fox contended; or the third class, as the Minister insisted. On this division the Minister carried it 210 to 66.

Mr. Fox's petition was then brought up by Col. Fitzpatrick, complaining of the conduct of the High Bailiff of Westminster, in making the special return then before the House, (see p. 381), and praying to be heard by counsel, which was granted.

Balloting for committees on undue elections was the next business that came on. After which,

Mr. *Hamilton* brought up the report from the committee appointed to draw up an address to his Majesty, for his most gracious speech from the throne, which was twice read, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, May 26.

Ld. *Gatway* reported, that he had waited on his Majesty, to know when his Majesty would be pleased to receive their address; and that his Majesty had appointed to-morrow.

A petition from the E. I. Company being offered, the Chancellor of the Exchequer signified his Majesty's consent. The petition was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Several other petitions were received, and read. And then

Mr. *Steele* rose, and moved, that his Ma-

jesty's speech might be referred to a committee of the whole House, to consider of a supply.

Earl of *Surrey* wished to know when the material business of supply was to come on, as several gentlemen wanted to go into the country when the business was over.

Mr. *Pitt* assured his Lordship, that whenever that business was ready, timely notice should be given, and he hoped there would be a full attendance.

Mr. *Steele* then moved, that the committee of supply do meet to-morrow. Adjourned.

Thursday 27.

The House in a committee on the supply.

Mr. *Elliot* reported, that they had come to a resolution, that a supply be granted to his Majesty. Ordered the report to-morrow.

The American trade-bill was brought up, and read the first time.

The Speaker, properly attended, presented the address to his Majesty at St. James's.

Friday 28.

The Speaker, having taken the chair, read his Majesty's answer to the address of yesterday.

Lord *Mabon* presented a petition from the Bailiff of Westminster, praying to be heard by counsel, in answer to the counsel that was to plead for Mr. Fox. It was ordered to lie on the table.

Ordered, that the House should, on Monday next, resolve itself into a committee of supply.

The Sheriffs of London presented a petition against the receipt tax, praying it might be repealed.

Alderman *Sawbridge* understood, he said, that the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer meant to move for a committee to be appointed, to consider of the best method of obtaining a more equal representation of the people; he wished the same might be brought forward as early as possible.

Mr. *Pitt* replied, that if the worthy Alderman meant *that* as a precise question, he could then give him a direct answer. He was, he said, convinced that a reform was wanted, but he was not so clear that the present was the proper time to accomplish it.

Alderman *Sawbridge* was of a different opinion, and gave notice, that if the Right Hon. Chancellor declined it, he would himself bring it forward on Thursday next.

Mr. *Pitt* assured the Alderman, tho' he did not wish to precipitate the question, that whenever he should think proper to make his motion, if it was consistent with his ideas, it should have his assistance.

Mr. *Sawbridge* then named Thursday.

The order of the day was then read for the House to take into consideration the petition of the Right Hon. C. J. Fox, "complaining of the wicked, arbitrary, illegal, and unprecedented conduct of Thomas Corbett, Bailiff of Westminster, who, at the

late election, did not return him as one of the Members, altho' he was entitled to be so returned from the situation on which he stood on the poll." Counsel were called to the bar, and desired to attend while the petition was read.

The counsel that appeared for Mr. Fox were, Mr. Erskine and Mr. Pigott. For Mr. Corbett, Mr. Mingay and Mr. Watson.

Mr. Erskine opened the business. His argument went to prove that the returning officer's power expired with the return of the writ; and that of course the Bailiff of Westminster had no right, when his power expired on the 18th, to grant a scrutiny, which was not to commence till the 28th; but was bound by the law of the land and immemorial usage to return the two citizens who appeared to have the majority of voices on the poll.

Mr. Pigott then proceeded to examine witnesses, to prove, that no man whose vote was disputed was suffered to poll for Mr. Fox without the High Bailiff's leave; that persons had been suspended from voting till their right had been enquired into, that persons had been sent to the dwellings of suspected voters to ascertain the identity of their persons, &c. &c. A variety of other questions were asked by the counsel and answered by the witnesses, all tending to prove the caution that had been used, and the care that had been taken that no spurious vote should pass in favour of Mr. Fox.

Mr. Pigott then took a large range of Parliamentary proceedings in cases of false returns; and concluded with remarking, that while the city of Westminster was without representatives, they of course could not be charged with taxes or other Parliamentary impositions without their consent.

Mr. Mingay then rose, in defence of his client; but declaring himself much tired with the business of the day in the K. B. and almost a stranger to his brief, and it being then late:

Mr. Welbore Ellis proposed an adjournment, as it would be unfair to break off in the middle of the defendant's defence.

Sir James Johnstone insisted on proceeding. And the words 'Go on, Go on,' coming from different parts of the House;

Mr. Martin rose, and with some warmth attacked the Members who had just come in from eating and drinkings, as coming in a condition not to do justice, but to hinder business, and to divert themselves at the expence of a worthy character.

Mr. H. Dundas taking the advantage of a moment's silence, moved to adjourn, which was agreed to.

Monday, May 31.

Mr. Burke called the attention of the House to what he thought matters of the utmost importance, mentioned or implied in his Majesty's speech: the first was "recursing in so important a moment to the sense

of his people." This might, he said, appear plausible, but, when it came to be investigated, would wear another face.—The next point was, respecting the East India Company, where the mention that was made of it implied a censure on the late Parliament, instead of that praise which it most undoubtedly deserved. The third and last point was, where his Majesty was made to boast of "maintaining in their just balance the rights and privileges of every branch of the legislature." These, he said, were subjects that required a thorough investigation. He therefore gave notice, that on Thursday se'nnight he should make a motion founded on those several heads.

Mr. Pitt could not conceive the tendency of the Rt. Hon. Gent's. intended motion; but, whatever might be meant by it, the proper time to have brought it forward would have been when the address was under consideration.

The order of the day for going into a committee of supply was read; and it being a new session and a new Parliament, it was necessary that a chairman should be new-chosen. The ministerial side cried out, Mr. Gilbert! Mr. Gilbert! The opposition side, Mr. Ord! Mr. Ord! On which

Mr. Fox rose, and remarked, with some warmth, on the unusual length to which Ministerial influence was now extending. Not content with the ordinary disposition of the emoluments of the Crown, they were grasping at the offices belonging to that House. This was a species of conduct which the House had always discountenanced, and he hoped would always continue to discountenance. And as Mr. Ord had discharged that trust unexceptionably for a number of years, he would move that Mr. Ord do take the chair.

Mr. Pitt, in reply, said, that in naming Mr. Gilbert, he did not mean the most distant disrespect to Mr. Ord; but could not admit that, because that gentleman had filled that chair for a number of years with credit to himself and the advancement of public business, it should follow that he was to be continued in it as a matter of course; on the contrary, he thought it a strong argument for the House to maintain its independence by making a new election occasionally. And the question being put, Mr. Gilbert was chosen, and took the chair accordingly, and with it 500*l.* a year.

Mr. Brett then moved 26,000 seamen and 4000 marines for the present year.

Sir Thomas Frankland made no objection to the number, but wished to see them employed in foreign service, as most advantageous to this country.

Sir John Jervis, on the contrary, seemed rather inclined to have more of them employed at home, in securing the revenue, which was most shamefully defrauded by smugglers of all denominations, and that those employed

ployed on that service should be rewarded in proportion to their vigilance and activity.

Ld *Mulgrave* reprobated the idea of employing officers of rank in the detection of smugglers. It invariably corrupted the morals of the officers and men who were concerned in so scandalous an employment as that of informers. He had the pleasure, however, to assure the House, that the navy would be employed in a way that would meet the most universal approbation. Other gentlemen gave their opinions, in which no two agreed.

The question was then put, and passed unanimously.

The Speaker then resumed the chair. And

Mr. *Pitt* brought forward the American trade bill, which he desired might be extended six weeks longer from the date of the last act's expiration.

Mr. *Dempster* thought the time too long, and wished it could be shortened. He gave a very affecting detail of the hardships and inconveniencies to which our fellow-subjects in the West Indies were exposed by the awkward and unsettled state of our trade with America; and recommended the regulation of it in very serious terms to the attention of the Minister.

Mr. *Pitt* assured the gentleman, that every thing he had thrown out should be considered, and nothing left undone that could give relief to the distressed.

Mr. *Eden* begged leave to remind the Minister, that the House had reason to have expected the report of the committee that had sat on that business to have been ready before this time, that the House might have had time to deliberate upon it.

Mr. *Pitt* observed, that it might be inexpedient to lay the report before the House at present, as it undoubtedly involved particulars not fit for the public eye.

Mr. *Eden* wished, however, that so much might be communicated as to enable the House to form some judgement of what was intended by it, as they should not implicitly adopt the regulations of any committee, but would decide according to their own ideas.

The motion, as worded by Mr. *Pitt*, was put and carried.

Mr. *Fox* then presented a petition from certain electors of the city of Westminster, complaining that no return had been made of members to represent them, and that they were liable to be taxed tho' unrepresented in Parliament, and praying the House to take the premises into immediate consideration. As soon as the petition was read, Mr. *Fox* moved that it might lie on the table.

Mr. *Dundas* objected to that motion, on the ground of impropriety and procrastination. For should that mode be adopted, as soon as the House had decided on Mr. *Fox's* petition, which was already in progress, they would have the same ground to trip over again, as the petition just read went to the

same purpose as that of Mr. *Fox*. He therefore moved, as an amendment, "That both petitions might be taken into consideration together."

Mr. *Rolle* seconded this last motion, and enforced dispatch. He said, that whatever end Mr. *Fox* and his friends might have in view by retarding the public business, he had an estate and property in his county, and he wished to be at home to look after it. The Right Hon. Gent. might hope still to be able to lead the House, but in that he would find himself mistaken. The sense of the people was against him.

Mr. *Fox* retorted with some asperity, on Mr. *Rolle*. He hoped he did not set up his estate and his property in the county in competition with the liberties and franchises of the citizens of Westminster. It was not the cause of this or that man that he was contending. It was the cause of his country. It referred to a question of the first magnitude, the relation that representation had to taxation; a question that had already shaken this empire to the foundation: and Ministers should beware how they stirred it again rashly. The electors of Westminster were not represented; and they had a right to complain, as they were about to be taxed. The House might dispose of their petition as they pleased; he had done his duty by presenting it.

A long debate ensued, which ended in a kind of compromise.

Mr. *Welbore Ellis* proposed, that, as the petitioners might wish to be heard by counsel, the further hearing of Mr. *Fox's* petition might be adjourned till next day, to give the petitioners time to consult counsel and to prepare themselves, and then the hearing of both might go hand in hand.

Mr. *Pitt* accepted of this proposition, observing, at the same time, the indulgence it gave, by thus suffering Mr. *Fox* to be heard twice as an accuser against the H. Bailiff.

Mr. *Fox* disclaimed the cause as his cause. It was the cause of the electors of Westminster. It was the cause of the people at large, who were not to be cajoled out of their rights. If one petition did not do, another should, till justice should be done to the injured citizens.

Mr. *Pitt* observed, that the rights of the people at large were as dear to him as to the Right Hon. Gentleman; and it was the preservation of the just rights of the free citizens of Westminster that was at issue; those, he said, had been notoriously invaded, and those, as far as he was able, should have justice done them.

The question was at length put for the amendment, which was carried; and the further hearing of Mr. *Fox's* petition adjourned to Wednesday.

Tuesday, June 1.

Mr. *Pitt* presented a bill for the better collecting the land-tax, and the punishment of

such persons as for the future may be found deficient in their accounts.

The report from the committee of supply, for granting 26,000 seamen, &c. for the service of the present year, was brought up by Mr. Gilbert, read, and agreed to; as was the grant of 41. per man, per month, for their allowance.

Mr. *Morion*, from the India House, presented an account of the state of the Company's affairs since the last account was delivered into the House, on the 20th of Feb.

Mr. *Pitt* moved, that both accounts might be referred to a select committee.

Mr. *Eden* proposed, for the sake of dispatch, that the gentlemen who composed the last committee, and were acquainted with the business, might be the committee for the present.

Mr. *Pitt* acquiesced; but stated, that three of the gentlemen (Sir A. Ferguson, Sir Grey Cooper, and Sir G. Elliot), who were in the former committee, were not now in Parliament; and as R. Smith, Esq; wished to decline, he proposed in their room Mr. H. Dundas, Mr. Brett, Mr. Call, and Mr. Anstruther, who were accordingly appointed, and the then committee consisted of the following Members.

Rt. Hon. W. Eden,	P. Yorke, Esq.
Wm. Hussey, Esq.	H. Strachey, Esq.
H. Banks, Esq.	H. Thornton, Esq.
G. Dempster, Esq;	Rt. Hon. H. Dundas,
H. Beaufoy, Esq.	J. Call, Esq.
B. Watson, Esq.	J. Anstruther, Esq.
Ld Beauchamp,	C. Brett, Esq.
Sir G. Shuckburgh,	

After appointing the above committee, the House adjourned.

Wednesday, June 2.

Mr. *Rose* moved (the House in a committee of supply), that one million and a half be raised by way of Exchequer bills; and afterwards that one million and a half be granted to his Majesty to make good the same. Agreed to unanimously.

Mr. *Pitt* informed the committee, that great pains had been taken to collect evidence, and compile reports, relative to the illicit trade carried on throughout the kingdom by way of smuggling; but the regulations proposed were so various, that it was very difficult to collect any consistent system from so heterogeneous a mass. What he wished to introduce at present was, 1. To extend the limits of the hovering laws. 2. To prevent ships from carrying arms without licence from the Admiralty. 3. Smuggling ships, once captured, never to be returned. 4. Ships of a certain description adapted to smuggling never to be built. 5. Certain goods, such as teas, &c. in smaller casks or packages than allowed by the act, to incur the forfeiture of ship and cargo. The 6th and last, To regulate clearances, so as to prevent ships clearing out in ballast and afterwards going on the smuggling trade. Mr.

Pitt enumerated some other particulars, and concluded with moving for leave to bring in a bill for the more effectually preventing smuggling; which was agreed to without debate.

The House was then resumed. And

Ld *Mabon* presented a petition from several electors of Westminster, the prayer of which was, that the House would be pleased to order the High Bailiff of Westminster to proceed on the scrutiny. His Lordship then moved, that it might be taken into consideration at the same time with the former petitions.

Mr. *Fox* rose, he said, not to oppose his Lordship's motion, only to observe, that tho' in the rolls of Parliament a precedent might be found of electors petitioning not to be represented, yet it would be difficult to find such a precedent in modern registers. This novel petition, he observed, meant, not that Ld Hood and Sir Cecil Wray should be returned, but merely that the city of Westminster should remain unrepresented.

Mr. *Pitt* replied, that the Right Hon. Gent. had totally mistaken the prayer of the petition, which was, simply, that the city of Westminster should not be misrepresented.

The question was called for on the motion, and carried; and the order of the day being read, counsel were called on Mr. *Fox's* petition.

Mr. *Garraw* and Mr. *Douglas* appeared as counsel for the electors of Westminster, friends of Mr. *Fox*. The latter spoke for two hours, and was heard with uncommon attention. He ranged the wide field of Parliamentary law and Parliamentary usage, to prove that it was the indispensable duty of the returning-officer to make his return of the two Members who appeared to have the greatest numbers on the poll; and that the laws had vested no discretionary power in him to decide after the poll was once closed. He enlarged on the danger of suffering opulent cities to remain unrepresented; and insisted, that if once such practices were suffered to slide into precedent, there would be an end of all the boasted liberties and franchises of Englishmen; and Parliament, instead of a bulwark, would exhibit only the rotten remains of a debilitated constitution.

Mr. *Douglas* was no less animated. He enforced every argument advanced by his learned brother, and added many pertinent observations of his own. He particularly dwelt on the great injustice done to the citizens of Westminster, who were as effectually deprived of the advantages of representation, as if they had been proscribed for some criminal offence.

Mr. *Douglas* examined Sir Barnard Turner as to what had passed between himself and his colleague Mr. Sheriff Skinner, and the High Bailiff, relative to the return of his peers.

Sir Barnard Turner replied, that, on the Saturday before the meeting of Parliament, they

they (the Sheriffs) sent a message to inform the High Bailiff, that they intended to return their writ on the Monday or Tuesday at farthest, and that therefore they expected he would return the *præcipe* directed to him by them, in order to enable them to make the return of their writ complete.

Mr. Douglas observed on this reply, that no blame could lie on the Sheriffs; they had done their duty.

Mr. Mingay then rose, in reply to the two former counsel, and in defence of the High Bailiff. And

Mr. Watson was proceeding to call witnesses in support of his learned brother's allegations, which went to prove that no less than 400 bad votes had been given for Mr. Fox in two parishes only; and Mr. Atkinson was called.

Mr. Fox, on hearing the name of Mr. Atkinson, secretary to the joint committee, rose in some haste, to caution the House from trusting to any thing that should come from a quarter where that Gent. presided, from whence but the day before the most infamous evidence had issued, to fix a crime of the greatest malignity on an unhappy person, with a view to sacrifice his life to an abandoned malevolence.

The Attorney Gen. rose to call the Right Hon. Gent. to order, and appealed to the House, whether any thing that had appeared before the House could authorise such language.

Mr. Fox insisted, that nothing could be more in order than to warn the House against giving credit to witnesses that might appear to corroborate the assertions of the learned counsel, whose party zeal had led them to be concerned in the infamous prosecutions to which he had alluded.

The Master of the Rolls interrupted Mr. Fox on the score of his imperate warmth; alleging, at the same time, that his allegations were foreign to the subject before the House.

Mr. Fox owned he was warmed; but if ever there was just cause of warmth, it was now, when evidence was proposed to be examined against him, without being allowed the like indulgence.

Mr. Grenville interposed; and, in order to restore a little regularity to the debate, submitted to the judgment of the House, Whether a party concerned had ever been allowed to impeach the credit of the witnesses against him, whose characters stood fair in the estimation of the public, only to gratify his own private resentments? Altercation begat altercation, which added not a jot to the decision of the case, and the time was spent till six in the morning without having examined more than half one single witness, when an adjournment was proposed till 12 o'clock the same day, and agreed to.

The stress of the argument rested on this single point:

The High Bailiff endeavoured to prove, that he had granted the scrutiny on the evidence that had been given him of the unfair practices that had been used during the election; and the many false votes that were to be found on the poll.

Mr. Fox and his friends contended, that no evidence that had arisen since the final close of the poll could justify the High Bailiff in not returning the candidates who appeared to have the majority of votes; therefore, unless the High Bailiff could shew that at the time of granting the scrutiny he had sufficient reason for so doing, all the arguments that could be produced in his favour could be of no avail. The Ministry, on the contrary, insisted that evidence of all kinds ought to be heard in favour of the High Bailiff, that the High Bailiff should think necessary for his defence.

Mr. Fox replied, that unless the House were deciding on the general merits of the election (which they were not), that kind of evidence which went to prove the election void, was inadmissible, the question in issue being simply this, Whether the High Bailiff was justifiable in not returning the two candidates who at the time of closing the poll appeared to have the majority of votes?

In the course of this day's debate, a contention arose on the voluntary affidavit of an elector, "that he knew of illicit practices" in the election, and that this affidavit was "delivered to the High Bailiff the day before the closing of the poll." On which affidavit, with other corroborating circumstances, the High Bailiff conscientiously grounded his scruples for not returning the candidates who were foremost on the poll. This affidavit was received, but not read on account of the lateness of the hour; but will be noticed hereafter.

Thursday, June 3.

Capt. James Luttrell presented "A state of debts and estimates of the charge of the office of Ordnance for the year 1784," which being read, it was ordered to lie on the table.

Ld. Maitland presented "A bill to enable the Bank of Scotland to increase the capital of the said Company," which was read the first time, and ordered to be read again.

Mr. Sawbridge rose to remind the House of the motion he had promised to make respecting an enquiry into the present state of parliamentary representation. He wished the Right Hon. Gent. on the Treasury-bench (meaning Mr. Pitt) would bring forward the bill, which he had pledged himself formerly to submit to the consideration of the House; in that case, though the day might be somewhat distant, he would lay aside the design which he had formed, as he confessed the bill which he meant would come with a much better grace from the Rt. Hon. Gent. than from any private Member whatever.

Mr. Pitt declared, that, in the present state of public affairs, he had no time to make up his mind upon so momentous a subject. He assured the Hon. gent. that a parliamentary reform was one of those objects which he most earnestly desired to see crowned with success; but to come forward with a bill not properly digested was the most infallible method to defeat it. He could not therefore, for these reasons, think it justifiable to hazard the attempt.

Lord North treated the idea of reform with his usual frankness.

Mr. Burke wished the House, by some decided step, to determine on the question at once. If a reform should be thought necessary, he wished it might be adopted; if, on the contrary, it should be thought inexpedient, they ought to let the question at rest by some spirited resolution.

Mr. Eden, observing that Lord North had seated himself on the Treasury bench very near Mr. Pitt, humorously congratulated the House on the new coalition. He differed however from all who had spoken before him on the question of reform, and thought Monday next the most eligible day to bring that question forward, as on that day the House would probably be fuller than any other day this session.

Mr. Huxley expressed a very strong attachment to the measure of reform; but was against its being brought on during the present session.

Mr. Sawbridge expressed his concern that Mr. P. would not undertake the task which he had pointed out to him; but, being persuaded that now was the proper time, he moved for leave to bring in "A bill for enquiring into the present state of parliamentary representation," next Monday; which was granted.

The order of the day was then read, for the House to proceed on Mr. Fox's bill. Counsel was called to the bar, and the affidavit already mentioned was read at the table. The purport was, that one Budd had offered the deponents, three in number, a guinea each to go to the hustings, take upon them the characters of Westminster house-keepers, and poll for Mr. Fox. Several questions were put by Mr. Fox and his friends touching this affidavit; and at length

Mr. Marriott, a student of the Temple, was called to the bar, and examined. He stated, that he drew up the affidavit, and assigned as a reason, that he did not choose to trust the deponents on their words.

At twelve at night, after a violent debate, a division took place, whether the High Bailiff might be permitted to prove the great number of false votes obtruded upon the poll; when the numbers were, for the question 189, against it 81. Evidence was then called to the bar, and the examination continued until three o'clock in the morning, when the House adjourned until Monday twelve o'clock.

Monday, June 7.

Mr. Pitt acquainted the House, that in the last parliament a member, whom he did not see in his place, had moved for the recall of Sir Elijah Impey. He did not know the Hon. member's motive; but the learned judge, he said, had been recalled, and was now in England.

Mr. Sawbridge rose to postpone his motion of reform till Thursday, to make way for proceeding on the Westminster election.

Much altercation took place among the friends of the several petitioners relative to undue elections, the recital of which could only be entertaining to the parties concerned; for which reason those debates are in general omitted. But a case that is new deserves attention, as was that of Lord Surrey. He was chosen for three places; but a petition was lodged against him for Hereford. It was contended that this petition ought to have preference in point of priority in hearing, as it kept three places unrepresented. And

Mr. Eden, notwithstanding there were only two days in the week (Tuesday and Thursday) allotted for balloting for election committees, yet, for the above reason, moved that the petition in question might be taken into consideration on Friday the 18th inst.

Mr. Pitt rose, he said, not to oppose the motion, but merely to state, that the petition could not in fact keep three places locked up; for the rule by which members returned for two places were bound to make their election for which they would sit was, in fourteen days after the meeting of parliament, which rule was always suspended when the seat of either place was contested. This, he said, would apply in the present case with little variation; for though in justice his Lordship ought to retain one vacant place more, lest he should lose that in which he was attacked, still he ought to renounce the third seat, and a new writ be issued for it. He therefore contended, that his Lordship ought to declare which of the two vacancies he would choose, whether Arundel or Carlisle, in case he should lose his seat for Hereford.

Mr. Fox was of the same opinion. But

Mr. Speaker observed, that, as it was a new case, it could not then be determined; but the motion for hearing on Friday passed unanimously.

Mr. Pitt presented a copy of the definitive treaty of peace between his Majesty and the States General of the United Provinces, signed at Paris, May 20, 1784. The title was read, and the treaty ordered to lie on the table.

The order of the day, for proceeding on the Westminster election, was read; and counsel called to the bar, who went on in examining witnesses. The first witness called on the part of the High Bailiff was Jeremiah Myers, who proved, that he saw a man attempt to poll who he believed was not an inhabitant of Westminster; but, on his cross examination,

tion, he could not swear whether he polled or not.

The next was Francis Grojam, Deputy Bailiff, who gave a long and tedious account of the progress of the election. On his cross examination, he was questioned strictly to the facts he had given in evidence. He answered to some, and so he evaded. He had said, that the High Bailiff, during the poll, had frequently received lists of bad votes from Sir Cecil Wray and his agents; and being asked if those lists were shewn to the agents of Mr. Fox, his answer was, "There were friends of Mr. Fox on the hustings;" *Aye*, muttered Mr. Erskine, *every bad man is Mr. Fox's friend*. Upon this,

Sir James Johnstone rose in heat, and demanded an explanation. He wished to know, if counsel were to be permitted to call resolutions on the members of that House with impunity?

Counsel being ordered to withdraw a warm altercation took place between Sir James Johnstone and

Sir James Erskine, who insisted to know what the learned counsel had said that could justify such a charge?

Sir James Johnstone said, he would not be the man that should flinch from any assertion of his, or desert the ground he had once taken. He desired, therefore, that the counsel might be called in, to repeat what he had said.

The House expressed their dislike, when

Mr. Rolle rose, and charged the blame to the neglect of the Speaker, who, he said, had suffered a Right Hon. gentleman to rise and speak often in his own cause, contrary to the rules of the House. And he called upon the chair, to know if it was not highly disorderly for counsel at the bar, or even for members, to interrupt witnesses in the middle of the answers to questions put to them in the way of examination.

The Speaker owned that the interruption was irregular; but he really did not hear it.

Sir James Erskine owned his indignation was softened on hearing the charge shifted from his learned relation to an attack upon the Speaker. He thought it an honour to be joined with such company. But at the same time could not help remarking, that the abuse must be rather of an extraordinary nature indeed, that neither of the gentlemen who had taken it up so warmly could repeat it.

Mr. Rolle was near the counsel, he said, when he spoke the words; and their import was, then, "no honest man would give such evidence as the witness was giving."

Mr. J. Luttrell said, he had heard the words distinctly, and could repeat them; that on the witness saying, he knew the agents of Mr. Fox, by their appearing upon the hustings as his friends, Mr. Erskine said, "if all who are his friends are Mr. Fox's agents,"

gents, then every honest man in the kingdom is his agent."

Lord North gave the words another turn, and said, "Many honest men are Mr. Fox's friends;" but a general murmur of No! No! was muttered through the House.

Some other members spoke; but at length it was agreed that the counsel should be called to the bar; and, as nothing more was meant than what was usual with them in the courts below, they were ordered to proceed, and accordingly continued to examine Mr. Grojam, who declared, that he had been frequently stopped by Mr. Fox's friends from asking questions, by words to this effect: "Don't the man tell you he is a house-keeper? He tells you the place of his abode; and what farther would you have?" It were tedious to recapitulate the many frivolous questions and answers on this occasion. And the counsel having at length waded through the dirt and mire of corruption, not to say perjury, the counsel for the High Bailiff were called upon for what they had to say. On which,

Mr. Warton rose, and recapitulated every favourable circumstance which appeared in justification of his client, and at length concluded with craving the indulgence of the House, for his client to read his own defence humbly, which was granted. The High Bailiff was then called to the bar, and read from a written paper what he called the reasons which operated upon his mind to grant the scrutiny. It went to prove, that there were 10,000 votes given in the course of the first ten days, which were near 1000 more than voted in the great contested election between Vandeput and Tienham, when only 9200 appeared upon the poll (see vol. XIX. p. 569); that upon the present poll there were more than 12,000, which in his conscience he believed to be more, by many hundreds, than were legally entitled to poll; that, knowing this, and the practices of intimidation and encouragement that had been used, he could not, in justice to both parties, refuse the scrutiny that had been demanded; and the rather, because when Mr. Fox was in the minority he threatened the like demand, &c.

After the High Bailiff withdrew,

Lord Mansfield moved, that the High Bailiff be asked by the Speaker, whether he had any objection to the laying his speech on the table for the perusal of the members?

Mr. Sheridan seconded the motion; but it being strongly opposed, it was at length negatived without a division.

Mr. Erskine was then called to the bar, and was heard in behalf of Mr. Fox for two hours and a half, during which the House was in profound silence; and when he concluded, the House adjourned.

Tuesday, June 8.

The order of the day being read, for proceeding

ceeding on the petition of the Westminster electors;

Mr. *Welbore Ellis* rose, and entered very fully into all the arguments that had been used by counsel in favour of Mr. Fox, and likewise the nature of the evidence that had been adduced in support of the conduct of the High Bailiff, and contended, that no part of the evidence went to justify the unprecedented return he had made; and observed, that if the House were to suffer it to stand as a precedent, it might be attended with the most fatal consequences: for other returning officers, encouraged by the example, and supported by corrupt ministers, might keep out such gentlemen as they disliked, and admit none but such as were subservient to their wishes. He cautioned the House against admitting so dangerous a precedent to appear upon their journals; and concluded with moving, "That it appears to this House, that Thomas Corbett, Esq. Bailiff of Westminster, having received a precept from the Sheriff of Middlesex for electing two citizens to serve in parliament for the said city; and having taken and finally closed the poll on the 17th of May last, being the day next before the return of the said writ, be now directed forthwith to make return of his precept, and of the members chosen in pursuance thereof."

Mr. *Anstruther* rose, he said, to second the motion, as in his opinion the conduct of the High Bailiff had been most unprecedented. Here he displayed an uncommon recollection of parliamentary law; and then went on with his remarks. The pretence that the High Bailiff was not satisfied in his conscience, was weak, he said, and frivolous. What has this House to do with his conscience? Any visionary may plead that in excuse for any crime. The learned gentleman was very severe. He concluded, that, if justice took place, his conscience should be laid aside, and his body be safely placed in Newgate.

Lord *Mulgrave*, in reply, observed, that the learned gentleman had paid, in his opinion, but a very ill compliment to humanity, by treating so severely a conscientious man. He adverted to many of the learned gentleman's arguments, and observed, that the High Bailiff of Westminster stood in a very different predicament from that of a returning officer for a county; for there, if any suspicion arose, the freeholder's oath was ready to be administered, which was enough to satisfy the returning officer. But in the election in question there was much management. He reprobated, in strong and glowing terms, the infamous conduct of certain gentlemen who had been employed in conducting the poll at Covent Garden. What they called *fixing the poll*, was, in his idea, a deliberate and preconcerted plan to trick the opposite party out of their just rights and privileges. At one time there were 1800 and 1900 polled in a day, and in the first ten days

there were more than 10,000 polled; whereas for the next twenty days there were no more than 2000 voted; and, for the last ten, only 230: reason enough for a conscientious man to suspect unfair practices! which, as far as it was in his power, it was his duty to correct. Much, his Lordship observed, had been said of the hardship the city of Westminster suffered for want of representatives. Surely gentlemen forgot, that every member that is chosen is chosen for the whole kingdom, not for the identical place for which he is returned. Besides, who ever complained of hardship when Lord Rodney was chosen representative for Westminster at the time he was abroad, and it was known he could not attend? His Lordship concluded with shewing, by a variety of arguments, that the High Bailiff of Westminster had acquitted himself in every respect like a faithful magistrate, and an honest man.

Lord *Advocate of Scotland* (Hay Campbell) remarked on the reasoning on the opposite side, that it was absurd to urge the High Bailiff to make a return now, when they contended that his power expired on the 18th of May. He gave an accurate history of elections in Scotland, where they always had scrutinies, but those scrutinies were antecedent to the poll, and should, if possible, be the same in England. He remarked on the confusion that must necessarily have attended, taking the poll where 1800 had polled in a day! that is 300 in an hour, and five in a minute. Would any man then say, that there could be time for a conscientious man to examine votes, so as to remove his scruples of their legality?

Sir *James Erskine* cautioned the House against hastily deciding on a question of the last importance to the liberties of the people. How posterity would brand them as infamous, if through party zeal they decided on a question in direct contradiction to the known law of the land!—what trust was due to a witness who upon one interrogatory declared, that he was of too bold a spirit to be intimidated by any man; and upon the next acknowledged, that he had been forced to admit votes of whose legality he had his doubts? He enlarged upon that head.—He spoke to the charge of quirks and manœuvres urged against Mr. Fox's party, and insisted that more quirks and manœuvres never could be devised than in manufacturing such a return as was made to that House. If a false return had been made, or a double return, or any other return but the present, the House could have soon got rid of it by referring to Mr. Grenville's bill; but this return had deprived the House of that relief. He adverted to the law respecting Scotland, which laid an indelible obligation on the electors to return 45 members to parliament; and if it should be in England that the practice of returning no members should prevail, then Scotland would rule the road,

and then woe be to England for the many oppressions she had imposed on that poor country! He concluded seriously with declaring that he knew of no reparation for the injury that had been done his Right Hon. friend, but by compelling the High Bailiff to make a return of the candidates who had the majority of votes on the poll.

Capt. Phipps declared, that the single circumstance of there being 4000 more votes now on the poll than on any former election, had fully convinced him of the full practices that had been used; and that therefore, for the conviction of the House, he wished the scrutiny to go on.

Mr. J. Lowther protested against a scrutiny, as he foresaw the ruinous consequences which would attend it, and was unwilling to share in the curses of posterity for assenting to it.

Mr. Poynter agreed with Lord Mulgrave, that the inflexibility of the English laws was the strongest barrier against invasion: but he lamented that the laws relating to Westminster election were yet to be defined. He insisted, that the conduct of the High Bailiff was new; and all that his advocates had attempted to do was to apologise for him. They had not attempted to justify him.

Mr. Hardinge, in a maiden speech, made a modest apology for the difficulty in which he found himself involved. He was sorry that party seemed rather to govern on the present occasion; and that sound sense, or fair reasoning, had but little chance to change any man's opinion, whose mind was already made up on the subject on which he was to speak. He would, however, he said, with leave of the House, deliver his private opinion, how little soever it might affect the opinions of others. His argument had the merit of novelty. He said, that a return was a simple act of confirmation that could not be made till the election was complete; a scrutiny was an essential part of an election, which, if demanded, could not be eluded; for how else could it be known who was legally entitled to sit in parliament? What did Mr. Grenville's act lead to, but such a determination? No man would argue, that a candidate, who had obtained a seat in that House by a majority of illegal votes, had a right to sit in it. And surely it was more just that the scrutiny should take place, in the first instance, before any candidate had obtained his seat, than when one candidate was first to take his seat, and the other to labour to displace him by a scrutiny of another kind, to take place under Mr. Grenville's act. He insisted, therefore, that the conduct of the High Bailiff had been perfectly just and constitutional. With doubts in his mind, such as the High Bailiff had reason to entertain, no conscientious man could make any other return than the High Bailiff did make, unless he had returned all the candidates, which he could not do consistently with his oath. He enforced

his argument with many striking observations on what had been said before, and was well heard and attended to.

Lord North, in reply, entered into the evidence that had been given, and endeavoured to refute all that the former speaker had said, by observing, that the High Bailiff had nothing to doubt about; the path was clear before him; there was a fair majority upon the poll; and it had not been pretended that any one person whose name was to be found there was unqualified to poll; and thus a defence had been set up for him, which his own extreme modesty and conscience would not permit him to make for himself.

At one o'clock in the morning the question was called for, and was expected to take place, when

Mr. Fox rose, merely, he said, to state his reasons for not dividing on the question. He however did not confine himself to so narrow a ground; but, in a speech of three hours, laid the whole of the case before the House in a clear and succinct point of view, comprehending not only all the various parts of the case itself, but his own statement of it originally, the statement of it given by the counsel, the amount of the evidence as far as it went, and the tendency of all the arguments, *pro* and *con*, that had taken place upon the subject. All this complicated mass of matter he simplified by dividing it into five heads—*which we must defer till our next.*

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

COVENT-GARDEN.

- June 2. Careless Husband—Poor Soldier.
10. Merchant of Venice—Comus.
14. Count of Narbonne—*Manager an Actor in Spite of Himself.*

HAY-MARKET.

- June 1. Suicide—Agreeable Surprise.
2. Election of the Managers—English Merchant.
3. Ditto—Spanish Barber.
4. Summer Amusement—Election of Managers.
5. Election of the Managers—Gretna Green.
7. The Fox—Election of the Managers.
8. Agreeable Surprise—Tobaccoist—Ditto.
9. Spanish Barber—Agreeable Surprise.
10. Gretna Green—Election of Managers.
11. Suicide—Ditto.
12. Separate Maintenance—Ditto.
14. Young Quaker—Son-in-Law.
15. Spanish Barber—Agreeable Surprise.
16. Summer Amusement—Election of Managers.
17. Fatal Curiosity—Gretna Green.
18. Young Quaker—Agreeable Surprise.
19. Two to One—Tobaccoist.
21. Ditto—Seeing is believing.
22. Ditto—Nature will Prevail.
23. Ditto—Seeing is believing.
24. Young Quaker—Son-in-Law.
25. Two to One—The Author.
26. Ditto—Who's the Dupe?
28. Ditto—Polly Honeycombs.
29. Young Quaker—Agreeable Surprise.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

IT having been reported to their High Mightinesses the States General, by commissioners properly authorised to make enquiry, That their Ambassadors at the Court of France had, on the 31st of March, 1783, received a letter from Mr. Fuzerbert, the British Plenipotentiary at the same Court, in which he begged them to employ his good offices, to dispose their High Mightinesses to restore to his Britannic Majesty the colours of the three Scots regiments which their High Mightinesses had made national; adding, that, in case their High Mightinesses consented to this restitution, Mr. Cunningham, late Lieut. Colonel in the said brigade, was properly authorised to receive them.

It was likewise reported to their High Mightinesses, that similar requisitions had been made by his Grace the Duke of Manchester on the 20th of October last.

And afterwards, that is, on the 11th day Feb. last, by Mr. Ayles, Secretary to the Embassy of the Court of London, &c.

Their High Mightinesses having deliberated on the above report, and taken into consideration the very judicious opinion of his Serene Highness; Resolved, to request his Highness to give the necessary orders that the colours in question should be brought to the Hague, and deposited in the magazine of the Generality, and kept for the disposal of their High Mightinesses. Resolved also, that the resolution be communicated to the Ambassadors of their High Mightinesses, and that they be informed at the same time, that their High Mightinesses authorise them to give for answer to his Grace the Duke of Devon, and in his absence to Mr. Ayles, Secretary to the English embassy, that their High Mightinesses have not yet taken any formal resolution on this subject; but have in the mean time provisionally taken the above resolutions, and that if their High Mightinesses do determine to grant the request in question, they will, at the same time, take the necessary measures for sending the colours directly to England, in a decent and suitable manner, their High Mightinesses not being inclined to employ the above named Lieut. Col. Cunningham for that service, whose residence here therefore for that purpose is entirely useless.

Amsterdam, May 7.

A few days since, the coachman to an opulent inhabitant of this city exhibited an accusation against his master's wife, purporting, that she had endeavoured to prevail upon him to assassinate the Prince Stadtholder, by the offer of a bribe of six thousand florins. The lady was examined before the magistrates of the city, when, though astonished at the effrontery of her wicked accuser, she replied to all the interrogatories of the magistrates with a share of candour and frankness that carried an immediate

conviction of her innocence into the breasts of her judges. She voluntarily proposed, that she might remain in custody till she should be able to produce the most unequivocal testimony of her innocence, provided, however, that the accuser might be detained in prison, to prevent all intercourse between him and those who are suspected to be accomplices with him in the conspiracy, and likewise his flying from justice, upon finding his iniquitous design frustrated. After being confronted with the other domestics of the family, the coachman was committed to prison, as was a cook, lately dismissed the lady's service, who had corroborated the evidence of the former in divers instances. The particulars of this extraordinary case being in possession of the magistracy, their final decision will doubtless rescue the character of the defendant from the odium of a most atrocious and groundless charge, and inflict a punishment upon the conspirators proportioned to the enormity of the crime.

Tiers, May 10.

Our Elector has lately published a pastoral letter, containing instructions to the clergy of his diocese. They have, for object, the august functions they are charged with, and the manner in which they ought to conduct themselves in teaching religion and the public worship. The rectors, in their sermons, must confine themselves to morality, without entering into theological discussions, which all their auditors have not capacity to understand, and which may lead some of them astray, raise doubts in others, and inspire a dangerous relish for disputations on matters to debate. Luxury must be banished from the churches; neatness and decency are all that are befitting the House of the Lord. On days of ceremony, a worldly magnificence must be avoided, the effect of which is to inspire more curiosity than devotion; and the music of the theatres shall never be called in. The pastors shall take care of the private instruction of their flocks; they shall teach them their duty to God, to man, and to their sovereign; they shall strive to undeceive them respecting the foolish prejudices arising from, and kept up by ignorance, concerning wizards, phantoms, spells, and raising the devil; they shall fulfil towards them the functions of fathers, judges, and spiritual physicians; they shall visit them frequently; and shall never send another to supply their place among the poor, who have the most need of assistance and consolation. It were to be wished that the wise and salutary dispositions of this pastoral letter were adopted, and wisely adhered to, in every diocese. We should soon see an end of these disputes about words and dogmas; and these questions, endless objects of controversy, would be succeeded by the teaching of morality, and the principles of religion, which tend

tend to the salvation of souls." Does not this shew that a general plan of reformation is making us way fast thro' all the Catholic countries, owing to the liberal spirit of the Emperor, *Jesús b. Luther* as he has been styled.

Hague, May 21. This day sentence against the two prisoners, J. E. de Witte, late an ensign, and Peter Van Beekel, nurseryman, at Boscoop, was pronounced, in order to be carried into execution; the former to be disgraced from his military rank, and to be imprisoned for six years, after which he is to be banished from Holland, Zealand, Friesland, and Utrecht for ever. Van Beekel to be led with a cord about his neck to the gallows, there to be whipped, and then sent to the House of Correction for 25 years, where he is to earn his living by hard labour. And at the end of that term, if he survives, to be banished the above four provinces for ever.

Amidst all the distractions which at present exist in Holland, a very singular circumstance has occurred: The patriots, who are the French party, have, by their intrigues, discovered a written engagement, executed 18 years ago, between the Pr. Stadtholder and, Lewis Duke of Brunswick; wherein the former binds himself to follow implicitly the advice and direction of the Duke in all matters of public concern. The execution of the deed is witnessed by M. Van Blyswyck, the Grand Pensionary of Holland, who is now one of the leaders of the French party. The pensionary must feel himself in a very awkward predicament, if, according to the spirit of his party, he now takes any step to condemn that act of the Stadtholder, to which, at the date of its execution, he was a king and influential.

A late Dutch mail brought the Stadtholder's answer to the above charge:

"I make no difficulty to put in my answer: I am in no shape restrained by the Field Marshal from giving such orders as might have tended to secure the frontiers of that state from any attack whatever. And, although I am not bound to give an account of my conduct as Capt. General of the Union to any one, yet I am ready to shew my compliance to the desire of their great and noble Mightinesses, by communicating to them the motives by which I have been induced not to send any great number of troops towards the frontiers before the States had agreed to the resolution of the 7th instant.

"As to the written engagement between me and the aforesaid Duke, which took place on the 3d of May 1766, I never confirmed it by oath. Hearing of the reports, equally malicious and void of foundation, which had been industriously circulated, I had resolved to hold this transaction no longer secret; and I shall not fail to lay an authentic copy of the instrument alluded to before their Noble and great Mightinesses.

WM. PR. VAN ORANGE."

May 24. The Duc de Vaugouin, Amba-

sador from the Court of France, hath informed their High Mightinesses, that the Cabinet of Versailles accepts the mediation which the Republic solicited of the King, for the arrangement of the points in litigation with the Emperor, relative to the frontiers of the two powers, and other objects expressed in the demands of his Imperial Majesty to the States General.

Madrid, May 9. This day the Holy Office of Inquisition celebrated an *Auillo*, or *Little Act of Faith*, in the church of St. Dominick. The object of it was the punishment of an impostor, who went about vending what he called sympathetic powder, by which many young women were seduced. Two female accomplices, sharers in his crimes, were likewise sufferers with him in his punishment. Their sentence, which was publicly read to them in the church, was, to be whipt by the executioner, and to be led through the streets with halters about their necks, and then committed to prison and confined for life. Besides their sentence, all their crimes, too filled with the grossest obscenity, were read in the church, and heard by men, women and children. The church was not only filled, but there were thousands of spectators in the great square. Though it was supposed that the jurisdiction of the inquisition was abolished in Spain, yet the prime nobility assisted in it. The criminals indeed were such as would have been punished in any country.

Paris, June 7. The King of Sweden, under the character of Comte de Haga, arrived here on the 7th inst. at one o'clock in the afternoon; he alighted at the Hotel of his Ambassador, with whom he dined. Soon after the repast, he went to Versailles: he supped with the King, the Queen, Monsieur, Madame, the Comte d'Artois, and Madame Elizabeth. Or the morning of the 8th his presentation took place, with all the ceremony of Court etiquette. Gustavus III. yette day appeared publicly at the 8th representation of the Marriage of Figaro. He did not arrive at the theatre till after six o'clock, during the second scene, when he appeared; the people received him with shouts of applause, and demanded, thro' respect to the august spectator, that the piece should begin again; and the comedians obeyed.

ADVICES from AMERICA.

On the 28th of April last, arrived at Philadelphia, on board a French ship, the pictures of the King and Queen of France. They are in full length; the king in robes like those he wore on the day of his coronation. The royal throne is on his left side, decorated with the attributes of justice, as marks of the disposition of our great ally; he holds the ancient sceptre of France in his hand, and the crown with the arm of justice lie on a cushion on the right. This is said by the connoisseurs to be a masterly piece in the art of

of painting. The Queen is dressed in a royal mantle, spread with a fleur-de-luce, and a gown of satin trimmed with gold fringe and tassels. On a table lies her crown next to a vase filled with flowers. The table is covered with red velvet, embroidered with the Imperial eagle of her family. Each picture is about 13 feet 6 inches high, including the frames.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

In the night of the 21st of May, the Kildare burghers, commanded by Capt. Kelly, apprehended that desperate villain Dunn, principal of a daring gang of robbers, who have been for some time a terror to the country. This villain was a blacksmith by profession, lived between Kildare and Rathagan, and about five years ago fled to England, to avoid a prosecution for robbery; from whence he returned a few months since; and collecting a banditti of near 50 abandoned villains in Dublin, with them he retired into the country, and had continued his robberies till the very day when he was apprehended. The first robbery the above villain committed was in Easter week, on a gentleman who was returning with his new-married lady to his seat in the county of Cork, from whom he and his gang took a small trunk, containing 300 guineas, two gold watches, and other articles of value.

Dublin, June 7. A general meeting of the principal inhabitants of this city was this day convened at the Tholsel, to take into consideration the most effectual means of obtaining a more equal representation of the people in parliament, when an address to the inhabitants of Ireland, for their co-operation in the measure, together with a petition to the throne for a dissolution of parliament, were unanimously agreed to. It was at the same time proposed that the Roman Catholic subjects should have equal privileges with the others in elections, which met with universal approbation.

ADVICES FROM SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, May 20. The Right Hon. the Earl of Leven, his Majesty's High Commissioner to the Church of Scotland, opened that assembly with the usual ceremonies. This assembly answers in some measure to the Convocation in England, but to much greater effect. The parties run high, and the question about patronage, it is said, will again come into agitation. And so much interested are the different parties, that a King's cutter has been sent to the Orkneys, to bring up two of the members.

A trial of great consequence came on at the late Court of Admiralty for this kingdom. J. M'Iver and Arch. McCallum, merchants in Greenock, charged with fitting out ships for America, insuring large sums upon them, and then relanding the goods, and procuring the said ships to be cast

away or sunk, were put to the bar. The point first in question was, supposing the prisoner to be found guilty, whether they were liable, as in England, to be capitally convicted, or liable only to an arbitrary punishment. On the part of the prisoners it was argued, that the statutes of the 4th and 11th of Geo. I. under which the prisoners were indicted, were statutes confined to England, and had been so adjudged, in the year 1751, by a solemn decision of a very respectable judge [Phelp], and had ever since been acquiesced in by invariable consent. On the other hand, it was contended, that the statutes above-mentioned were general statutes, without limitation, and that it would be absurd to suppose that the Legislature would confine the capital punishment of such enormous crimes to one part of the kingdom, and not extend it to the other; that the decision in the case above cited, being the decision of one single judge, however respectable, could never constitute law; and that, consequently, the prisoners were within the penalties of the forementioned statutes. The prisoners' counsel replied, and, it seems, carried the point. Which being settled, the Advocate, who sat as judge by commission, adjourned the trial till the 14th of June.

Edinburgh, June 4. A number of notorious persons assembled with an intention, as was supposed, to destroy Mr. Haig's distillery at Canon-Mills. They forcibly broke open the gate, and made a breach in the wall, when one of the ringleaders was shot dead by Mr. Haig's servants, who were armed in defence of their master's property. This seemed rather to exasperate than to intimidate the multitude; when the Sheriff with the civil power interposed, and by a well-timed address dispersed the rioters, and carried the person who fired to prison, as well for his own safety, as to prevent farther mischief.—The pretence for rising was the great consumption of corn.

Edinburgh, June 7. Another mob, more numerous than the above, assembled by beat of drum, armed with staves, bludgeons, and other offensive weapons, and proceeded to Canon-mills, but were prevented from accomplishing their purpose by a strong military guard, who, notwithstanding, after the riot act was read, were obliged to fire upon them before they would disperse. They afterwards assembled at Ford, ten miles from Edinburgh, and burnt the large extensive distillery there to the ground.

Edinburgh, June 15. The trial of M'Iver and McCallum closed this morning about three o'clock. The jury were enclosed between five and six, and returned their verdict this day at one o'clock, finding the prisoners guilty. Their sentences are, to stand in the pillory at Glasgow, July 28, for the space of one hour, with a rope about each of their necks, and bare-headed, with
the

The following label affixed to their breasts :
 " Here stand John M'Iver and Archibald
 " M'Cullum, infamous persons, who
 " wickedly procured holes to be bored in the
 " ship Endeavour, in order to sink the same,
 " and thereby to defraud the under-writers."
 They are also banished Scotland for life;
 and, in case of their return, to be imprisoned
 for one year, and to be publicly whipped,
 on the first Wednesday of every month during
 the said imprisonment.

COUNTRY and PORT NEWS.

Exter, May 28. The trials, by special commission, of the felons who lately made their escape from the transport (see p. 311), are all over; six of the ring-leaders are ordered for execution on Tuesday se'nnight; 11 are ordered to be sent abroad the remainder of their lives; the sentence of five to be augmented to 14 years; and the rest to remain on the former sentence. A guard is ordered to conduct them to Plymouth, where the ship which is to convey them to Nova Scotia has been repaired, and a place particularly made for the confinement, to prevent future accidents; which sentences have since been put into execution.

The latter end of last month, John and Henry Dunsden, two of the gang who were lately discovered on Epping Forest, were apprehended at Capp's Lodge near Witchesford Forest, Gloucestershire, where they had sat drinking from noon on Easter-Sunday till four o'clock next morning. The conversation raised suspicion, and one of them going out was followed by the waiter, on whom he instantly turned, drew a pistol, and asked him what he wanted. The waiter still advancing, the villain drew a pistol, fired it, and broke his arm. The waiter, notwithstanding, attempted to seize him, when he fired a second pistol, and lodged two balls in the poor man's breast. At that instant one Perkins came out, and tript up Dunsden's heels, and he fell, with the waiter upon him. The other Dunsden then came out, and the moment he was presenting a pistol at Perkins, Perkins with the pistol of the first Dunsden struck him upon the head and felled him to the ground. By this time the landlord was come to the assistance of Perkins, at whom the last Dunsden discharged his pistol; but the landlord having a quantity of half-pence in the pocket of his apron, they fortunately turned the ball. The villains were then both secured, and have since been committed to Gloucester gaol.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

May 8.

An elegant aerostatic globe, or air balloon, 25 feet in circumference, was launched from the Market Place at Stockton, in the county of Durham (about 3 hours 40 minutes P. M.) by the ingenious Mr. Jackson, of Mutton

Rudby School, near Stokesley. It was in sight about 7 minutes, and continued to ascend (as if along an inclined plane) in a very pleasing manner the whole time it was visible. The wind being due west, it took a due east direction; so that, most probably, it would fall into the German Ocean. This is the first successful attempt in the air balloon way which has been made in the counties of Durham and Northumberland, except by Mr. Cuthb. Clarke, who has lately launched air balloons at Newcastle, Alnwick, Sunderland, Durham, &c. and is said to have made great improvements in the method of filling the balloons, and procuring the inflammable air.

May 26.

A most alarming thunder-storm did considerable damage in the neighbourhood of London. A ball of fire entered a gentleman's house in Hounslow, threw down a stack of chimneys, and struck a man-servant and foot-boy senseless, who, notwithstanding, soon recovered. The lightning blasted many trees; and, what is remarkable, the leaves fall from the trees, in several places, as if in autumn, without any apparent cause.

The sessions began at the Old Bailey, during the course of which several remarkable trials came before the Court; particularly that of Mr. Wm. Robertson, contractor and agent, for forgery (see p. 379); but, as Mr. Justice Willes, before whom he was tried, observed, there being no evidence at all against Mr. Robertson, the jury acquitted him; and, in the opinion of the judge, it was an honourable acquittal. — An attorney was also tried for forgery, in altering the figure of 1 into a 2, on the back of a brief, and charging his client 2 guineas for counsel, for one, which he paid him. It was insisted, by the prisoner's counsel, that the fact, admitting it to be true, was not forgery; and of this opinion was the Court, and the man was acquitted. — A smuggler too was tried for resisting a Custom-house officer, and cutting off one of his fingers with a hatchet. The Solicitor General, who prosecuted for the Crown, stated, that the prisoner's vessel was seized with a cargo of brandy; but that, instead of quietly surrendering her, he headed the crew to oppose the seizure. But, on the cross examination, it appeared, that the officers had agreed to give up the ship, provided the brandy was fairly delivered up; but a dispute afterwards arising, the man refused to deliver up the helm, and it was not till after several pistols were fired at him that he made resistance. Mr. Baron Perryn directed an acquittal.

At the same sessions came on likewise the trial of Patrick Nicholson, as principal, and Ward Shaw, and Murray, as accessories, in the murder of one Casson, a constable, at the late election for Westminster; but the evidence not being satisfactory, Judge Willes, before whom Nicholson was tried, was ten-

der in his charge, observing, that, even if those doubtful evidences were believed, the crime (as the constables appeared to have begun the riot) could amount to no more than manslaughter; but, if they were not credited, then the jury must acquit him; which they did accordingly, and of course the three accomplices.

TUESDAY, June 1.

Was repeated the triennial ceremony of all the young noblemen and gentlemen of Eton College visiting Monks. At twelve o'clock the procession to Guildhall Salt-hill began, when all the young gentlemen of the 5th and 6th forms, dressed like officers, in scarlet coats, together with gorget, sash, sword, &c. and all the lower school as common men, distinguished by very handsome dresses and white flaves, marched to the above-mentioned village. This custom is repeated triennially, and is meant to raise a fund for the captain of the school, to set out to college. The King and Queen, who take great delight in seeing so many promising youths rising into consequence, honoured the procession with their presence, and gave each the sum of 50*l.* to the salt-bearers, who are the collectors of the money. The road was for some miles lined with carriages. The captain this year was Mr. Dyson, and the salt-bearers the Hon. Mr. Montague and Mr. Bogghurst. The ensign-bearer Mr. Bearblock.

Wednesday 2.

Came on, at the sittings at Guildhall, the cause *'Grant against John Halliday,'* which in some measure accounts for the profuse expenditure of the public money. In 1779 the plaintiff applied to the defendant, stating that he knew the means of obtaining a contract for serving the troops in America, if the other would find the money. An agreement was made, the contract was obtained, and the profits, netted, were, in 1779, 5600*l.* in 1780, 10,000*l.* in 1781, 8000*l.* and in 1782, when the war was upon the close, only 4000*l.* The defendant had other partners, with whom he divided the profits, but refused to pay his part to the plaintiff. The reasons assigned were, the agency at New York was yet unsettled; the interest of the money advanced by the banking-house was yet unliquidated; the account was not completed at the Treasury; and, lastly, that if the plaintiff had any claim, it was only on the profits in 1779; in all these points the defendant was defeated, and a verdict was given by the jury for the plaintiff, with 3193*l.* damages.

Friday 4.

Being his Majesty's birth-day, the same was observed at Court with uncommon magnificence. The King was dressed in plain velvet; but the Queen was exceedingly brilliant, and appeared in high spirits.—The whole Court seemed to outdo each other in magnificence and dress. And in the city

there was the most splendid display of illuminations, and other demonstrations of joyalty, that has been known for many years.

Saturday 5.

At the theatre in the Hay-market an unexpected scene presented itself for the entertainment of the audience:—As William was performing in the first act of *Gretna Green*, out flew a little man in green from the third row of the box next the stage, who clapped him on the shoulder, and both in a moment disappeared. It was not long before Wilton returned and made his complaint to the audience, who ordered the man forward; a few significant words passed, and Mr. Wilton went on with his part, with much less embarrassment than might have been expected.

The sessions at the Old Bailey ended, when eleven convicts received sentence of death.

Monday 7.

Both Houses of Convocation waited on his Majesty, and presented their address [see p. 383]. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and all the Bishops, attended.

Tuesday 8.

A balloon, perfectly complete for the reception of passengers, was launched, with 4 ladies and a gentleman, from West Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, at 7 o'clock, and in an hour descended to the Sandown at Newport. This, says the Salisbury and Winchester Journal of June 14, may be relied on for fact.

Thursday 10.

Was held, at St. Paul's Cathedral, the anniversary meeting of the children of the charity schools in London, Westminster, Southwark, and their environs; when an excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. Wm. Vincent, sub-almoner to the King. They were in number more than 5000, seated under the dome in an amphitheatre, which was open only opposite to the grand aisle, from whence, to the organ, the sight was truly sublime.

Saturday 12.

There was a meeting of the contending parties at Mr. Sheridan's, to settle the plan of the serenity, when the outlines were sketched out.

The purser of the Mercury East India packet, came to the East India House, with the news of the above ship's safe arrival in the Downs. She brings a melancholy account of the treatment of some English prisoners whom the French delivered into the hands of Tippoo Saib. Forty three of those brave fellows are said to have died, in one day, of famine and cruel usage, and were buried in a hole at Travancour. The French are forming such connections with the country powers on the coast of Malabar as to give just cause of alarm to the English presidencies of Bombay and Madras.—An account of a most astonishing journey over the Great Desert from Aleppo to Bussora, in 23 days, less by 2 days than ever was performed by any

any European before, is also brought. From Aleppo to Buffers there is not a tree nor a house to be seen till within ten miles of either place.

The Worcester East Indiaman is arrived at the Nore.

Monday 14.

At ten this morning the gentlemen concerned in the scrutiny met, to carry the plan of Saturday into execution. The High Bailiff, Deputy, and Counsel, Lord Hood, Sir Cecil Wray, and their Counsel, opened the court; and Col. Fitzpatrick, with other gentlemen, Mr. Garrow and another Counsel, attended on behalf of Mr. Fox, when the preliminaries were thus far agreed to: Two Counsel only to be admitted on each side—Three Scrutineers on each side, with liberty to change them—Sir C. Wray to go through all his objections to one parish first; and Mr. Fox then to go through all his in the same manner, and then the books for that parish to be shut—One clear day's notice to be given of the objections to the voters—When the scrutiny is adjourned to another parish, no retrospective view allowed respecting any voters in the former parish. There were besides other regulating articles proposed, which, not being agreed to, dropt of course. About twelve o'clock Mr. Fox arrived, when the accommodating articles were read, and Mr. Fox, Lord Hood, and Sir Cecil Wray signed them, and then the Court adjourned to next day.

This day Mr. Burke made his famous motion relative to the King's speech and the conduct of Ministers. We shall only say of it, at present, that there is no such motion to be found in the Journals of the House of Commons, nor but few protests in the House of Lords of half its length. The Speaker was a little more than an hour in reading it.

This day Lord Sydney presented to the House of Peers a petition of James Bartholomew Radcliffe, Esq. by the style and title of Earl of Newburgh, stating himself to be as well entitled to the earldom of Newburgh as to all the rights and privileges that are annexed to the peerage of this realm. His Lordship signified his Majesty's recommendation; and the petition, being read, was referred to the Committee of Privileges.

The purser of the Raymond East Indiaman, Capt. Drummond, from Bengal, brought the news to the East India-house of the safe arrival of that ship.

Came on to be heard before the Lord Chancellor, at Westminster-Hall, a cause of great importance to all the occupiers of houses and lands at Dulwich, in Surrey, wherein Charles Maxwell, Esq; was plaintiff, and the master, warden, and fellows of Dulwich college, in Surrey, were defendants, which was brought against the defendants, in order to compel them to renew the plaintiff's lease of the premises lately

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called the Green Man, with the long walk opposite the house, to him and his assigns, which they had refused to do, as had always been customary; when his Lordship ordered and decreed that the master, warden, and fellows should execute a lease to the plaintiffs and his assigns, of the same premises as were comprised in his old lease, and pay him full costs of suit.

Tuesday 15.

The report was made to his Majesty of the prisoners under sentence of death in Newgate, who were convicted in April sessions, when sixteen of them were ordered for execution.

Sir James Harris, the new Ambassador from Great Britain to Holland, set off for Harwich to embark for the Hague.

Wednesday 16.

The Committee of Supply came to the following resolutions:

That 17,483 effective men, commissioned and non-commissioned officers, including 2036 invalids, be employed as land forces, for 1784.

That 636,190l. be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the charge of the said men.

That 284,213l. be granted, for maintaining the forces in garrisons and in the plantations, Gibraltar, &c. and for cloathing for the officers and private men, &c. for 1784.

That 8251l. 7s. 9d. be granted, for the pay of one regiment of light dragoons, and five battalions of foot, serving in the East Indies, for 1784.

That 6080l. 6s. 6d. be granted, for the pay of General and General Staff Officers for 1784.

That 9371l. 17s. 9d. be granted, for the pay of two Hanoverian battalions in British service, for 1784.

That 607,551l. 14s. 1d. be granted, for allowances to the Paymaster General, the Secretary at War, the Judge Advocate General, &c. for 1784.

That 173,001l. 15s. 5d. be granted, for the out pensioners of Chelsea Hospital.

That 4,830l. 7s. 6d. be granted, for the charge of mending roads and communications in Scotland, for 1784.

That 31,776l. 17s. 9d. savings out of various services, be applied towards defraying the extra expences of his Majesty's land forces, for 1784.

That 2,043,915l. be granted, for defraying the extra expences of his Majesty's land forces, incurred by the Paymaster General, and not provided for by Parliament.

These two last resolutions were read a first and second time, and recommitted to a committee of supply.

That 23,356l. 2s. 7d. be granted, to replace the like sum to the sinking fund issued, and to be applied towards the supply in 1777.

That 168,091l. 2s. 9d. be granted, to replace the like sum to the sinking fund, issued

used in pursuance of an act for establishing annuities, &c. to be applied towards the supply in 1778.

That 36,814l. 15s. 2d. be granted, to make good the deficiency on grants of last sessions, and to four other resolutions for replacing money to the sinking fund.

This day the scrutiny for the Westminster election commenced; but it would be tedious to the reader as to those concerned, to mark its progress. Let it suffice, that, in the course of the first week, they had only gone thro' one elector, and him they had established.

Thursday 17.

Brook Watson, Esq; citizen and musician, was chosen Alderman of Cordwainers-ward.

A Common-hall was held at Guildhall for the choice of a sheriff, in the room of Sir Barnard Turner, Knt. when Mr. Alderman Pickett was chosen without opposition.

News came to the India House, that the Wintertor Baï Indianman from Bombay was arrived in Margate Roads.

Friday 18.

The Montague, E. Indianman, Capt. Bettell, from Coast and Bay, armed in the Downs.

Extract of a letter from Utrecht, June 18.

"There is just now a report, here which requires confirmation, that the Prussian Minister has left St. Petersburg without formal leave. It is hoped, for the peace of Europe, that this news wants foundation; otherwise all the kingdoms in that quarter of the Continent will be necessarily engaged in the most bloody war that has been known for many years. We are assured that Baron Horth, the King of Prussia's Minister, is actually at Paris, where he transacts the business of a treaty between his King and the King of France, and it is reported that the King of Sweden will accede to the same."

Saturday 19.

His Majesty's order in Council was this day issued, for continuing the intercourse of trade with America, whereby all unmanufactured goods (oil excepted) not prohibited by law, are permitted to be imported into this kingdom in British and American vessels, navigated by British and American subjects, on paying the accustomed duties, &c.

Monday 21.

Mr. Whitbread took notice of an evasion of the receipt-tax, by a capital House in the city, by substituting witnessed memorandums of payment in the place of stamped receipts, and recommended, if possible, the correction of the abuse. He observed, that the house alluded to used a printed form of memorandums instead of stamped receipts.

The Attorney Gen. said, he would consider whether the act did not extend to the evasion in question, and if it should appear to reach it, he would commence a prosecution.

Mr. Pitt moved, in a committee of the House, that all the present duties on tea do cease, and that a new duty of 12l. 10s. per

cent. prime cost, be laid on all bohea tea imported; that 15l. be laid on hyson; 25l. on fouchong and pekoe; 30l. on singlo; and 40l. on congou. Those were, he said, the only sorts known at present; but if it should be found, that, to evade the act, other species might be found out, it would be the business of the House, to find out a remedy by laying a duty on all other kinds.

Every Member in the House seemed to approve the principle of the motion; but there were several opinions as to the mode of ascertaining the tax that was to be substituted in the room of that which was taken off.

Mr. Pitt moved, that an additional tax be laid upon houses, in proportion to their windows, and that all windows under nine should pay only 3s. Nine 8s. Ten 10s. Eleven 15s. 6d. Twelve 18s. Thirteen 21. 12. Fourteen 11. 5s. Fifteen 11. 10. Sixteen 11. 15s. Seventeen 21. Eighteen 21. 5s. Nineteen 21. 10s. Twenty 21. 15s. Twenty-one 31. Twenty-two 31. 5s. Twenty-three 31. 10s. Twenty-four 31. 15s. Twenty-five and not exceeding twenty-nine 41. Thirty, not exceeding thirty-nine, 41. 10s. Forty, not exceeding forty-nine, 51. 10s. Fifty, not exceeding fifty-nine, 71. Sixty, not exceeding sixty-four, 71. 10s. Sixty-five, and not exceeding sixty-nine, 81. Seventy, not exceeding seventy-four, 81. 10s. Seventy-five, not exceeding seventy-nine 91. Eighty, not exceeding eighty-four, 91. 10s. Every 10 windows above this to rise to a shilling till they come to 180, when the sum to be paid is 20l. which is the utmost. All these several motions passed, and a bill was ordered to be brought in accordingly.

Wednesday 23.

This day 15 of the malefactors on whom sentence of death had been pronounced in April last were executed on the scaffold erected for that purpose before Newgate. Such a number of unhappy wretches all at once launched into eternity, for crimes committed against the laws of their country, brought an amazing concourse of people into the Old Bailey; but happily they dispersed quietly, without doing any other mischief than emptying the pockets of some of the spectators.

Thursday 24.

Aldermen Hopkins and Bates were chosen Sheriffs for London and Middlesex for the year ensuing.

At the final close of the poll this day for a representative for the borough of Southwark, in the room of the late Sir Barnard Turner, the numbers were, for Paul Le Mesurier, Esq; 935; Sir Richard Hotham 924. Whereupon Mr. Mesurier was declared duly elected.

Friday 25.

Dr. Wm. Rowley, of Harley-str. Cavendish-square, well known in the literary world for his numerous medical publications, was this day admitted a member of the Royal College of Physicians.

By the death of Rob. Colebrooke, esq; Sir Geo. C. or rather the creditors of the estate, get no less than 3500*l.* a year. Sir George is now living at Solihull, in France.

The remains of the lady of John Strange, esq; resident at Venice, who died in April 1783, were this month deposited in the family vault at Low-Leyton.

P. 317. Strike out Wm. Riddle, esq; as being the same person who in the next article is properly called Wm. Biddle, esq; of Cuper's Bridge; which is in Lambeth parish.

The correction of the beginning of p. 395 in last month's Magazine is hypercritical. It is true that Lord Mahon married a daughter of the late Earl of Chatham; but it is equally true, that his present lady is the only daughter of the late Mr. H. Grenville.

Correct in our last, p. 396, May 2, at 8. Lambeth, Miss Borrell, only dau. of Mr. B.

And p. 397. May 13, aged 84, Mrs. Essex, mother of Mr. Jas. Essex, of Cambridge.

BIRTHS.

LADY of Tho. Brydges, esq; at Energlyn House in Glamorgansh. a daughter.

June 13. Lady Chewton, a son and heir.

Lady Viscountess Turnour, a son.

26. Lady of Sir Geo. Allanson Winn, bart. a son.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, Mr. Wagnor, of Pall-Mall, to Miss Mitchell, dau. of the rev. Mr. M. of Brighthelmston.

In Ireland, Francis Matthew Lord Llandaff, to Lady Cath. Sheffington, sister to Clotworthy Earl Massereene.

By special licence, at Bruges, in Flanders, — Byron, esq; to the hon. Miss Talbot, niece to the E. of Shrewsbury.

Rev. E. W. Whitaker, R. of St. Mildred's and All Saints, Canterbury, and St. John's, Clerkenwell (see p. 193), to Miss Morgan.

May 31. Robt. Hamilton Buchanan, esq; late of the Royal North British Fusiliers, to Miss Tinker, dau. of the late Commodore F.

June 9. By special licence, right hon. Ed. Saltoun, to Miss Fraser, dau. of Simon F. esq; 60. At Dronfield, co. Derby, Dr. Stokes, physician, of Stourbridge, Worcesterh. to Miss Rogers.

Capt. Sam. Richards, of the marines, to Mrs. Eliz. Muffel.

12. Wm. Heath, esq; of Stansted-Hall, Essex, to Miss Lowe.

15. Edw. Lambeth, esq; to Miss Simpson.

17. Hon. Mr. Poole, brother to the Earl of Mornington, to Miss Forbes, only dau. of Adm. F. —

18. Geo. Evans Bruce, esq; to Miss Mary Seymour Bailey, niece to the E. of Sandwich.

19. Mr. Remington, of Sheffield, attorney, to Miss Wilson.

Mr. Tho. Parkin, merchant, of the Island of St. Michael's, to Miss H. Hayes, of Kingston.

At Margate, Mr. Budd, sen. musician, of Richmond, in Surrey, to Miss Wrought.

21. Rev. W. Jarvis Abdy, to Miss E. Nott
22. Capt. Forbes, of the navy, to Miss Mackworth.

At Canterbury, rev. Matthias Rutton, R. of Cowling, and V. of Sheldwich, to Miss Loftie, eldest dau. of Mr. L. surgeon.

23. John Bridgeman, esq; 2d son of Sir H. B. bt. to Miss Worley, sister to Sir R. W. bt. Mr. Leyton Lewis, of Norwich, to Miss Harris, of Maidstone.

24. Wm. Wayne, esq; to Miss Coulton. Rev. Gih. Buchanan, R. of Woodmanton, co. Suff. to Miss Reed, of Bromley, Kent.

DEATHS.

LATELY, at Kingston, near Boyle, in Ireland, right hon. the Countess of Kingston, lady to the present Earl, and mother to Lord Kingborough.

Woodford Rice, esq; captain in the D. of Ratland's regiment.

At Deal, rev. Jn. Bearblock, R. of Blackmanston, and V. of West-Cliff.

At Lewes, Sussex, rev. Peter Crofts, R. of St. John's.

At Turnham-Green, Tho. Walker, esq;

At Lynn, Wm. Birdsworth, esq; collector of excise.

Wm. Andrews, esq; of Reading, Berks. Tho. Milward, esq; of Wollescott, co. Worc.

At Portsmouth, aged 73. Mrs. M. Binstead.

At L'Orient, in France, Jas. Moylan, esq; agent to the United States of America.

John Hill, esq; of Bedford, aged 84.

At Edinburgh, Mr. R. Johnson, comedian. In Smith street, Westminster, Wm. Jones, esq; tally-writer to the auditor of the exchequer, and also accountant of exchequer-bills.

At Landislio, Mrs. E. Williams, aged 101.

At Bath, rev. John Willes, R. of West-camel, co. Somerset.

At Ixning, Suffolk, rev. Watfon Tookie, M. A. V. of that parish, and R. of Lutton, Northamptonshire.

In his 85th year, John Muller, Esq; late professor of artillery and fortification to the royal academy at Woolwich, author of some ingenious professional treatises.

At Margate, Kent, Mrs. Brooke, relict of Capt. Rob. B.

At the Hot Wells, Bristol, of a decline, Mrs. Knatchbull, wife of Edw. K. esq; of Provender, Kent (son of Sir Edward), one of the daughters and coheirresses of Wm. Western Hugessen, esq; and sister to the lady of Sir Joseph Banks, bart.

In February last, on board the Raymond East-Indiaman, on her passage to England with her young family, the Lady of Charles Bourchier, esq; a member of council at Bombay.—Mrs. Morley, wife of Jas. M. esq; a member of the same council, and sister to the above lady, also died on her passage from India, on board the Monmouth man of war, with her young children.

May ... At Hackney, Mrs. Whitaker.

May 27. Capt. Tho. Pemble, many years a

came down Thames-street into Chatham-square, at the foot of Blackfriars-bridge, where the Artillery Company and Foot Association (of which he was major-commandant) waited for it, and proceeded at the head of the procession in their regimentals, with crapes round their arms, their guns inverted, and their colours, drums, fifes, &c. decorated with crape, the music playing the 104th psalm. In this form the procession marched through the city, the shops being shut, and the bells tolling, amidst an innumerable crowd of spectators, to Shoreditch, where they were joined by the Horse Association (his charger being led, with his hat, sword, the boots reversed, &c.).—Nothing seems to have puzzled the world more than the delay of this procession. The reports which conjecture only spread, have been as wild as various; however, it is a fact, that the sheriffs had no process lodged with them; the coroner had no process, nor could any have been directed to or executed by him, because Mr. Picket had then been in *actual* office two days; therefore it could be nothing at common law. Dr. H. the civilian (as our correspondent believes) was applied to, and he knew of no process from the ecclesiastical court. Several eminent lawyers, on being applied to, have given it as the law, that no process could issue to arrest the body when dead; which agrees with what we have cited (as a vulgar error) from a noble Judge in p. 405. The truth, as we are informed, was, that a creditor, to a large amount, having no bond or other security, took this step in person, unattended by any officer, in hopes of obtaining a security from some of the friends of the deceased there assembled; and that the altercation on this circumstance was the sole cause of the delay; and the creditor at last retired unsatisfied. One of the friends of Sir Barnard, we are assured, drew his sword on this occasion; and declared, that he would defend the body of the deceased with his own life. The creditor, it is said, was his brother-in-law, who gave him the qualification for his seat in parliament.

15. In childbed, of her 12th child, Mrs. Cliffe, of Swallow-street.

16. Mr. Edm. Bulkeley Overall, of Gen. Post-office.

In Silver-st. Edmonton, advanced in years, Mrs. Fonnereau, widow and sister of the late Edm. and Cha. Boehms, merchants.

At Marlborough, Mr. Warner, an alderman of that borough.

17. In Clerkenwell-Close, Mr. P. Stirling, aged 80.

At Kensington, Sir Geo. Vandepur, bart. so noted for the opposition made by him, in 1749, to the present Earl Gower, as a candidate for Westminster.

At Kensington-Gravel-Pits, Miss Kemp, of Queen-sq. Westminster, sister of the late Sir John K. of Gilling, co. Norfolk, bart. Her piety, goodness of heart, and uncommon mildness of disposition enabled her to support the misery

of almost dying daily, from the 4th year of her age till she attained that of 25, with the utmost patience and resignation to the will of her Creator.

Nath. Phillips, esq; late a captain in the royal garrison battalion, and major of brigade to the E. of Lincoln.

Mr. Senior, attorney, in Chancery-lane.

18. Mrs. Harward, wife of the Dean of Chichester.

At Norwich, in his 81st year, Mr. Walton.

At East Dereham, Edw. Pratt, esq; in the commission of the peace for co. Norf. a gentleman of unblemished character, a liberal benefactor to the poor, and sincerely regretted by all ranks of people.

19. Aged about 86, Andr. Gifford, D. D. F. S. A. assistant to Joseph Planta, esq; under librarian to the British Museum, and pastor to a Baptist congregation in Eagle str. near Red Lion-sq.

20. At Ealing-House, Middl. rev. Robt. Buxton, of Snarshill-House, near Thetford, Norf. His first wife was widow of the late Sir John Rous, bart. and mother to the present worthy representative for Suffolk.

Mrs. Palmer, wife of Hen. Fish P. esq; of Ickwell, co. Bedford.

At Hereford, Wm. Symonds, esq; many years collector of the excise duties in that district, which office he resigned on account of his health.

21. Mr. Sam. Jervis, organist of St. Sepulchre's Snow-hill, and St. Botolph's Bishopsg.

Mrs. Moore, of Moore-Place, Chiswell-str.

22. In Little James-str. Bedford-row, aged 59, Mr. Wm. Riley, singing-master to most of the charity schools in and about the cities of London and Westminster, the borough of Southwark, and parts adjacent. He has for many years conducted the singing at their anniversary meetings at Christ Church, as also the three last years that the said anniversary has been held in St. Paul's cathedral, much to the satisfaction of the trustees, and for which, on the 10th of this month, he received their public thanks at the London tavern.

24. In the Temple, Mr. Rich. Smith, of the Custom-house.

Cha. Davies, son of the rev. Davies Morgan, of New North-str. Red Lion-sq.

25. In Chancery-lane, aged 76, Tho. Cowper, esq; many years clerk of the rules in the court of K. B.

28. Rt. hon. Countess dowager Harrington.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

June 2. **R**ICHARD King, esq; late secretary in his Majesty's fleet employed in the East Indies, knighted.

5. Fra. Townsend, esq; Windsor herald of arms, vice Harrison promoted.

12. Wm. Hanbury, esq; his Majesty's agent and consul in the Circle of Lower Saxony, and the free cities of Bremen and Lubeck.

15. Anth. Botet, esq; constable of the Castle of Castlemain, co. Kerry, in Ireland.

19. *Ld Vise. St. Alaph*, one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to Pr. of Wales.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

THO. Goodricke, jun. first clerk in the tally-office, exchequer, *vice* Jones, dec.
John Charles Brooke, esq; Somerset Herald, secretary to the Earl Marshal.

Lords Talbot, Grosvenor, and Beaulieu, created earls.

Mr. Alderman Picket, one of the sheriffs of London and Middlesex. — Brook Watson, esq; alderman of Cordwainers ward. (Turner, dec.)

Mr. Anth. Highmore, jun. secretary and receiver to the Small-pox hospital.

Mr. Finch, son of the warden of the Grocers Company, clerk to the said company, *vice* Mr. Speed.

Drs. Bree, Arnold, and Mackvie, physicians to Leicester hospital, *vice* Dr. Vaughan.

Sam. Francis, esq; banker, Cambridge, receiver for the county.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Rich. Halko, M.A. * Selling V. co. Kent.

Rev. Tho. Kerrich, M. A. Derfingham V. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Sam. Kilderbee, Campey-Ash R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Geo. Chisholm, M. A. Ashmore R. co. Dorset.

Rev. Duncan Menzies, a minor canon of Rochester cathedral; and also appointed curate of the chapel at Chatham.

Rev. Henry Thomson, B. A. Badlesmere and Leveland R.R. Kent.

Rev. — Dimmock, St. Edmund the King and St. Nicholas Acon R.R. Lond. and Blackmanston R. Kent.

Rev. Wm. Masters, M. A. Waterbeach V. co. Cambr. by cession of his father.

Rev. Rob. Masters, jun. M.A. Gr. Wilbraham V. co. Cambridge.

Rev. Rob. Pitman, West Cliff V. Kent.

Rev. — Loveit, Lutton R. Northampt.

Rev. Phi. Papillon, B. A. Eythorn R. Kent.

Rev. Rich. Hardy, B. A. elected fellow of Emanuel Coll. Cambridge.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. John Tucker, M.A. Gravesend with Luddenharn R.R. co. Kent.

Rev. Hamlyn Harris, Exton V. with Whitwell R. co. Rutland.

Rev. John Cope Westcote, Raddington with Hatch Beauchamp R.R. co. Somerset.

* Correct this in our last, p. 398.

Rev. Rob. Deane, Barwick, in Elms, with Kirkbramwith R.R. co. York.

Rev. John Thomas, Domesal with Buckland St. Mary R.R. co. Somerset.

E—NKR—PTS.

JOHN Foxall, Wandsworth, Surrey, innholder.

John Parker and Rob. Parker, of Bishopsgate-street Without, hosiers.

Alex. Selkrigg, of Bethnal-green, merchant.

Rich. Allen the Elder, Stratford upon Avon, grocer.

Rich. Dyde, Wootton Underedge, Gloucestersh. bookseller.

Jos. Crouch, of Birmingham, hatter.

Tho. Awcock, Lewes, Sussex, draper.

Jn. Shepherd, of the Poultry, tin-plate-worker.

Hen. Temple, Alton, Southampt. hat-maker.

Isaac Jacob Salomon, Gun-squ. Houndsditch, merchant.

John Collins, Jewry-str. Aldgate, merchant.

Rich. Fletcher, Weston Favell, Northampt. horse-dealer.

Isaac Thorp and Jas. Griffiths, of Fleams, Lancashire, callico-printers.

Peter Burns, of Chester, dealer.

Eliz. Edwards, Bridge-str. Westminster, dealer in glass.

Godfrey Fox, Sheffield, Yorksh. innholder.

John Shute, sen. Christ-Church, Spitalfields, sugar-refiner.

Sam. Meriton, jun. Fore-str. Lond. oilman.

Eliz. Meade, Coleman-str.-buildings, merch.

Wm. Dobson, Cox's Quay, Lond. wharfinger.

Wm. Appleton, Wapping, Middl. cordwainer.

Josh. Kettibby, Charing-cross, Middl. glass-manufacturer.

Tho. Powell, Corham, Wilts. clothier.

Hen. Bicknell, of Bristol, tobacconist.

Edw. Swan, Loughborough, Leic. cordwainer.

John Banks, Church-str. Deptford, dealer.

Wm. Morgan, of Portsmouth, steel mercer.

John Courtney, Kington, Herefordsh. dealer.

John Swain, Jos. Taylor, Jos. Jones, and John Williams, all of Birmingham, builders.

Wm. Bacchus, Birmingham, steel toy-maker.

Tho. Bill, Bilston, Staff. buckle-chape-maker.

Withers Newman, otherwise Wither Hollyman

Newman, of Drury-lane, brass-founder.

Jas. Oram Clarkson, of Basinghall-street, insurance-broker.

John Miles, White Waltham, Berks, victualler.

Rob. Richards, of the hamlet of Amblescoat, Staffordsh. miller.

Geo. Kearsley, of Fleet-str. Lond. bookseller.

Tho. Martin, of Cornhill, watchmaker.

Isaac Nasso, of Coleman-street, merchant.

John Collins, Jewry-str. Aldgate, merchant.

Bill of Mortality from June 7, to June 23, 1784.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males	699	Males	689
Females	655	Females	592
1354		1281	
Whereof have died under two years old			
519			

Peck Loaf 2s. 6d.

Between	2 and 5	99	50 and 60	77
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